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A MODERN HISTORY

OF

NEW LONDON COUNTY

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CHAPTER XV.

BANKS

By Nathan A. Gibbs

A bank is an establishment having power to receive deposits, discount business paper, loan and remit money, pay checks, and make collections. It may also deal in notes, foreign and domestic bills of exchange, coin, bullion and credits. Originally, banks were used only as places for the safe keeping of money, bullion, plate, or the like, which was left unused and unproductive in the vaults of the bank until the depositors should call for it.

Modern banking may be traced to the money lenders of Florence as lenders of money and receivers of deposits in the Fourteenth Century. The Jews of Lombardy, Italy, are supposed to be the first to make a business of dealing in money. They had benches or tables upon which they exchanged money and bills. These benches were called "bancos." This word "banco" is supposed to be the original of the word bank. Some claim it came from "banco" when applied to a heap—"a heap of money."

The Bank of Venice was established in 1171. The republic, wanting funds, compelled each citizen to contribute one per cent. of his possessions to the State at four or five per cent. interest, for which he received certificates of stock which were bought and sold on the open market. The Bank of Amsterdam, founded in 1609, was the first bank organized for the promotion of commerce.

The Bank of England was chartered in 1694. This bank has two separate departments, one for note issue and one for general business. Up to the time of the World War it governed commerce and credits over all the world. Since then the United States has taken perhaps the leading part in this world business.

The Bank of North America was the first authorized bank in the United States, Robert Morris being a leader in its organization. It began in 1781, and aided greatly in establishing American independence. The first Bank of the United States was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1791, with a fixed capital of $10,000,000, and expired at the termination of its charter in 1811. The second Bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 with a capital of $35,000,000, which expired in 1836, when Congress refused to renew its charter.

"Wild Cat Banks" were old State banks organized under State charters by private individuals. Charters are now issued to State banks, savings banks, and trust companies, by the States, and to National banks by the Federal Government. Each have their own separate functions, but possess many features in common. The National banks come nearest the business life of the Nation, although State banks and trust companies are vital to its prosperity. Mutual savings banks touch the lives of more people than do the others, and their statements present the best barometer of the financial condition of the country.

The National Bank system was begun by the passage of the National Bank Act in 1863, and banks organized under it are now the only banks issuing bank notes, outside of the Federal Reserve Banks. These National Banks are under the direct control of the Comptroller of the Currency. They are subject to not less than two examinations by his department, and two by its own directors, in each year. Not less than five reports of condition are required from them each year.

The National Bank system was established to provide a market for government bonds, and to give the country a unified currency system. The growth of the system has four periods: 1st. 1863 to 1882—Formative Period. Throughout the earlier period of banking, the use of bank credit was in the form of note issue, and being subjected to no central supervisor, lacked stability and constant value. The national banking period developed larger use of deposits than of note issue. Note issue as a privilege under federal supervision resulted in stable values. This period ended by the passage in face of bitter opposition, of a bill permitting the extension of charters of existing banks for twenty years more. The second period, from 1883 to 1899, was one of natural development. While circulation was declining, the extending of credits through deposits was rapidly growing. The third period, from 1900 to 1913, was that of development of smaller banks. This was aided by the reduction of the required National Bank capitalization from $50,000 to $25,000, by which many small places were enabled to enjoy banking privileges.

The passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913 ushered in the present period. Under the National Bank system of note issue it was very inelastic, and no provision was made that enabled banks in time of distress to realize upon their commercial paper. This led to many banks carrying large lines of bonds, which they used as collateral for loans from the reserve banks in the larger cities. When these larger cities lacked funds, money was high and credit difficult to get. This led to violent fluctuations in interest rates. Under the reserve system, the use of commercial paper in these stringent periods was developed and the cause of these rapid changing rates was removed. In case of need, these Federal Reserve Banks can issue their own notes secured by government bonds or by other collateral. They are allowed to rediscount, for the member banks of the system, commercial paper under certain conditions, as follows:

(a) It must be a note, draft, or bill of exchange which has been issued or drawn, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used in the first instance in producing, purchasing, carrying, or marketing goods in one or more steps of the process of production, manufacture, or distribution, or for the purpose of carrying or trading in bonds or notes of the United States.

(c) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as land, buildings, or machinery, or for any other capital purpose.

(c) It must not be a note, draft, or bill of exchange the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for investment of a purely speculative character or for the purpose of lending to some other borrower.

(d) It may be secured by the pledge of goods or collateral of any nature, including paper, which is ineligible for rediscount, provided it (the note, draft, or bill of exchange) is otherwise eligible.

This system has developed a sound financial protection against panics, as shown in the two years following the close of the World War when our Nation passed through the greatest deflation period in financial history, in an orderly process, in great contrast with previous sudden financial disasters. By regulating credits through its members, thereby stopping inflation, unnumbered failures were prevented.

There are now twenty banks in New London county, all well established, with a long and honorable past to justify the confidence with which they approach the future. This statement, of course, does not apply to the four trust companies recently formed, they all being less than a year old, with their history yet to be made. There are eight National Banks: The Thames, Merchants', and Uncas, of Norwich; the National Whaling, New London City, and National Bank of Commerce, of New London; the First National of Stonington, and the Mystic River National, of Mystic. There are two combined bank and trust companies—the Union, of New London, the oldest financial institution in the county, and the Pawcatuck, the youngest. There are three trust companies doing business—the Bankers', of Norwich; the Winthrop, of New London; and the Jewett City, of Jewett City. The seven savings banks are: The Savings Society, the Chelsea, and the Dime, of Norwich; the Groton, of Mystic; the Jewett City, of Jewett City; the Savings, and Mariners', of New London. These institutions, working under the recognized plans under which banks may lawfully operate, provide the county with excellent banking facilities, and in New London county, as elsewhere, they have met and resisted shocks, thus preventing appalling disaster to the business of the county, which would otherwise have followed. New London county has had bankers of high quality, men of brain, courage and vision, men of highest integrity, and its present prosperity is in a large measure due to its progressive, enlightened, public-spirited financiers, working in connection with their contemporaries under a wise banking law, the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

Union Trust and Bank Company—As has been previously stated in this chapter, the first bank chartered in the territory we now know as the United States of America was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under an all-embracing title suitable for such an institution, The Bank of North America. That was in 1781, when the American Colonies were still battling for their freedom. Eleven years later, in January, 1792, there were but five banks in the United States: The Bank of North America, Philadelphia, instituted 1781; Massachusetts Bank, of Boston, 1784; the Bank of New York, 1784; the Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, 1790; and the Providence Bank, Rhode Island, 1791. In 1792 three banks were chartered in Connecticut, one in May, the others in October. New London county had then within its borders two towns that bid for the honor of being the first to establish a bank, New London and Norwich. The Legislature of the period would not consider authorizing two banks in the same county, and, not wishing to seem to advance one town beyond the other, the applicants were induced to

merge their claims, New London to have the bank location, but the directors to be chosen from both towns in equal numbers, the institution to be known as the Union Bank of New London and Norwich. This was the best solution of the difficulty, and the bank was chartered in May, 1792. The form of title was shortened, and as "The Union Bank" the institution had a prosperous life, both the name and the institution being perpetuated in The Union Bank and Trust Company of New London.

The May session of the General Assembly of Connecticut, which in 1792 granted the Union Bank its charter, granted also similar privileges to the Bank of New Haven and the Hartford Bank, but if, as claimed, the Union opened its doors at an earlier period, it may be called the oldest bank within the limits of the State, which gives the Union Bank and Trust Company the distinction of being the oldest bank in the State of Connecticut and the fifth oldest in the United States, and, of course, the oldest in New London. In fact, it is the oldest existing institution of any sort in the city today.

The first recorded movement for obtaining a charter for the Union Bank was at a meeting held in New London on February 10th, 1792, at which a committee of six was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. At a subsequent meeting held at the tavern of Ephraim Minor on the fifth day of March, it appeared that the full amount of stock had been subscribed, divided among one hundred and seven persons, no one having taken more than thirty shares. At this session the following directors, about half of whom were residents of Norwich, were chosen: General Jedediah Huntington, Marvin Wait, Guy Richards, William Stewart, Edward Hallam, Joseph Perkins, Joshua Lathrop, Joseph Howland, Joseph Williams, Daniel L. Coit, Samuel Woodbridge, George Phillips, Samuel Wheat.

The name of the new bank was The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank in New London. The same day Jedediah Huntington was elected president, and John Hallam, cashier. The capital stock was fixed at $100,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million at any future time. An act of corporation was granted at a General Assembly of the State, held on the second Thursday of May, 1792, and thus the Union Bank sprang into existence.

The first meeting of the directors, after the incorporation, was held June 5, 1792, and arrangements were made for immediate business. The record of this meeting shows that the president was instructed to procure an office, desk, seals, scales and weights, and to send to Philadelphia for sixteen reams of paper. Notes to be discounted were required to have two witnesses to the signature of the maker, and no loan should be made for a longer period than sixty days. At an annual rental of thirty dollars, a banking room was secured in the brick building owned by Edward Hallam & Company, and was standing on the west side of Water, just below Hallam street, until about ten years ago. Here the bank was located until the removal to its old State street quarters.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held November 9, 1798, it was voted "that fifteen dollars be allowed for Mr. John Prentis as a compensation for the trouble in his house in consequence of the business of the bank

being done there about five weeks, during the prevalence of the epidemic fever."

At a meeting of the directors, held November 18, 1817, it was resolved that the president, Mr. Starr, and Mr. Law, be a committee for the purpose of contracting for the building of a stone bank on the ground bought of George Williams, on the north side of State street. The contract referred to was awarded to Colonel Potter, and the entire cost of the building and land was $6,225. The bank moved into its new building in 1818. The present building which the Union Bank and Trust Company occupies, was built in 1905. While it is a most compact and well laid out building, it long since was outgrown, and in the very near future it will be added to in a manner that will double its capacity.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held March 28, 1865, it was voted to convert the bank into a national banking association under the general banking laws of the United States. On January 10, 1882, it was deemed expedient to go into liquidation as a National Bank, and that the business be continued as a State bank by the resumption of its charter of 1792, which had been suspended since 1865.

The only amendment to the bank charter since organization was in 1913, at which time trust company privileges were granted, and in addition to conducting a regular banking business the bank, through its trust department, transacts all business of a trust nature, such as trustee, executor, guardian, transfer agent, etc.

There is no recorded action of the bank relating to the suspension of specie payments during the War of 1812; the only matter of record indicating a disturbed condition of the currency at that period, is found in a vote of the directors, passed February, 1815, by which a dividend was declared payable in New York bills. The bank redeemed its own bills all through the War of 1812, but probably conducted most of its transactions, as did the country at large, in the depreciated currency of the times.

At a meeting of the directors, held October 14, 1857, the period of the memorable financial panic, it was resolved that under existing circumstances and because of the suspension of specie payment by the banks of the city of New York, the payment of specie by this bank be necessarily suspended. This action was reconsidered at a meeting held December 15 and the above vote rescinded.

The first dividend of this bank was two per cent., paid March, 1793, and the one paid in January, 1921, was the 261st. From its commencement it has never passed a dividend. During the centennial of its existence, 832¾ per cent. had been paid to its stockholders, more than eight times its capital stock, 84½ per cent. of which was in extra dividends. During the last forty-five years the number of individual depositors has increased over three hundred per cent.

During its long career of prosperity, one hundred and thirty years, the bank has had but ten presidents. Jedediah Huntington held the office for twenty-six years, 1792-1818; his successors in office being: George Hallam, 1818-1825; William P. Cleveland, 1825-1834; Jonathan Starr, 1834-1852; Rob-

ert Coit, 1852-1858; William H. Chapman, 1858-1893; Robert Coit, 1893-1904; George Tinker, 1904-15; William H. Coit, 1915-20; Charles H. Klinck, elected in 1920, being the present incumbent.

The cashiers for the same period have been but eight: John Hallam, 1792-1800; Robert Hallam, 1800-1827; Ebenezer C. Sistare, 1836-1851; Charles C. Sistare, 1851-1860; Leonard C. Lawrence, 1860-1885; J. Lawrence Chew, 1885-1905; Carlos Barry, 1905, until the present, 1922. Mr. Barry came to the bank in 1874, just out of school, beginning as a clerk. Forty-eight years have since elapsed and the association then formed has never been broken, Mr. Barry being with one exception the oldest member of the banking fraternity of his city in point of years of service.

Condensed statement of the condition of The Union Bank and Trust Company, New London, Connecticut, May 5, 1922:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$1,297,914.11	Capital Stock	$300,000.00
Overdrafts	800.56	Surplus and Undivided Profits	272,896.07
Stocks and Securities	319,276.79	Due to Banks	104,777.63
Banking House	95,000.00	Dividends Unpaid	107.50
Furniture and Fixtures	10,193.04	General Deposits	1,208,819.72
Cash and Due from Banks	271,150.47	Bills Payable	100,000.00
		Reserves	7,734.05
	$1,994,334.97		$1,994,334.97

Officers—Charles H. Klinck, president; Alfred Coit, vice-president; Carlos Barry, cashier; Edward Bull, Jr., assistant cashier; Joseph A. Stanners, assistant cashier.

Directors— Charles H. Klinck, Carlos Barry, Alfred Coit, Lucius E. Whiton, Benjamin L. Armstrong, Charles E. White, James Bathgate, W. Kyle Sheffield, Laurence A. Chappell, Joseph A. Stanners.

New London City National Bank—This is the same banking institution that was granted a State charter by the General Assembly of Connecticut at the May session, 1807, under the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the New London Bank." It was known as "The New London Bank" until 1865, when by reason of conditions growing out of the Civil War it was reorganized under the laws of the United States, with a change of name, becoming "The New London City National Bank." From that time until the present it has been operated under the requirements and safeguards of the National Banking Act, and with the supervision and advice of the National Bank Examiners. The increase in its business and resources has kept pace through all these years with the growth and development of the city, and with the tremendous changes that have come about everywhere in banking ideas and methods.

It is interesting to recall the fact that in 1807, New London, with a population then of little more than 3,000 people, was the only city in the State to have two banks. There were but five other banks in Connecticut, at Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, Norwich and Bridgeport, each being

served by one only; while in New London was the Union Bank, dating from 1792, and the New London Bank, just established in 1807. The desire of New London for greater banking facilities than the Union Bank could afford, very probably arose from the need of financing the marine enterprises carried on here. Beside the West Indian trade, there was the whaling industry, then beginning to assume importance. Its future magnitude could be foreseen, although it did not come to its height until forty years later. The building and fitting out of whale ships required the use of large sums of money and, during the long voyages of one, two or three years, the banks had often to virtually carry some of the ship owners and some of the local merchants. It is not easy to overestimate the value of the assistance rendered by the banks of New London not only in the whaling ventures, but in manufacturing and other enterprises, that has tended to promote the steady, healthy growth which New London has enjoyed during the past one hundred and twenty-five years.

The record of the New London Bank (or the City Bank, as it is called today), has been a most excellent one during its existence of more than a century. It has weathered the many financial storms that the country has encountered, through days of war and days of peace as well. Its management has been proved to be wise and capable to a marked degree; and its support and help have ever been ready and generous when the Nation or the city were in need. A list of those who have been officers of this bank would include many of New London's most prominent and successful citizens. Henry P. Haven, president of the bank in 1876; J. N. Harris, its president from 1876 to 1896; and Asa Otis, a director from 1834 to 1859, are all widely known for the many public benefactions that have come from their large fortunes. A list of the directors of the bank who have been prominent in the business affairs of the city, would embrace many names familiar to one acquainted with the old New London families, but perhaps it would not be sufficiently of general interest to call for such mention. As the population of the city has been changing in its character through succeeding generations, so the management and operation of the bank, which once was exclusively in the hands of a few, is now fully representative of all elements and interests of our city, and serves all impartially and acceptably.

The old stone building on Bank street, which was built for this institution in 1820 and was occupied by it for eighty-five years, was in most respects sufficient for the need of former days, but in 1905 it seemed evident that the time had come for increased facilities, and the present structure was erected, covering the old site and also the land extending to the corner of Golden street. This is a modern building, with a well protected vault and such other equipment as the business of the bank has thus far required. That the days to come will call for greater facilities and more room, there can be no doubt; and it is the purpose of the bank's officers to meet fully and adequately such legitimate demands as the future shall bring to us.

The New London City National Bank was the second bank chartered in New London, its history dating from May, 1807, when the Connecticut Legislature gave it birth as The New London Bank. The first board of

directors was composed of: Elisha Denison, Edward Chappell, William Williams, Edward Hallam, Elias Perkins, Isaac Thompson, Jacob B. Gurley, Cushing Eells, William Noyes.

That board, at their first meeting, held July 18, 1807, elected Elias Perkins, president, and Anthony Thatcher, cashier. In July, 1808, Elias Perkins resigned the presidency, and Elisha Denison succeeded him, holding office until 1828. Jacob B. Gurley was the next president, and for nineteen years held the office, resigning in 1847, Ezra Chappell becoming the third president. Mr. Chappell held office until 1853, when he resigned and was succeeded by Elijah F. Dutton, formerly cashier. Mr. Dutton resigned in 1856, Albert N. Ramsdell following him as president, an office he held until his death in 1873. It was in 1865, under President Ramsdell, that the bank was reorganized under the National Banking Act and became The New London City National Bank. President Ramsdell's place as president was taken by Richard N. Belden, who resigned the office of cashier, which he had held for twenty years, to accept the honor. President Belden held the presidency three years, until January 11, 1876, when Henry P. Haven was elected his successor, Mr. Belden returning to the cashier's desk. President Haven died only three months after becoming president, the next to hold that office being Jonathan N. Harris, who was elected in May, 1876. He held the office until October, 1896, when death ended his tenure of office. In October, 1896, William Belcher was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and in January following was elected for a full term, a formality that has now been complied with twenty-five times, Mr. Belcher being the present incumbent (1922). He has been a member of the New London county bar for fifty years, and is also president of The Savings Bank of New London.

The first cashier of the bank, Anthony Thatcher, held the office twenty-six years, until 1833, when he resigned, Elijah F. Dutton succeeding him. Mr. Dutton after twenty years as cashier, 1833-1863, resigned to accept the office of president, which he held three years, 1853-1856. Mr. Dutton was succeeded as cashier by Richard N. Belden, who held the office for twenty years, 1853-1873. At the death of President Ramsdell in 1873, Cashier Belden became President Belden, he being succeeded as cashier by Edwin R. Belden. In 1876 Richard N. Belden returned to the cashier's desk, holding until January 27, 1877, when he gave way to William H. Rowe, whose term of office was longer than that of any other cashier of the bank—thirty years, 1877-1907. Frank E. Barker was cashier, 1907-1910; John R. Latham, the present incumbent, succeeding him in the latter year.

The present (1922) officers are: William Belcher, president; Herbert L. Crandall, vice-president; L. T. Sheffield, vice-president; J. R. Latham, cashier; Ira S. Avery, assistant cashier.

Directors—William Belcher, L. Tracy Sheffield, Arthur Keefe, Frank V. Chappell, Charles A. Gallup, Herbert L. Crandall, Samuel A. Goldsmith, William E. Withey, John R. Latham, William M. Darrow.

Statement of the New London City National Bank at the close of business, December 31, 1921:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Notes and Discounts	$1,202,825.92	Capital Stock	$200,000.00
United States Bonds	490,247.21	Surplus	100,000.00
Bonds for Investment	158,313.73	Undivided Profits	19,692.40
Banking House	50,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	2,500.00
Cash due from Banks	287,439.99	Dividends Unpaid	6,699.00
Redemption Fund	10,000.00	Circulation	200,000.00
		Deposits	742,590.34
		Savings Deposits	924,345.11
	$2,198,826.85		$2,198,826.85

In 1920 a savings department was added to the bank, and authority obtained to administer trusts and settle estates.

The Merchants National Bank of Norwich—Dating from the organzation of the Merchants Bank of Norwich, which was organized in July, 1823, the Merchants is the oldest National Bank now doing business in Norwich, the Thames dating from 1825, the Uncas from 1852. The first board of directors consisted of: F. A. Perkins, Walter Lester, N. K. Fitch, Elisha Tracy, James L. Ripley, Samuel Kellogg, Epaphras Porter, William Williams, Jr., John Lathrop, Charles E. Lester, Stephen Fitch, Charles Coit, Sherwood Raymond, Lewis Hyde, Joseph H. Doane.

The presidents of the bank have been, in turn, William Williams, Jr., Henry B. Tracy, John Brewster, J. Hunt Smith, and Costello Lippitt, the dean of Norwich bankers, who was chosen the fifth president of the bank, January 19, 1909, and is the present head of the oldest of Norwich National Banks. Joseph Williams was chosen the first cashier, his successors having been Joel W. White, James M. Meech, and Charles H. Phelps, the present incumbent, who was elected February 1, 1886, having been acting cashier since 1885.

In June, 1865, a National Bank charter was applied for and secured, the Merchants National Bank then beginning business. The paid in capital of the bank is $100,000. The officers of the bank are: Costello Lippitt, president; Frank L. Woodard, vice-president; Charles H. Phelps, cashier. These with Lucius Brown, James C. Henderson, Joseph Hall and L. Henry Saxton, comprise the board of directors. Arthur E. Storey is assistant cashier. The bank building is located on Main street.

Charter No. 1481. Reserve District No. 1. Report of condition of the Merchants National Bank at Norwich, in the State of Connecticut, at the close of business on May 5th, 1922:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
1. Loans and Discounts	$390,456.56	17. Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
2. Overdrafts, unsecured	69.33	18. Surplus fund		35,000.00
4. U. S. Government securities owned:		19. Undivided profits	$29,492.52	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds, par value)	$100,000.00	c Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,914.34	26,578.18

All other United States Government securities (including premiums.	75,100.00		20. Circulating notes outstanding	100,000.00
		175,100.00	23. Amount due to State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States	51,024.69
5. Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.		21,450.00	24. Certified checks outstanding	896.96
6. Banking House		5,000.00	Total of Items 23 and 24, $51,431.65.	
8. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		28,845.58	Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
10. Cash in vaults and amount due from National Banks		103,408.34	26. Individual deposits subject to check.....	427,880.30
11. Amount due from banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8 and 10).....		2,372.10	30. Dividends unpaid	75.00
13. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		5,516.57	Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 26 and 30, $427,955.30.	
14. Miscellaneous cash itema items		3,746.76		
		3,746.76		
15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer....		5,000.00		
Total		$740,965.13	Total	$740,965.13

The Norwich Savings Society — This, the oldest financial institution in Norwich, and almost the oldest savings bank in the State of Connecticut, dates back to the administration of James Monroe, twenty-fourth President of the United States; to the time when slavery was a "God-given" institution; when Queen Victoria was a girl; when but two cities of the United States, New York and Philadelphia, had over 100,000 population; when Chicago was a town of 4,000 people; when emigrants came in sailing vessels; when Calvin Goddard was mayor of Norwich, John Hyde was postmaster, and Lafayette street was the only thoroughfare through which to reach the river.

The Society was incorporated in May, 1824, with the following members: Charles Rockwell, Charles P. Huntington, John Lathrop, Russell Hubbard, Amos H. Hubbard, John L. Buswell, P. Newcomb Kinney, Eber Backus, Joseph Williams, Jabez Huntington, Bela Peck, John Breed, Dwight Ripley, Nathaniel Shipman, Lyman Brewer, Isaac Story, Francis A. Perkins, George L. Perkins, William C. Gilman.

At the first meeting other members were elected, making the original forty members. The first officials were: Charles Rockwell, president; Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, William C. Gilman, Russell Hubbard, vice-presidents; George L. Perkins, John Lathrop, Richard Adams, Joseph Williams, Charles P. Huntington, Erastus Coit, Roger Huntington, John Breed, Lyman Brewer, directors and trustees; Francis A. Perkins, treasurer; Joseph Williams, secretary.

Presidents from organization have been: Charles Rockwell, two years; Jabez Huntington, until 1833; Charles W. Rockwell, seven years, resigned; William Williams, five years, resigned; Henry Strong, 1847-1851; Lafayette S. Foster, 1851-1856; Joseph Williams, 1856-1866; Charles Johnson, 1866-1879; Francis Nichols, 1879-1891; Amos W. Prentice, 1891-1894, died; John Mitchell, 1894-1901, died; Charles Bard, 1901-1913. Arthur H. Brewer, the present head, was elected in 1913, succeeding Mr. Bard.

Treasurers—Francis A. Perkins, 1824-1833; Jabez Huntington, 1833-1847; Francis A. Perkins, 1847-1863; Benjamin Huntington, 1863-1878; Costello Lippitt, elected assistant treasurer and treasurer in 1878, and is yet (1922) treasurer and secretary, also a vice-president, having been in the banking business fifty-eight years.

Prior to 1847, deposits were received and general business transacted in the old Norwich Bank. But in 1847 a banking house was erected at a cost of $5,000 on Main street, next east of Trinity Church. That building was occupied until June 27, 1864, when a new building was occupied, the old building later becoming the home of the Dime Savings Bank. For thirty-one years the Norwich Savings Society occupied that second building, then moved to the newly completed building which is yet their home, opening for business January 1, 1895. For thirty-five years the Society was the only savings bank in Norwich, but in 1858 the Chelsea Savings Bank was organized, and the Dime Savings Bank in 1869. The Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank, organized in 1854, discontinued a few years later.

The first deposit was made in the Norwich Savings Society, July 23, 1824, in the name of Dorcas Mansfield, of Norwich, the amount, $200. The second deposit, $30, was made July 26, 1824, in the name of William C. Gilman, of Norwich. A perusal of the accompanying statement shows the amount now deposited to be in excess of nineteen millions of dollars. At a meeting of the directors in 1870, General William Williams introduced a resolution that the bank receive no more deposits after that year, saying: "Why, gentlemen, our deposits now total five millions of dollars, and who will care for this enormous sum after we are gone?" The Society has passed through many financial crises, and today is stronger and safer than ever. In only one year, 1854, has a dividend been passed. It is one of the best known institutions of the county, and from its successful past a greater future is argued.

Officers—Arthur H. Brewer, president; Lucius Brown, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Costello Lippitt, Charles D. Noyes, vice-presidents; John Porteous, Charles R. Butts, Nelson J. Ayling, Ebenezer Learned, John T. Almy, Henry A. Tirrell, Charles Henry Osgood, Frank B. Ricketson, John P. Huntington, directors; Costello Lippitt, secretary and treasurer; Charles R. Butts, assistant treasurer; John P. Huntington, attorney.

Trustees—Lucius Brown, Costello Lippitt, Adams P. Carroll, Arthur H. Brewer, George B. Prest, Charles S. Johnson, Nathan A. Gibbs, Frank W. Brewster, Reuben S. Bartlett, Charles R. Butts, Albert H. Chase, William H. Shields, John Porteous, Ebenezer Learned, Dwight L. Underwood, Angus Park, John T. Almy, Allyn L. Brown, James L. Hubbard, Lewis R. Church,

Chauncey B. Woodworth, Frank E. Palmer, John P. Huntington, Henry A. Tirrell, Reuben B. S. Washburn, Traver Briscoe, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Charles D. Noyes, Charles Henry Osgood, John C. Morgan, James M. Young, Nelson J. Ayling, William A. Norton, Frank B. Ricketson, John F. Rogers, W. Russell Baird, Charles D. White, Arthur F. Libbey, Guy B. Dolbeare, Edwin H. Baker, Jr.

Statement, May 31st, 1922:

ASSETS	
Loans	$3,964,202.39
United States Bonds	1,988,167.38
Foreign Government Bonds	1,397,575.80
State Bonds	123,288.00
Municipal Bonds	3,609,746.65
Railroad Bonds	8,335,953.50
Water Co. Bonds	14,156.25
Telephone Bonds	346,393.75
Railroad Equipment Trust Notes	286,219.44
Stocks, Bank, etc	170,542.59
Banking House	100,000.00
Safe Deposit Department	22,463.22
Cash in Banks and Safe	550,308.40
	$20,909,017.37

LIABILITIES	
Deposits	$19,609,636.05
Surplus	600,000.00
Undivided Profits	699,381.32
	$20,909,017.37

The par or maturity value of bonds exceeds book values as above by $1,398,452.56.

The Thames National Bank, Norwich, Connecticut—There have been six National Banks organized and chartered in Norwich — The First National, successor of the Quinnebaug Bank, incorporated in May, 1832, organized as the First National Bank in June, 1865, capital $250,000; Lucius W. Carroll, president; Lewis A. Hyde, cashier. The Thames National Bank, successor to the Thames Bank, of further mention. The Merchants National, successor to the Merchants Bank, of further mention. The Second National Bank, organized in March, 1864; J. Hunt Adams, the first president; James D. Mowry, cashier. The Shetucket National, organized in April, 1853; Charles Osgood, president; David O. Strong, cashier; this bank was nationalized May 15, 1865; capital $100,000. The Uncas National, organized in 1852. Of these seven banks, three survive at this writing, June 1, 1922—The Thames, Merchants, and Uncas, the others having been closed or merged with existing banks. The history of the three yet doing business will be given in this chapter.

The Thames Bank was the second institution of the kind chartered in Norwich, with a capital of $200,000, in 1825. By its charter the bank was obliged to purchase the stock of the Norwich Channel Company, and "maintain a depth of at least ten feet of water in the channel of the Thames river at common and ordinary tides." The charter also permitted the bank to collect toll from all vessels coming to Norwich. These provisions of the charter were complied with so long as the bank operated under its State charter. The bank was also obliged to receive deposits from the State school fund, ecclesiastical societies, colleges and schools, at par, and pay on such deposits such dividends as were paid to their stockholders. The first bank rooms were on Main street, where the John & George H. Bliss jewelry store

is now located. The capital stock was increased to $300,000 in 1847, and again in 1854 to $500,000.

The bank prospered, and was able in 1861 to vote "That to assist the State in meeting the requisition of the President for troops for the maintenance of the general government, the Thames Bank offer a loan of $100,000." That amount was paid into the treasury of the State of Connecticut when the question was an open one whether there would be a government when it became due. Prosperity made it necessary to add to the facilities of the bank in order to properly meet the demands of increasing business, and in 1862 the bank erected enlarged quarters on Shetucket street. In 1864 the Thames Bank was succeeded by the Thames National Bank, which was chartered with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 was paid in, and another career of prosperity was entered upon. Its National Bank charter was renewed in 1884 and again in 1904, the home of the bank centering in the same quarters on Shetucket street until 1911, when the present building begun in 1910 was finished and occupied.

On April 21, 1920, the Thames National Bank was granted the right to act, when not in contravention of State or local law, as trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, committee of estates of lunatics, or in any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies or other corporations which come into competition with National Banks, are permitted to act under the laws of the State of Connecticut, subject to regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

The first president of the Thames Bank was William P. Greene, who served seventeen years, 1825-1842. He was a man of prominence, who left a deep imprint upon his city, notably in that part known as Greeneville. Edward Whiting was president from 1842 until 1851, when he was succeeded by Franklin Nichols, who served until 1890. The fourth president was Edward N. Gibbs, who served from 1890 to 1897. The fifth president was Stephen B. Meech, he serving from 1897 to 1909. The sixth president was Willis A. Briscoe, who served from 1909 to 1913. The seventh president, Charles L. Hubbard, served from 1913 until 1918, when Arthur H. Brewer, the eighth president, was elected, and is yet in office.

President Brewer is a grandson of Lyman Brewer, the first cashier of the bank, 1825-1857. Cashier Brewer was succeeded by Charles Bard, who served until 1871, when he gave way to Edward N. Gibbs, who served from clerk to president, and went from the Thames National Bank in 1892 to become treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company. Edward N. Gibbs was succeeded as cashier in 1889 by Stephen B. Meech, who was in turn succeeded by Charles W. Gale in 1894. Mr. Gale was followed in 1918 by the present cashier, Nathan A. Gibbs.

Among prominent men of Norwich who have served the bank in official capacity may be named Lafayette S. Foster (lawyer and statesman and acting Vice-President of the United States after the assassination of President Lincoln), who was a director; Charles W. Gale, who was clerk, officer and

director for nearly fifty-six years; Ebenezer Learned, elected a director in 1850; Alfred A. Young, in 1852; James L. Hubbard in 1855; James Lloyd Greene and Lorenzo Blackstone, in 1864; Walter M. Buckingham, Timothy P. Norton, Hugh H. Osgood, John Mitchell, Thomas D. Syles, each a director, and many others. Costello Lippitt, dean of the Norwich banking fraternity (1922), for fifty-eight years a banker, was connected with the Thames Bank for a time.

The present officers are: Arthur H. Brewer, president and director; Oliver L. Johnson, vice-president and director; Nathan A. Gibbs, cashier and director; William T. Crandall, assistant cashier; Leonard P. Church, trust officer and assistant cashier; Walter M. Buckingham, assistant cashier; Henry L. Bennett, assistant cashier. The other directors not officers are: John Porteous, William Young, Grosvenor Ely, Arthur M. Brown, James L. Hubbard, Charles H. Osgood, Walter F. Lester, Hugh B. Campbell.

The following statement shows the bank's condition at the close of business, May 5, 1922:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$2,488,805.74	Capital		$1,000,000.00
Customers' Liability, a/c Acceptances Executed by this Bank	50,000.00	Surplus		550,000.00
U. S. Government Securities	940,886.48	Undivided Profits		116,282.65
Bonds, Securities, etc. (other than U. S.)	844,930.75	Reserved for Interest and Taxes		2,099.06
Banking House, Furniture, etc.	138,137.50	Unearned Discount		15,820.97
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	162,715.73	Circulation		396,400.00
Cash and Cash Items	152,828.89	Deposits:		
Due from Banks and Bankers	493,696.86	Certified Checks and Due to Banks	$821,950.80	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	20,000.00	Demand Dealers Accounts	1,875,222.75	
Interest earned, not collected	23,296.83	Time and Postal Savings	402,387.55	
		United States	69,134.98	
				3,168,696.10
		Acceptances Executed by this Bank for Customers		50,000.00
		Letters of Credit		16,000.00
	$5,315,298.78			$5,315,298.78

The Savings Bank of New London—Soon now, the Savings Bank of New London will reach the century mark of life, ninety-five of those years having been passed, during which an exceptional record of success and prosperity has been compiled. In all those years the bank has never passed a dividend, and moneys deposited have always been available for immediate use. Being purely a mutual institution, it is conducted solely in the interest of its depositors and the community which it serves. The profits accrue for the benefit of its depositors, and its investments, carefully regulated by law, are restricted to those that experience has proven to be of unquestioned safety.

Today the Savings Bank of New London has more than 22,000 depositors,

and resources amounting to more than $16,000,000. Its loans on real estate amount to more than $6,300,000, and have been the means of enabling thousands of persons to own their own homes. Its Christmas Club, starting in December in each year and running for fifty weeks, provides a method whereby thousands of its patrons establish funds for themselves to mature and be available at a time when extra money is especially needed. Its mail department, which is yearly gaining in popularity and size, is a means for safely and conveniently transacting banking without the necessity of a personal visit to the bank. By this method, business is being carried on with depositors throughout the country and in foreign countries as well. During the last few years, many changes have been effected in the system of bookkeeping in this institution and in the convenience of the banking rooms. Today there are few banks more conveniently laid out for the workers, and none using better, simpler or more effective methods of accurately keeping its various accounts.

The Savings Bank of New London was incorporated in May, 1827, being the fourth savings bank to do business in Connecticut. The first Connecticut Savings Bank to incorporate was The Society for Savings in Hartford, 1819; the Norwich Savings Society following in 1824; the Middletown Savings Bank, in 1825; the Savings Bank of New London, in 1827. The incorporators of the lastnamed bank were: William P. Cleaveland, Robert Coit, Isaac Thompson, Archibald Mercer, Nathaniel I. Perkins, Ebenezer Learned, the first president; Edward Learned, Ephraim Cheeseborough, Jireh Isham, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Peter Richards, Increase Wilson, Thomas West, Guy Turner, Ezra Chappell, William P. Cleaveland, Jr., Charles I. Stockman, Thomas Williams, Jacob B. Gurley.

Business was begun July 1, 1827, in the banking rooms of the Union Bank on State street, that institution the first bank in Connecticut, having organized in 1792. The first business of the savings bank was a deposit of ten dollars made by Robert Jones, a colored man, and the total deposits for the first month amounted to but one hundred and seventy dollars. The total resources of the bank for the end of the first year were $2,301. From such a humble beginning has the bank grown to its present proportions. There have been but six presidents at the head of this institution in its life of nearly a century, Ebenezer Learned being the first. He served for one year, and was succeeded by Ezra Chappell, whose term of office was from 1828 to 1832. Ebenezer Learned was reëlected president in 1832, and served for twenty years. Robert Coit became president in 1852, his term expiring in 1866, when he was succeeded by William H. Chapman, who was president until his decease in 1912, more than forty-five years. Frank L. Palmer was president for four years, and he was succeeded by William Belcher, who is also president of the New London City National Bank. The treasurers have been: Robert Coit, 1827; Joseph Sistare, 1828-1852; Francis C. Learned, 1852-1871; Joshua C. Learned, 1871-1892; Walter Learned, 1892-1915; William Belcher, 1915-1918; Charles E. White, the present treasurer.

Officers, 1921—William Belcher, president; Alfred Coit, Horace C. Learned, Belton A. Copp, vice-presidents; Charles E. White, secretary and

treasurer; George Whittlesey, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. Directors—William Belcher, Alfred Coit, George B. Prest, Bolton A. Copp, Horace C. Learned, George Whittlesey, Graham S. Hislop, Charles E. White, Albert C. Woodruff.

Statement made by the Savings Bank of New London, December 1st, 1921:

ASSETS

Loans on Real Estate	$6,462,755.00
Loans on Collateral Security	483,395.00
Loans on Personal Security.	12,000.00
Municipal Notes	212,366.67
United States Securities	1,377,426.38
State and Foreign Bonds	823,500.00
Municipal Bonds	1,550,000.00
Railroad Bonds	4,632,750.00
Public Utility Bonds	275,000.00
Bank Stocks	331,675.00
Railroad and Other Stocks	77,620.00
Real Estate, Insurance and Taxes	1,535.75
Banking House	100,000.00
Acceptances	56,000.00
Cash in Bank and Vaults	396,254.60
	$16,792,276.40

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$15,264,153.34
Surplus	1,221,374.07
Undivided Profits	305,503.99
Partial Payments on Liberty Bonds	1,245.00
	$16,792,276.40

The National Whaling Bank—For fully eighty-nine years the National Whaling Bank as a State and National institution has been one of the helpful, trustworthy factors in the upbuilding of New London, the community it still serves. Three generations have profited by the intelligent management of the institution, and that it has been of service to thousands in a financial way as well as having done so at a profit to its stockholders, is the record of the National Whaling Bank, of New London.

A commission composed of S. Ingham, Lyman Law, John Brandegee, J. Lawrence and Albert Latham met early in 1833, and having been granted a charter for a bank in New London, organized the same on the first day of July, that year. The name, The Whaling Bank, was adopted for this new enterprise, as practically all the stockholders in this bank were connected with the whaling industry. It has always been in the same location.

The following were the larger original stockholders, with number of shares taken by each: Peter C. Turner, 100; Wantan A. Weaver, 100; Abner Bassett, 100; C. Wilson, 100; Lyman Law, 100; S. Ingham, 100; J. Lawrence, 200; John Brandegee, 200; Noyes Billings, 100; William W. Billings, 100. Shares were valued at $25 each.

On July 8, 1853, the first stockholders' meeting was held in the Prentis Hotel, where the following officers and directors were elected: Coddington Billings, president. Directors—Joseph Lawrence, Aborn Smith, Abner Bassett, John Brandegee, Peter C. Turner, Sabin Smith, Acors Barns, Daniel Hempstead. Peter C. Turner resigned from the directorate in August of the same year, the vacancy being filled by Wantan A. Weaver.

Old records of this bank show a rather unusual circumstance which arose one day in 1834, through which it was necessary to swear in a cashier pro tem. Mr. Turner found it impossible to be present this particular day, for one reason or other, and as a note had to be signed, the directors requested J. C.

Douglas to take the oath of the cashier's office and to act in that capacity so that the note might be given. Ten years later, Mr. Douglas became the elected cashier of the institution.

Bolton A. Copp, Sr., was elected a director of the National Whaling Bank in 1845. At that time Andrew C. Lippitt was its attorney, Augustus Brandegee holding that position in 1861. Bolton A. Copp, Jr., was appointed cashier of the institution in January, 1880, and in 1909 was elected president, an office he is now holding. In that same year the present vice-president, Sidney H. Miner, was first elected to that office. N. H. Avery was chosen cashier in 1909, serving until January, 1921, when he was succeeded by Harold G. Pond.

The present officers of the bank are: Bolton A. Copp, president; Sidney H. Miner, vice-president; Harold G. Pond, secretary and cashier; Raymond Stearns, teller. Directors—Bolton A. Copp, Harold G. Pond, Sidney H. Miner, W. B. Burrows, C. B. Whittlesey.

State of condition at close of business, December 31, 1921:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$276,604.10	Capital Stock	$150,000.00
United States Bonds	37,500.00	Surplus and Profits	491,840.65
Liberty Bonds	60,000.00	Circulating Notes	36,800.00
Bonds, Securities, etc	603,995.21	Certified and Cashier's Checks	19.18
Banking House	4,000.00	Dividends, Unpaid	9,238.75
Due from Banks	51,404.66	Deposits	365,251.09
Due from Treasurer of the U. S.	1,875.00		
Cash	17,770.70		
	$1,053,149 67		$1,053,149 67

The banking house is located at 40 Bank street, New London, and from organization that location has been the home of the National Whaling Bank.

The Mystic River National Bank — This bank, now approaching its seventy-first birthday, is located in Mystic, where the building it now occupies was erected and occupied in 1851. The bank was organized August 5, 1851, under its present title, minus the word "National," that being added at the time the bank reorganized under the National Banking Act. The building which has housed the institution during its entire life of seventy-one years (1851-1922) is located on West Main street, in Mystic, no material alteration having been made since its erection. The bank's career has been one of usefulness and benefit to the community it serves, and under its present management the same condition and spirit prevails.

The Mystic River Bank operated as a State bank from August 5, 1851, until December 5, 1864, when it became the Mystic River National Bank, capital $100,000. The first president of the bank was Charles Mallory; the first cashier, George W. Noyes. It is an interesting fact that since its organization in 1851, a Noyes has been cashier, but three men ever filling that office, the present incumbent succeeding his father. The presidents in turn have been as follows: Charles Mallory, Nathan G. Fish, William Clift, Francis M. Manning, Evan D. Evans, the present incumbent. The cashiers have

been: George W. Noyes, Henry B. Noyes, and his son, Henry B. Noyes, who is the present cashier. The trustees at this time (1922) are: Evan D. Evans, Edwin B. Noyes, Benjamin L. Holmes, Louis P. Allyn, Frederick Denison, Sidney Siswick, Henry B. Noyes.

The report of the bank to the Treasury Department made at the close of business on May 5, 1922, is appended:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c)....$148,0335.31		
Acceptances of other bands discounted	703.99	
Total Loans		$148,739.31
Overdrafts unsecured		2.00
U. S. Government securities owned:		
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. Bonds par value $100,000.00		
All other U. S. Government securities (including premiums, if any)..	40,000.00	
		140,000.00
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.		276,320.50
Banking house, $1,000; furniture and fixtures, $100....		1,100.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		33,003.58
Cash in vault and amount due from National Banks.....		96,679.65
Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8, 9, or 10).....		18,844.06
Total of Items 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, $115,523.71.		
Miscellaneous cash items....		8,744.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		5,000.00
Total		$728,433.53

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits.$186,407.33		
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid..	7,503.59	
		178,903.74
Circulating notes outstanding		97,797.50
Amount due to State banks, bankers and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 21 or 22).....		45,444.96
Certified checks outstanding		12.00
Total of Items 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, $45,456.96.		
Demand deposits (ther than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		279,010.23
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		7,202.60
Dividends unpaid		62.50
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, $286,275.33.		
Total		$728,433.53

The First National Bank of Stonington—This bank was chartered by the Connecticut Legislature in 1851 as the Ocean Bank, with a capital of $100,000. A building was erected facing Cannon Ball Park, and business

began the same year. The first board of directors consisted of: Charles P. Williams, president; W. J. H. Pollard, cashier; Gurdon Trumbull, Stiles Stanton, Latham Hull, Jr., William Hyde, Jr., A. S. Matthews, F. C. Walker.

The Ocean Bank was chartered as the First National Bank of Stonington, February 1, 1865. The board of directors was reduced to five: Stiles Stanton, Moses Pendleton, Oliver B. Grant, William E. Brewster, Andrew S. Matthews.

The first president was Stiles Stanton; William J. H. Pollard was the first cashier; and N. A. Pendleton, teller. The second president of the bank was William J. H. Pollard; Franklin B. Noyes, the third to hold that office, was succeeded by Charles P. Williams, son of the first president of the Ocean Bank, who still holds the office (1922). Moses Pendleton, a member of the first board of directors after nationalization, was later vice-president, and his son, the first teller, became cashier. Another son, Moses A. Pendleton, succeeded A. S. Matthews as director in 1884, succeeded his father, Moses Pendleton, as vice-president in 1891, and yet holds that office (June, 1922). Grandsons of Moses Pendleton are connected with the bank as director, cashier, and assistant cashier, making the three generations of Pendletons associated with the bank in official capacity.

The present officials and directors are: Charles P. Williams, president and director; Moses A. Pendleton, vice-president and director; Horace N. Pendleton, director; Everett N. Pendleton, director and cashier; George H. Robinson, director.

The report of the bank made to the authorities, May 5, 1922, show total resources $329,809.61; with liabilities the same, the latter including $100,000 capital stock paid in; $50,000 surplus fund; $120,824.42 subject to check; and $48,435 circulation outstanding. The bank management is conservative, and great care is exercised in all departments.

The National Bank of Commerce of New London — This bank was originally chartered as a State institution in October, 1852, under the title, The Bank of Commerce. The proposed capital was $50,000, but so much confidence was shown in the enterprise and the gentlemen associated in the organization of the institution, that in four days the entire capital was subscribed. It was immediately decided to double the capital, and the additional amount was subscribed within a few days. Three months later, January, 1853, the capital was further increased to $150,000, and the following July it was increased to $200,000, so that the bank within a year had become an institution with a capital of $200,000. In 1872 the capital was again increased to $300,000, at which figure it has remained until the present time. This capital, with a substantial surplus of over $400,000, makes it one of the strongest commercial institutions in Eastern Connecticut.

The bank continued as a State institution until December 5, 1864, when it became a national association under the Federal banking laws, which had at that time been enacted by the Federal Government. The bank performs all the functions of a National Bank and a trust department authorized by the United States Government to act as executor of wills, administrator of

estates, trustee for trust funds, transfer agent and registrar for issue of stocks, bonds, etc. A savings department for savings accounts is also a feature of the bank's advantages.

The first board of directors was chosen September 9, 1852, that board consisting of nine members: Acors Barns, Henry P. Haven, Daniel Latham, F. W. Holt, G. L. Ford, Lyman Allyn, Martin K. Cady, Benjamin F. Brown, Charles W. Strickland. The board organized by electing Acors Barns president, an office he held until his death, when he was succeeded by his brother, William H. Barns, who served until his death, the third president being Charles Barns, a brother of the two former presidents, he also dying in office. The bank has had but five presidents during its lifetime of seventy years, and three of these, the Barns brothers, died in office.

Notable for their long periods of service in connection with the bank as directors, are Christopher C. Comstock, who was elected director in 1854 and continued to the date of his death, a period of about thirty-five years, and Charles D. Boss, Jr., who was elected director in January, 1873, and has served until the present time with the exception of a few years when he withdrew, but was subsequently reëlected. George B. Prest, the present vice-president, came to the bank in 1873, and has never severed his connection, he being dean of the banking fraternity of New London, his forty-nine years of unbroken service constituting a record. He is closely followed by Carlos Barry, of the Union Bank and Trust Company, who came to that bank in 1874, both just from school when they entered the banking business.

The first business transactions of the bank were in the office of Williams & Havens, whaling merchants, on October 14, 1852, when notes aggregating $11,000 were discounted—a fair day's business for an infant institution. Subsequently the bank obtained permanent quarters in the second story of the Union Bank building, at the present location of the Union Bank and Trust Company. When the Crocker house building was constructed, the National Bank of Commerce took a lease of its present location for fifty years from April 1, 1872.

The directors, desiring to furnish their patrons with the best convenience and comforts for transacting business, decided to erect a building which the bank would occupy at the expiration of its lease of the Crocker house quarters, or earlier if possible. To this end a lot was purchased on State street, next east to the First Baptist Church, extending around the church, with a frontage on Washington street as well as on State street, and the present fine home of the National Bank of Commerce is the result of its decision to own its own home.

The following men have been associated with the bank as directors and officers: Directors—Acors Barns, Henry P. Haven, Daniel Latham, F. W. Holt, G. L. Ford, Christopher C. Comstock, Charles Miner, John Dennis, Charles D. Boss, Jr., F. H. Harris, Frank H. Chappell, Frank L. Palmer, Benjamin A. Armstrong, Charles W. Barns, Alfred H. Chappell, Charles Royce Boss, William H. Reeves, Morton F. Plant, Simon L. Ewald, Lyman Allen, Martin K. Cady, Benjamin F. Brown, C W. Strickland, J. N. Harris, William

Sterne, William H. Barns, Henry R. Bond, Charles Barns, Robert A. Morgan, C. Augustus Williams, Charles W. Butler, C. F. Spaulding, James Hislop, George B. Prest, Billings P. Learned, George P. Fenner, Henry R. Bond, Jr., Ralph H. Melcer.

There have been five presidents: Acors Barns, who acted from the organization of the institution in October, 1852, to the date of his death, November 18, 1862; William H. Barns succeeded his brother, Acors Barns, and continued as president until February 14, 1886, when he died; Charles Barns succeeded his brother, William H. Barns, and continued president until his death on the 20th of July, 1902; Henry R. Bond succeeded Charles Barns and continued president for two years, when ill health compelled him to resign, on the 18th of July, 1904; Benjamin A. Armstrong, who had been identified with the bank as a director since March 1, 1886, succeeded Mr. Bond on July 25, 1904. Mr. Armstrong has now been president eighteen years, 1904-1922, and under his administration the bank has continued its most prosperous career.

There have been five cashiers of the bank: Deacon Charles Butler acted as cashier from the organization of the bank until his death, March 18, 1878. Charles W. Barns succeeded Deacon Butler, and continued until ill health compelled him to resign, January 10, 1893, when he was succeeded by George B. Prest, who served until January, 1905, when he was elected vice-president. William H. Reeves was elected cashier in January, 1905, and continued until Jannuary, 1913, when he resigned, and George B. Prest again assumed the duties of cashier. Milton M. Baker, the present cashier, was elected January 11, 1921.

Officers—Benjamin A. Armstrong, president; William H. Reeves, vice-president; George B. Prest, vice-president; M. M. Baker, cashier. Directors—B. A. Armstrong, J. P. T. Armstrong, Theodore Bodenwein, Henry R. Bond, Jr., Simon L. Ewald, F. L. McGuire, Ralph H. Melcer, F. W. Mercer, G. B. Prest, W. H. Reeves.

Statement of condition at close of business, May 5, 1922:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$1,446,497.29	Capital	$300,000.00
Overdrafts	1,209.69	Surplus	200,000.00
U. S. Government Bonds	501,500.00	Undivided Profits	244,871.23
Other Bonds, Stocks, Securities, etc.	477,094.50	Circulation	182,000.00
Banking House, Furniture, Fixtures	244,294.90	Due to Banks	16,384.91
Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	134,866.36	Individual Deposits	1,466,522.40
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	253,647.34	Other Demand Deposits	658,381.54
Due from U. S. Treasurer	9,100.00	Dividend Unpaid	50.00
	$3,068,210.08		$3,068,210.08

The Uncas National Bank—Although organized in 1852, the Uncas Bank was not incorporated under the general act until 1855. The first board

of directors consisted of nine members: James A. Hovey, J. L. Greene, W. A. Buckingham, H. B. Norton, J. S. Webb, Jesse S. Ely, Joseph Backus, J. M. Huntington, Gurdon Chapman.

The first president of the bank, James A. Hovey, held the office twenty-one years, 1852-1873. He was succeeded by Jesse S. Ely, who served six years, 1873-1879. The third president was Lyman Gould, who was succeeded by Edwin S. Ely, his successor being Daniel B. Spaulding. The sixth president was John M. Johnson; the seventh, William N. Blackstone; the eighth, Wallace S. Allis; the ninth, Arthur D. Lathrop, who was succeeded by the present chief officer, William H. Allen, who was elected the tenth president, January 9, 1917. The first cashier of the bank, E. H. Learned, held the office twenty-seven years, 1852-1879. His successors have been Charles M. Tracy, Walter Fuller, James H. Welles, Willis Austin, Dwight H. Huff and H. L. Frisbie, the present cashier, who was elected February 5, 1917.

In 1865 the bank rechartered as the Uncas National Bank, capital stock, $100,000. Officers: William H. Allen, president; Calvin H. Frisbie, vice-president; Henry L. Frisbie, cashier; Charles D. Greenman, assistant cashier. Directors—William H. Allen, Calvin H. Frisbie, C. Morgan Williams, Willis Austin, Frank E. Palmer, Rutherford C. Plant, Michael M. Donahoe, Herbert F. Dawley, Emanuel Kaplan, William G. Park.

The following is a condensed statement of condition of bank at the close of business, May 5, 1922:

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$401,152.74	Capital	$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	60,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	52,877.45
U. S. Bonds	29,950.00	Circulation	60,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities.	75,670.00	Deposits, Banks	33,215.79
Banking House and Fixtures	36,500.00	Deposits, Individual	526,198.63
Exchanges and Cash Items..	15,900.07	Certified Checks	220.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	37,005.76	Discount Collateral but not Earned	1,783.51
Cash in Vault and Net Amount Due from National Banks	114,049.61	Cashier's Checks	1,700.00
Due from U. S. Treasury...	3,000.00		
Interest Earned but not Collected	2,767.20		
	$775,995.38		$775,995.38

The bank occupies a handsome structure on Shetucket street, erected in 1913.

The Groton Savings Bank — The Groton Savings Bank of Mystic has for sixty-eight years conducted its business in the bank building on West Main street, Mystic, which it has for the same period of time occupied jointly with the Mystic River National Bank, organized three years earlier. Like that institution, under whose fostering care its youth was passed, the Groton Savings Bank has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the town,

and its usefulness has found strength and prosperity. The bank has had but three presidents, Henry B. Noyes being the present incumbent. Five treasurers have served the bank, three of these by name, Noyes. The presidents have been Nathan G. Fish, William Clift, Henry B. Noyes. The treasurers have been George W. Noyes, Henry B. Noyes, Abel H. Simmons, Ira C. Noyes, and Jesse B. Stinson, the last named being the present treasurer (1922). The trustees at the present time are: E. D. Evans, C. H. Latham, Charles W. Lamb, Frederick Denison, John W. Phillips, Jesse B. Stinson, H. B. Noyes.

The prosperity the bank enjoys is best expressed by the following statement made to the banking department, June 1, 1922:

ASSETS	
Loans on Real Estate	$541,275.00
Loans to Towns	55,000.00
Loans to School Districts	7,000.00
United States Bonds	76,620.13
State Bonds	45,000.00
City Bonds	557,762.50
Railroad Bonds	523,350.00
Railroad Stocks	750.00
Bank Stocks	60,750.00
Expenses	317.16
Industrial Bonds	20,500.00
Victory Notes	14,891.56
Cash in Bank, viz	45,612.15
Totals	$1,948,828.50
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	$1,752,932.75
Surplus	177,171.04
Profit and Loss	18,724.71
Totals	$1,948,828.50

The Chelsea Savings Bank—Under an Act of the General Assembly, May session, 1858, Section 1, Erastus Williams, John Dunham, Henry B. Norton, I. M. Buckingham, Lorenzo Blackstone, John T. Wait, David Smith, Elijah A. Bill, James M. Huntington, Gurdon Chapman, Augustus Brewster, Moses Pierce, John W. Stedman, Henry Bill, John S. Lester, Edward H. Learned, Learned Hebard, Henry H. Starkweather, Ralph Hurlbutt, William W. Backus, Comfort D. Fillmore, S. T. Holbrook, James A. Hovey, Samuel H. Grosvenor, Timothy P. Norton, O. J. Lamb, John P. Barstow, William P. Nash, Alfred A. Young, Dwight Bailey, William Smith, W. R. Wood, Henry Hallett, N. B. Williams, William E. Baker, Jeptha Geer, Thomas A. Clark, Dudley R. Wheeler, and Walter Peck, were incorporated by the name, style and title of "The Chelsea Savings Bank."

At a meeting of the incorporators, held June 28, 1858, these officers were elected: Lorenzo Blackstone, president; David Smith, Learned Hebard, Henry Bill, vice-presidents; I. M. Buckingham, Elijah A. Bill, Comfort D. Fillmore, John T. Wait, Gurdon Chapman, S. T. Holbrook, Erastus Williams, directors; John Dunham, secretary-treasurer; James A. Hovey, attorney.

For about a quarter of a century, Lorenzo Blackstone and Henry Bill continued as president and vice-president, Mr. Bill then succeeding to the presidency. The third president was General Edward Harland, his successor being John C. Averill, who in turn gave way to the present incumbent, Charles E. Chandler, who was elected in 1919. The original attorney for the corporation, James A. Hovey, held that relation to the bank until his elevation to the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut, his former law partner, John M. Thayer, succeeding him as attorney. The first treasurer, John Dunham, only

served until January 28, 1859, when Othniel Gager was elected to that office. He seems not to have served, and in September, 1859, was succeeded by Charles M. Coit, then barely twenty-one, but so capable and so esteemed by the bank officials that when in September, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, the trustees in highly complimentary resolutions declared that the position should be kept open for him. This was done, and Colonel Coit upon his return from the war was unanimously elected to his former position. He served with great acceptability until suddenly called hence by death, July 3, 1878.

The home of the bank was in the Merchants Hotel building until April, 1864, when quarters were secured on Shetucket street, which were occupied until 1909, when the bank building was so badly damaged by fire that the erection of a new modern building, large and imposing, was decided upon. The present building, most splendidly located and planned, was finished and occupied in November, 1911. The first deposit was made over the counter of the Chelsea Savings Bank on July 1, 1858, in the name of Julia O. Bill, the amount being $100. On March 1, 1922, deposits in the bank had reached the great total of $10,704,234.23, and the bank assets on that day touched $11,388,137.68, the surplus $500,000, with a profit and loss account of $183,903.45. A study of the accompanying report is interesting:

President, Charles E. Chandler; vice-presidents, Henry G. Peck, Oliver L. Johnson, Willis Austin. Directors—Archibald Mitchell, Grosvenor Ely, James C. Macpherson, Frederic W. Cary, Frank Hempstead, Frederick W. Lester, Andrew B. Davies, Arthur M. Brown, Howard L. Stanton. Secretary and treasurer, Frank Hempstead; assistant secretary-treasurer, James Dana Coit; attorney, Wallace S. Allis. Members of the Corporation—Henry H. Gallup, Samuel N. Morgan, Charles E. Chandler, Winslow T. Williams, Archibald Mitchell, Frank H. Allen, George H. Loring, Jeremiah J. Desmond, George E. Parsons, Frederick T. Sayles, Calvin H. Frisbie, Witter K. Tingley, Edwin A. Tracy, Frederick W. Cary, Henry F. Parker, Julius W. Cadden, William H. Allen, John D. Hall, Leonard O. Smith, Joseph D. Aiken, Philip T. Welles, Martin E. Jensen, Joseph H. Hall, Frederick W. Lester, Henry G. Peck, George O. Stead, Willis Austin, Wallace S. Allis, Ernest H. Crozier, Howard L. Stanton, Charles E. Lamb, Oliver L. Johnson, Grosvenor Ely, James C. Macpherson, Frank Hempstead, Arthur M. Brown, James Dana Coit, Ralph H. Melcer, Percival W. Chapman, Andrew B. Davies, Jacob Munz, William I. Allyn, Arthur C. Brown, William H. Collins, Herbert M. Lerou, William H. Oat, L. Henry Saxton.

Statement, March 1, 1922:

ASSETS

Loans—Real Estate	$3,777,661.00
Loans—Cities and Towns	35,000.00
Loans—Personal	4,125.00
Loans—Collateral	132,677.75
United States Bonds	717,650.00
State Bonds	95,000.00
Bonds of Foreign Countries	1,128,024.00
Municipal Bonds	569,219.70
Public Utility Bonds	430,140.00
Railroad Bonds	3,751,025.00
Equipment Trust Obligations	63,000.00
Bank Stocks	103,480.00
Banking House	111,140.19
Insurance and Taxes	175.00
Bank Acceptances	278,479.66
Cash in Bank and on Hand	191,340.38
	$11,388,137.68

LIABILITIES			
Deposits	$10,704,134.23	Profit and Loss	183,903.45
Surplus	500,000.00		$11,388,137.68

Henry H. Gallup, who became a member of the corporation in 1875, is the oldest in point of years of service of any one connected with the bank (1922). The oldest officer of the bank in point of years of service is Frank Hempstead, who entered the employ of the corporation in 1878, and is the present secretary-treasurer.

The Mariners Savings Bank of New London—In 1917 the Mariners Savings Bank of New London, Connecticut, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. From the souvenir booklet issued by the bank in that year the following facts concerning organization are taken:

Fifty years ago, at the May session of the General Assembly, the Mariners Savings Bank of New London was incorporated. Thomas M. Waller, then a practicing attorney, was responsible for the movement which culminated in the organization of the bank on July 29, 1867, the following being the incorporators: William H. Allen, Christopher Allyn, Erasmus D. Rogers, F. H. Chappell Co., T. M. Waller, C. S. Holt, John A. Tibbits, Theophilus Brown, Daniel Latham, Henry P. Haven, C. W. Strickland, Elias F. Morgan, Richard H. Chappell, Ebenezer Morgan, Henry R. Bond, George C. Benjamin, F. L. Allen, John M. Chapman, John Dennis, A. N. Ramsdell, William C. Gorton, Samuel Green, Charles D. Boss, Jr., Rial Chaney, Charles Miner, Benjamin Stark, C. C. Comstock, J. N. Harris, Robert A. Morgan, O. Woodworth, Charles Howard, Samuel P. Smith, Edward Church, Henry Williams, James Griswold, J. T. Shepard, William H. Barnes, Leander Williams, Erasmus D. Avery, Richard P. Huntley, William L. Peckham, Charles M. Daboll, J. C. Avery. Nearly every one of these men was in some way connected with the whaling business, which at that time was the chief industry of the town.

The meeting was held at half-past two, in the parlors of the Metropolitan Hotel on Bank street, and was called to order by Thomas M. Waller. Henry P. Haven was chosen chairman, and Thomas M. Waller, secretary. The charter was formally accepted, and it was voted that "the seal of the bank shall consist of an anchor surrounded by the words Mariners Savings Bank of New London, Connecticut."

By-laws were adopted, and the following officials were edected: Captain Daniel Latham, president; Henry P. Haven, James Griswold, W. H. Allen, A. N. Ramsdell, F. L. Allen, Ebenezer Morgan, L. T. Shepard, C. C. Comstock, Oliver Woodworth, vice-presidents; Henry R. Bond, W. H. Barnes, Benjamin Stark, Richard H. Chappell, Rial Chaney, directors; National Bank of Commerce, treasurer; Charles Butler, secretary; Thomas M. Waller, attorney.

Thomas M. Waller was attorney for the bank until 1885, when he became Consul-General of the United States at London. Previously he was mayor of New London from 1873 to 1879, and governor of the State from 1883 to 1885. He was succeeded as attorney by Charles W. Butler, son of Charles Butler, the first secretary, who in turn was suceeded in 1894 by Charles

B. Waller, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and son of ex-Governor Waller, the first attorney and organizer of the bank.

The first office of the bank was with the National Bank of Commerce, which then occupied quarters on the second floor of the Union Bank building. In 1872 the Bank of Commerce moved to its offices in the Croker House block, and the Mariners Savings Bank moved also and occupied the rear of the room, remaining with the Bank of Commerce until January 1, 1907, when the Mariners Savings Bank moved to its own new home next to the post office. The first depositors were two sailors—Manuel Roderique, who placed $194.03 to his credit; and Louis De Pena, who deposited $167.03—this constituting the first day's business. The deposits at the end of the first decade and each succeeding period of ten years until the fiftieth anniversary show remarkable gains. The deposits of the bank on March 1, 1877, were $1,054,411.51; March 1, 1887, $1,576,480.91; March 1, 1897, $2,092,844.71; March 1, 1907, $3,432,326.99; March 1, 1917, $4,788,462.99.

The first dividend was declared on March 1, 1868, at the rate of seven per cent., which rate was continued until September, 1871, when the dividend was reduced to six per cent., and continued at six per cent. until March 1, 1877, when it was again reduced to five per cent., and to four per cent. on September 1, 1880, at which rate it has continued until the present time, not a dividend period ever having been passed.

The presidents of the bank have been eight: Daniel Latham held from organization in 1867 until May 15, 1870, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Henry R. Bond, who declined a reëlection after serving five years, 1871-1876. William H. Barnes was the third president, his term covering the decade 1876-1886. Christopher C. Comstock, the fourth president, served but one year, and in 1887 was succeeded by Daniel D. Latham, who held until 1898. The sixth president, William H. Allen, guided the bank's destinies five years, 1898-1903, then gave way to George C. Strong, who was president six years, 1903-1909. James P. Johnston, the eighth president, was elected in 1909 and has served until the present date, June, 1922.

John E. Darrow was secretary-treasurer of the bank thirty-four years, 1869-1903. Two of the original board of trustees elected in 1867 were living at the time af the fiftieth anniversaiy in 1917—Charles D. Boss, whose service had been continuous, and Thomas M. Waller. One of the original incorporators, William L. Peckham, was vice-president of the bank from January, 1874, until his death in 1911, at the age of ninety-three. Thomas A. Miner, of Groton, was a vice-president for twenty-one years preceding his death in 1914, at the age of ninety-four; these two men were contemporary officials of the bank when both were past ninety. John E. Darrow, previously referred to, was the first individual treasurer of the bank, the Bank of Commerce having acted in that capacity during the first two years, 1867-1869. In 1903 P. Le Roy Harwood succeeded Mr. Darrow, and was holding the office of secretary-treasurer at the end of the fifty-year period in 1917, the bank having had but these two treasurers during the half century, Mr. Harwood yet being in office as vice-president and treasurer.

The following were the vice-presidents of the bank since organization: Henry P. Haven, 1868-1876; A. N. Ramsdell, 1867-1873; J. T. Shepard, 1867-1874; James Griswold, 1867-1892; F. L. Allen, 1867-1872; C. C. Comstock, 1867-1886; W. H. Allen, 1867-1898, 1903-1907; Ebenezer Morgan, 1867-1883; Oliver Woodworth, 1867-1872; E. D. Avery, 1872-1893; Norman B. Church, 1872-1874; Samuel Green, 1873-1889; William L. Peckham, 1874-1912; E. Clark Smith, 1876-1882; Robert A. Morgan, 1882-1885; D. D. Latham, 1883-1887; Hiram D. Harris, 1886-1896; C. W. Strickland, Jr., 1887-1903; F. S. Newcomb, 1887-1907; George C. Strong, 1887-1903; Eldridge P. Beckwith, 1889-1897; John Hopson, 1892-1911; Thomas A. Miner, 1893-1915; Richard C. Morris, 1896-1904; James P. Johnston, 1897-1909; F. H. Parmelee, 1904-1921; A. R. Darrow, 1906-1917; Charles A. Klinck, 1920; P. Le Roy Harwood, 1921.

The directors of the first fifty years ending July 1, 1917, were: Henry R. Bond, Benjamin Stark, Rial Chaney, W. H. Barnes, Richard H. Chappell, Thomas A. Miner, W. R. Perry, Horace Landphere, Joseph Starr, Albert R. Darrow, Daniel Latham, J. N. Harris, Robert A. Morgan, James Fitch, Daniel D. Latham, Eldridge P. Beckwith, Henry L. Dudley, Daniel P. Hempstead, F. S. Newcomb, George C. Strong, John W. Luce, C. W. Strickland, Jr., John S. Morgan, Charles Allyn, Thomas W. Gardner, Richard C. Morris, James P. Johnston, Isaac W. Thompson, F. H. Parmalee, George E. Starr, Elisha V. Daboll, Charles H. Klinck, P. Le Roy Harwood, Charles B. Waller, William T. May, Charles S. Starr, Christopher L. Avery, Sidney A. Brown.

The board of trustees in service July 1, 1915, with year of election: Charles D. Ross, 1867; J. S. Nichols, 1887; W. Fitzmaurice, 1891; James P. Johnston, 1891; P. H. Parmalee, 1891; Charles H. Klinck, 1896; M. Wilson Dart, 1896; P. H. Shurts, 1896; R. A. Brubeck, 1896; William T. May, 1902; S. L. Ewald, 1902; J. D. Cronin, 1902; Edward T. Brown, 1903; Charles B. Walker, 1903; William H. Reeves, 1903; P. Le Roy Harwood, 1904; James R. May, 1906; S. H. Miner, 1906; C. L. Avery, 1910; Charles A. Gallup, 1910; Henry Holt Smith, 1910; Sidney A. Brown, 1914; G. Fred Brown, 1915.

The officers of the bank are (1922): James P. Johnston, president; Charles H. Klinck, P. Le Roy Harwood, vice-presidents; P. Le Roy Harwood, treasurer; Henry Holt Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer; Charles B. Waller, attorney. Directors—William T. May, Charles A. Gallup, Charles H. Klinck, P. Le Roy Harwood, Sidney A. Brown, Percy C. Eggleston, James P. Johnston.

The following statement is of April 25, 1917, showing the condition of the Mariners Savings Bank as reported by certified public accountant W. P. Landon at the end of the first half century of existence:

ASSETS	
Loans on Real Estate	$2,165,570.00
Loans on Collateral Security	217,997.83
Notes of Towns, Counties, etc.	108,200.00
Municipal Bonds	559,525.00
Railroad Bonds	1,750,720.00
Cash on Hand and on Deposit	85,456.90
	$5,074,622.38

LIABILITIES	
Amount Due Depositors	$4,837,791.30
Surplus Account	175,000.00

Corporation Bonds	29,625.00	Interest Account	15,028.35
Bank Stocks	105,135.00	Profit and Loss Account	32,382.23
Banking House	50,000.00	Safe Deposit Account (income)	230.50
Suspense Account	210.00	Special Bond Account	14,190.00
Expense Account	2,143.21		
Advances on Mortgaged Property	39.44		$5,074,622.38

The following is a statement of condition of this bank as of March 1, 1922:

ASSETS			
U. S. Liberty Bonds and Notes	$92,344.27	Banking House	50,000.00
Railroad Bonds	1,778,936.28	Foreclosed Real Estate	397.95
Municipal Bonds	308,350.00	Advances for Taxes and Insurance	779.93
Corporation Bonds	167,050.00	Cash in Banks and in Vault	194,377.87
Bonds of Foreign Countries.	372,002.00		$6,242,731.05
Bank Stocks	98,800.00	LIABILITIES	
Town, County and School District Notes	64,200.00	Deposits	$5,905,406.06
Personal Loans	3,627.50	Surplus	200,000.00
Mortgage Loans	2,762,565.00	Profit and Loss	137,324.99
Collateral Loans	349,300.25		$6,242,731.05

The bank was the pioneer in night banking in New London, and has always been among the leaders in promoting thrift movements.

The Dime Savings Bank — The Dime Savings Bank, of Norwich, was established in 1869, and in 1874 bought the building at No. 40 Main street, vacated by the Norwich Probate Court, occupied it the same year, and has since been located there. The bank is one of the solid institutions of the city, and in its more than half a century of life has filled a useful and important place in the financial world.

The Dime Savings Bank was organized September 26, 1869. Assets—"Faith—Hope—Courage." Liabilities—"Sundry bills for blank books and stationery, amount unknown." The officers of the company on that September 26, 1869, were: Trustees—E. R. Thompson, Amasa C. Hall, E. N. Gibbs, Francis J. Leavens, Gurdon A. Jones, Jr., N. T. Adams, A. S. Bolles, H. H. Osgood, Julius Webb, P. St. M. Andrews, Charles T. Palmer, Elijah Kinney, Willis R. Austin, Charles R. Richards, James Burnet, Curtis Jillson, Horace Whitaker, John E. Ward, William C. Osgood, E. B. Trumbull.

President, E. R. Thompson; vice-presidents—Amasa C. Hall, H. H. Osgood, W. R. Austin. Directors—Horace Whitaker, James Burnet, William C. Osgood, A. S. Bolles, G. A. Jones, Jr., C. T. Palmer, E. N. Gibbs, F. J. Leavens. Attorney, A. S. Bolles; secretary and treasurer, George D. Coit.

For twenty-nine years Edward R. Thompson guided the destinies of the Dime Savings Bank wisely and well. He was succeeded in 1898 by Hugh Henry Osgood, who held the office two years, giving way in 1900 to J. Hunt Smith, who was president of the bank nine years. The fourth president of the bank was Francis J. Leavens, who was president until September 25, 1921. The present head of the institution is Gardner Greene, the fifth man to hold that office.

Under President Leavens the bank celebrated its golden anniversary with suitable ceremonies, including a banquet, a feature of which was a menu which was accompanied by a statement showing the growth in fifty years, as follows:

Statement—September 26, 1869. Assets—"Faith, Hope and Courage." Liabilities—"Sundry Bills for Blank Books and Stationery, Amount Unknown."

Statement, September 10, 1919, a half century later:

ASSETS	
As above, plus a satisfactory degree of public confidence, and the following items audited this day by the State Bank Examiner:	
Real Estate Loans	$1,280,380.73
Collateral and Personal Loans	106,737.65
U. S. Bonds and Foreign Government Bonds and W. S. S.	397,373.54
Municipal and State Bonds	478,769.00
Railroad and Corporation Bonds	1,189,796.75
Bank Stock	64,170 00
Banking House and Real Estate	17,101.00
Tax and Expense	8,108.30
Cash	163,793.22
Total Assets	$3,706,230.19
LIABILITIES	
Total Deposits	$3,509,849.58
Interest, Surplus and Profit and Loss	189,435.14
Liberty Loan Subscribers	6,945.47
Total Liabilities	$3,706,230.19

The last statement made under date of May 1, 1922, shows continued prosperity:

ASSETS	
Real Estate Loans	$1,321,659.79
Collateral Loans	103,757.73
Personal Loans	13,850.00
United States Bonds	416,084.76
Foreign Government Bonds	388,607.73
Municipal Bonds	337,559.00
Railroad Bonds	1,069,134.25
Railroad Stocks	3,000.00
State Bonds	24,210.00
Corporation Bonds	54,812.50
Bank Stock	64,170.00
Banking House	14,000.00
Cash in Bank	200,856.45
Cash on Hand	9,777.66
	$4,021,479.87
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	$3,860,224.05
Surplus	120,000.00
Profit and Loss	41,255.82
	$4,021,479.87

The following constitutes the bank's president personnel: Corporators—Gardiner Greene, Frank L. Woodard, Reuben S. Bartlett, J. Frank Clark, Royal G. Holmes, Arthur E. Story, Russell F. Smith, Gurdon L. Bidwell, Frank H. Pullen, Wallace S. Allis, Charles H. Phelps, William B. Young, B. P. Bishop, Albert S. Comstock, Walton C. Davenport, Maxton Holms, Shepard B. Palmer, John H. Perkins, Walter F. Lester, Otto E. Wulf, Frank A. Bill, Arthur L. Peale, William B. Birge, Edmund W. Perkins, James C. Henderson, Lucius Briggs, James L. Crawford, Herbert B. Cary, F. B. Ricketson, Arthur E. Sherman, Charles A. Saxton, Charles D. Greenman, Edwin H. Baker, Jr., Herbert W. Gallup, Arthur M. Thompson W. Tyler Olcott, Richard S. Gernon, Dickson H. Leavens, Morris L. Bergstresser, Samuel E. Holdridge, Carl W. Brown, E. LaRue Bliven, Hugh B. Campbell.

President, Gardiner Greene; vice-presidents—Reuben S. Bartlett, William B. Young, B. P. Bishop. Directors—Frank L. Woodard, Shepard B.

Palmer, Walter F. Lester, Charles H. Phelps, Edmund W. Perkins, James C. Henderson, Herbert B. Cary, Russell F. Smith, Frank H. Pullen. Treasurer, Frank L. Woodard; secretary and assistant treasurer, John H. Perkins; attorney, Edmund W. Perkins.

Treasurer Frank L. Woodard has been with the bank since 1878, and treasurer since 1888, being one of the oldest bankers of the city in point of years of service. John H. Perkins has been with the bank since 1888.

The Jewett City Savings Bank — Now approaching the fiftieth anniversary of its birth, the Jewett City Savings Bank reviews a career of usefulness and prosperity in which many individuals have participated. The bank declared its first dividend three months after beginning business, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, then reduced to six, to five, and finally to the regular savings bank rate, four per cent.

The bank was chartered June 11, 1873, with the following corporators: Thomas L. Shipman, John W. Fanning, Thomas A. Clark, John R. Tracy, Ira G. Briggs, Jeremiah K. Adams, George Sanger, Erastus C. Kegwin, Phineas Boyle, William Soule, Joseph E. Leonard, Frederic P. Patridge, Alfred F. Brown, Levi J. Branch, Daniel S. Anthony, Asher P. Brown, Alfred A. Young, Welcome A. Browning, Andrew C. Burnham, Philetus Rathbun, James O. Sweet, Hezekiah L. Reade, Silas E. Sherman, Beriah H. Browning, Henry L. Johnson, John A. Rockwell, Israel Mathewson, Cornelius Murphy, Edwin Lathrop, Patrick Murtha.

First Officers—Hezekiah L. Reade, president; Asher P. Brown, vice-president: Henry T. Crosby, secretary-treasurer. Trustees—Thomas A. Clark, John R. Tracy, Phineas Boyle, Welcome A. Browning, James O. Sweet, John A. Rockwell, Andrew C. Burnham, Alfred A. Young, Silas E. Sherman, Beriah H. Browning, William Soule, Cornelius Murphy. Attorney, Erastus C. Kegwin.

The bank began business in the building formerly used as a banking house by the Jewett City Bank, but in 1889 erected the building which it has since occupied. The first depositor was Miss Mary L. Brown, who placed $100 to her own credit, June 23, 1873. Miss Brown's account remained an active one on the bank's books until finally closed, June 10, 1921.

Hezekiah L. Reade, the first president of the bank, served until July 11, 1900; then, when the directors would have elected him for the twenty-eighth time, he declined the honor. The board then elected James O. Sweet president, he serving until his death, March 27, 1913. The board chose Edward M. Anthony to succeed Mr. Sweet, he serving until the next regular election, July 9, 1913, when he was chosen to the office, which he has since ably filled, being the third president to serve the bank during its nearly half a century of life. Henry T. Crosby, the first secretary-treasurer, was succeeded by Charles Edw. Prior, who served until February 1, 1895, when he resigned. Frank E. Robinson was chosen to fill out Mr. Prior's unexpired term, then at the regular meeting of the corporators was regularly elected to the office of secretary-treasurer, as he has been annually during the years, twenty-

seven, which have since intervened. The bank has had but three secretary-treasurers since organization, Mr. Robinson yet being in office.

Present Officers (1922)—Edward M. Anthony, president; John C. Hawkins, vice-president; Daniel L. Phillips, vice-president; Frank E. Robinson, secretary and treasurer. Directors—Frank E. Robinson, John Potter, Albertus C. Burdick, Adelbert R. Young, Arthur M. Brown, Archibald M. Clarke, John H. Tracy.

Statement January 1, 1922:

RESOURCES	
Real Estate Loans	$336,204.00
Collateral Loans	50,280.00
Town, Borough, and School District Loans	169,475.00
Municipal Bonds	252,895.50
United States Bonds	361,245.75
Bonds of Foreign Countries	188,039.72
Railroad Bonds	429,425.00
Public Utility Bonds	40,000.00
Bank Stocks	65,200.00
Banking House	7,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	26,320.76
	$1,926,085.73
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	$1,782,519.30
Surplus	50,000.00
Profit and Loss	69,228.23
Interest, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	24,211.45
Rent	126.75
	$1,926,085.73

When Mr. Robinson assumed the duties of his present office, February 1, 1895, the bank had seventeen hundred depositors, their deposits amounting to $737,000. At this date, June 8, 1922, the number of depositors has reached twenty-five hundred and fifty, and their deposits total something over $1,800,000. The showing bears out the statement made in the beginning, that "the bank reviews a career of usefulness and prosperity," and, we may add, and honor.

The Jewett City Trust Company — The Jewett City Trust Company, located in Jewett City, opened its doors for business October 3, 1921. The company has a capital of $25,000, and a paid in surplus of $6,250. At the end of the first six months deposits were $140,000.

The officers are: L. M. Carpenter, president; Daniel F. Finn, Joseph C. Worth, vice-presidents; H. M. Dunbar, treasurer; Edward A. Faust, secretary. Directors—L. M Carpenter, Joseph C. Worth, Edward A. Faust, Andrew McNicol, James H. Shea, Daniel F. Finn, H. M. Dunbar, Alex. McNicol, George H. Jennings, W. C. Terry, A. D. Tripp.

The Bankers Trust Company — Among the youngest of the financial institutions of New London county, the Bankers Trust Company began business on Franklin Square, Norwich, Connecticut, December 14, 1921. A statement of condition three months later, March 10, 1922, shows a remarkable growth during that short period:

ASSETS	
Bills Discounted	$42,532.06
Demand Loans (without collateral)	1,275.00
Collateral Loans (time and demand)	22,908.36
Mortgage Loans	1,500.00
Town and City Notes	4,800.00
Funds Set Aside for Savings Depositors	52,339.62

ASSETS—(Continued)	
Stocks and Securities.....	24,850.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	15,289.66
Due from Banks and Bankers	271,225.09
United States and National Bank Notes	50,418.00
Gold Coin	1,187.50
Silver Coin	4,099.89
Checks, Cash Items and Exchanges	1,649.52
Other Assets, viz.:	
Revenue Stamps	3.38
Prepaid Interest on Bonds	314.28
Expense Account	5,047.80
	$500,440.16

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers.	2,943.43
Savings Deposits	53,339.62
General Deposits	299,146.01
Certificates of Deposit, demand	19,000.00
Treasurer's Checks	54.90
Certified Checks	50.25
Christmas Savings or Thrift Funds	900.50
Other Liabilities, viz.: Suspense Account	5.45
	$500,440.16

Officers—Angus Park, president; Timothy C. Murphy, Charles A. Saxton, Joseph C. Worth, vice-presidents; George A. Finn, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: David B. Disco, James J. Donahoe, Edwin W. Higgins, Angus Park, Herbert M. Lerou, Charles D. Foster, Louis J. Fontaine, Timothy C. Murphy, Martin Rozychi, William H. Cruikshank, James Graham, Abner Schwartz, Joseph C. Worth, Charles A. Saxton, George A. Finn.

With such an auspicious beginning, the future seems bright for this addition to the financial family of the county.

The Pawcatuck Bank and Trust Company — This, the youngest of all New London county financial institutions, began business in Pawcatuck, Connecticut, March 2, 1922, with a capital of $25,000. The officers are: Elias B. Hinckley, president; R. J. Randall, chairman of board; F. S. Opie, H. A. Stahle, vice-presidents; F. M. Robertson, cashier; C. C. Gray, secretary. Directors—William H. Casey, Charles F. Champlin, F. L. Furness, Charles C. Gray, Elias B. Hinckley, George O. Murphey, Fred S. Opie, Lee Perley, R. J. Randall, H. A. Stahle, George H. Stone, Frank N. Wilcox, William A. Wilcox, F. S. Nardone.

One hundred thousand dollars on deposit, and has accumulated a surplus of $6,250.

The Winthrop Trust Company — This company opened for business in temporary quarters in the Plant building, 310 State street, New London, Connecticut, on March 1, 1922, being the two hundred and seventy-sixth year after the founding of New London by John Winthrop, the younger.

Officers—P. LeRoy Harwood, president; Ernest E. Rogers, vice-president; Frank C. Cutler, secretary-treasurer. Directors—Ward T. Alling, W. Ellery Allyn, Arthur P. Anderson, Rosemary O. Anderson, Charles Borland, Sidney A. Brown, Donald Chappell, Waldo E. Clarke, Cornelius C. Costello, Marion R. Davis, Percy C. Eggleston, Harry T. Griswold, James G. Hammond, Philip Z. Hankey, Frank J. Howell, Ludwig Mann, James R. May,

Robert J. Sisk, Frank B. Walker, Charles B. Waller, E. O. Winship, Thomas A. Woodruff, Homer Brooke.

Report of the condition of the Winthrop Trust Company, New London, Connecticut, at the close of business on May 5th, 1922:

ASSETS

Demand Loans (without collateral)	$13,625.00
Collateral Loans (time and demand)	88,255.00
Motgage Loans	500.00
Other Loans	42,374.00
Bonds to Secure Savings Deposits	8,077.25
Funds Set Aside for Savings Depositors	2,111.69
United States Bonds	9,922.50
Stocks and Securities	47,418.47
Furniture and Fixtures	4,088.46
Due from Reserve Agents	56,895.26
Due from Banks and Bankers	740.21
United States and National Banks Notes	5,736.00
Gold Coin	215.00
Silver Coin	340.50
Minor Coin	18.97
Checks, Cash Items and Exchanges	10.63
Other Assets, viz.: Bank Acceptances	19,868.89
Accrued Interest on Stocks and Bonds Paid Our	508.33
Expenses	5,037.00
Total Assets	$305,743.76

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus	25,000.00
Savings Deposits	10,178.91
General Deposits	164,866.64
Treasurer's Checks	3,597.21
Certified Checks	5.00
Exchange, Collection Charges on Drafts	5.24
Interest Earned on Savings Funds	10.03
Other Liabilities, viz.: Insurance Commission	1.42
Commission on Sales, Stocks and Bonds	31.83
Interest Earned	568.15
Discount (unearned interest on loans discounted)	1,479.33
Total Liabilities	$305,743.76

CHAPTER XVI

FIRE INSURANCE IN NEW LONDON COUNTY

By Walter F. Lester

A Primitive Necessity.—The spirit of mutual dependence so profoundly voiced by the framers of the Mayflower Compact has never failed to pervade the colonies planted by them, nor the communities which later developed therefrom. Indeed, into the fabric woven by those who "solemnly and mutually'" covenanted and combined themselves together "into a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation," there entered as the basic element the relation of each to the other. Periods of dire distress at times sorely tried these relations, yet through the deep cultivation and refinement of common disaster they proved too well-rooted to suffer destruction, and endured. Through mutual understanding, therefore, as well as necessity, our forefathers came to be among the world's most noble exponents of the exhortation, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

Built upon such a foundation and fostered by hereditary spirit in the succeeding generations, were it possible for our humane institutions of to-day to have achieved a lesser degree of development? Quite naturally these people who believed in personal equality: who established and protected a like opportunity for all in religion and education; whose men stood as sentinels about the church, guarding the worshipping congregation against the ravages of the hostile savage;—quite naturally these people had anxiety to protect themselves against the ravages of a fickle friend—usually one of their potent allies, but erstwhile their most vicious enemy. As a result we find written into the early records and later into the official statutes, rules and laws relating to the prevention of and protection from damage by fire. These regulations were primitive and the natural deduction from the circumstances, but a person of even average intelligence would declare them to be so self-evident as to be superfluous. Ordinarily this would be true, yet, ever since fire underwriting has been a factor in the economic world, those engaged in the business have been endeavoring to understand the psychologic phenomenon of mankind's apathy to the great hazards of fire, and the most elementary warnings seem essential, though universally unheeded. Undoubtedly it was in recognition of this trait of human nature that our New England ancestors came to a realization that losses by fire were sure to occur and that precautionary measures to prevent fire would frequently fail, making it necessary to find some means through which the individual loser would not be obliged to suffer all the burden alone, but that the toll exacted might be distributed over the entire community. There appears therefore as early as 1640 fragmentary references pointing to the fact that a mutual understanding, at least, was entered into among the people of some of the separate communities in southern New England looking toward a contributorship or assessment levied on the many to cover the misfortune of the few. This of course was quite natural, as in some sections the idea of all real property of whatever

nature being to the public weal was carried out to the letter, remaining so until such things as partitions, deeds and records became an official verity. In this manner the way was paved for a more definite and organized method by which the people might be reimbursed for and in some degree protected against loss by fire, and all early organizations of this nature were on a strictly mutual basis.

The belief should not be ventured that the settlers in New England were by any means the pioneers in instituting a compensating plan with relation to loss by fire. The actual beginning of the practice is obscure, though it appears that nearly three thousand years ago in the East, particularly in Assyria, magistrates were appointed in each town and district to levy contributions from each member of the community to provide a fund against such calamities as drought and fire.

It is quite certain, however, that in the early part of the last century, proportional to the amount of property involved, organized fire insurance protection was as rapidly developed in southern New England and Pennsylvania as in any part of the world at any period in history. There was very good reason for this. Clearance of the lands meant production of lumber, and it was quite natural that this should be absorbed in erection of buildings, accounting in a large measure for the prevailing wooden construction of our communities. The fire hazards through these conditions were naturally more menacing than in the older European communities where brick and tile and stone and cement could be used with greater facility and had for many years been employed in building construction. Moreover, business was expanding by leaps and bounds; mercantile houses were increasing in number to an amazing extent. In modern times, fire insurance has come to be recognized as an indispensable element in the business world as a guarantor of credit. This fact early in the nineteenth century was rapidly becoming recognized, and mercantile houses were clamoring for enlargement of such facilities. Thus from the demands created through the hazards of frame construction, as well as the insistent appeal of business for financial protection, from the small beginning of the neighborhood group who mutually covenanted to share each others' losses, were developed the highly organized fire insurance companies of New England, among which those of Connecticut and of New London county have gained a very enviable place.

First American Companies.—It has been stated that Pennsylvania shared with New England in the earliest establishment of organized fire insurance Companies, and the first whose title appears on record was The Philadelphia Contributorship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire—a typical Philadelphia title. This honorable institution was organized on March 25, 1752, Benjamin Franklin being a director, and is still doing business, its sole territory being the State of Pennsylvania. Many other companies were organized in the succeeding years, either to succumb shortly or to live a feeble existence which has left no record, with the exception of The Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, organized in 1786 in Philadelphia, and still in existence. These were nearly all in Pennsylvania,

however, and none in Connecticut until forty-two years later.

In 1792 the Insurance Company of North America came into being in the same room in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence had been signed sixteen years bfore. This company to-day enjoys the highest regard of the insuring public in every State of the United States, as well as the provinces of Canada, and is one of our strongest and largest underwriting institutions. It may not be an unpardonable digression if here are quoted the words of a paragraph from a book recently published by this oldest American joint-stock insurance corporation, recounting its distinguished history: "Its early history is closely interwoven with the history of the Government itself, and reflects at every step the early struggles of the fathers of a nation to make the Great Republic we have to-day. The North America has therefore veritably grown up out of and with the country itself. Its archives teem with entries and records concerning great historical names and transactions connected with places, property and events that occupied the thoughts and inspired the hopes of the makers of liberty and their successors, the makers of the country."

The stage being thus set with sufficient background to make an impression as to the antiquity of the event, we now come to a very important episode and one which relates intimately to our study of fire insurance in New London County—indeed, is the very inception of enduring fire insurance organization in Connecticut, if not in New England. For, yielding only two years' priority to the Insurance Company of North America, in 1794 were born twins into the insurance field. One was the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and the other The Norwich Mutual Assurance Company, in Norwich, Connecticut; the full dignified name of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, perhaps this abundant title is more in keeping with the characteristic Philadelphia copiousness of cognomen. We may dispose of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania with but a word. In fact, it to some extent disposed of itself, when in 1913, after more than a century of honorable record, its individuality was somewhat sacrified through merger with the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, a youngster (!) organized in 1810.

The Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich.—In the Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich, however, we have a great interest. Its unique distinction of being the first established enduring insurance organization in the Eastern United States of the period creates a heritage of which New London county may well be proud.

A serious fire occurring in Norwich in 1794 so painfully illustrating the inefficiency of the fire engines and the total losses to which all property owners were liable, was the direct cause of the founding of the Mutual Assurance Company. At a meeting held in the court house in Norwich Town, Monday, December 29, 1794, Dr. Joshua Lathrop was chosen chairman, and the following officers were elected: Secretary, Zachariah Huntington; Directors, General Ebenezer Huntington, Mr. Joseph Howland, Mr.

Daniel Coit, Mr. Thomas Fanning, Mr. Samuel DeWitt, Colonel Joshua Huntington, Mr. Levi Huntington and Colonel Christopher Leffingwell.

On May 18, 1795, the members petitioned "The Honourable General Assembly now sitting in Hartford," for an act of incorporation "for the purpose of rendering any future loss which may happen to them by fire, as light as possible to individuals sustaining such loss," and for the purpose of mutually insuring each other. This request was granted the second Thursday of May, 1795.

In this connection it is interesting to note that nine months prior to the first meeting of the local organizers, or in March, 1794, the firm of Sanford and Wadsworth of Hartford began business by issuing policies under the names of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The following year the same parties, with some additional members, continued business for a short time, using the title of Hartford and New Haven Fire Insurance Company. As both of these ventures were partnerships which began and continued without special legislative sanction, the Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich became the earliest incorporated body of its kind in Connecticut. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which succeeded this informal enterprise, was not chartered until 1810. The Security Insurance Company of New Haven, probably also a successor, was organized in May, 1841.

The company never had a president. Among those who succeeded Dr. Joshua Lathrop as chairman or moderator were Nathaniel Shipman, Captain John L. Buswell, Charles P. Huntington, Roger Huntington, General William Williams, George Bliss, General Joseph Williams, Eleazer L. Lathrop, Appleton Meech, Abiel S. Sherman, Oliver P. Wattles, Gardner Thurston, Z. R. Robbins, Henry Bill, Samuel B. Case, Edmund B. Roath and General Edward Harland.

This first policy issued February 16th, 1795, was as follows:

NORWICH MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR INSURING BUILDINGS FROM LOSS BY FIRE

No. 1.

THIS POLICY Witnesseth, That
Christopher Leffingwell
having become, and by these presents becoming a Member of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY of the city of Norwich, pursuant to a Deed of Settlement, bearing date the fifteenth Day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four. And for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Dollars & Twenty-five Cents in hand paid by the said Christopher Leffingwell to the Treasurer of the said Assurance Company, being the Amount of Premium for insuring the Sum of One Thousand and fifty Dollars unto the said Christopher Leffingwell his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, upon the Dwelling House in which he now lives, Situated on the west side of the main street in Norwich, two stories high, forty three feet front and Forty three feet Wide, Built of wood, the Chimney therein being also included, as recorded in the register book of the Treasurer of said Assurance Company, Letter A, Page 1st, during the term of one year from the date hereof; the said Policy commencing the 16th Day of February instant, and ending on the 16th Day of February next, commencing and ending at 12 o'clock at noon.

This policy was dated the 16th of February, 1795, was signed by Zach. Huntington, secretary, and by Ebenezer Huntington and Jacob DeWitt, directors, and insured three-fourths of the estimated fourteen hundred dollar valuation of the house, the premium being at the rate of one-half of one per cent. This insurance, which has never lapsed, still protects the old dwelling near Harland's corner, Norwich Town.

Other insurance which was issued the same day and is still in force is as follows: Policy No. 4, insured the same Christopher Leffingwell in the sum of $600, "on his Dwelling house in which Mr. Belsher now lives, situated on the Cross Road so called from the meeting house to his said Leffingwells Trading Store and near the Potters Kiln," which residence was recently the property of the late Epaphras Porter; No. 9 was issued to Joshua Lathrop in the sum of $900, and covered "his Dwelling house in which he lives," "on the eastern side of the main Street," which property in later years became known as the Gardner Thurston place; No. 14 was issued in the sum of $750 to Daniel Lathrop on "his Dwelling house in which he now lives," "on the east side of the main Street," which homestead became in time the residence of the late Deacon James Stedman.

Other early insurance which is still existent is represented by Policy No. 36, which bore date February 23, 1795, and in the sum of $525, insured Thomas Harland on "his Dwelling house in which he lives, situated on the east of the main street in Norwich opposite Christopher Leffingwell's trading store." This fine old property has never been alienated, and was the home of the late Gen. Edward Harland at his death. Policy No. 53, issued to Daniel L. Coit, Feb. 24, 1795, in the sum of $1275 on "his dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on the east side of the main street, in Norwich." This residence, still known as "the Coit house," passed by inheritance to the Gilman family.

Among other early policy holders were Gen. Ebenezer Huntington, Thomas Fanning, Levi Huntington, Col. Joshua Huntington, Thomas Hubbard, Rev. Joseph Strong, Ebenezer Carew, Gardner Carpenter, James Hyde, Ebenezer Thomas, Joseph Carpenter, Mundator Tracy, Christopher Starr, Elisha L. Reynolds, on "his dwelling house in which his Honoured Mother, Mrs. Phebe Reynolds now lives," and many others.

The company issued policies on property not only in Norwich Town and Landing, but in Bozrah, Windham, and other nearby places, and had accredited agents in New London, the first of whom, Major Simeon Smith, Capt. Nichol Fosdick and Mr. Isaac Treby, were appointed March 7, 1803.

The company early "voted that on every principal building, in each policy insured, there shall be a badge, in a conspicuous place, in the front of the building with the words ("Mutual Assurance") ingraved, painted or plated

MUTUAL
ASSURANCE
No. 203

thereon, together with the No. of the building agreeably to the number of the policy, by which the same is insured."

For many years and until a comparatively recent time, these quaint tokens embellished many local habitations, particularly those at Norwich Town, but have now generally disappeared. One may yet be seen, however, over the front door of the home of the Ladies Gilman, in that section of the town. Its presence is something of a mystery, as its number (203) corresponds with that of a policy issued September 6, 1797, in the sum of $450, to John French on "his dwelling house improved by himself situated in New London, on the west side of the road leading from the church to Greens' brick house."

For many years the amount set aside for the payment of losses and dividends was $6,666.67; the assets at the close of the year 1865 were $8,979.95; they are now $18,346.84.

Annual meetings are held in January and, the Company being purely mutual, the dividends then declared are devoted to the payment of premiums. While taking excellent care of old clients by continuing their policies at one-quarter of one per cent., the company has declined new business during the past twenty-five years. The present directors of the company are C. R. Butts, F. D. Sevin, H. L. Yerrington, Z. R. Robbins, and S. B. Palmer. Charles R. Butts is its present secretary, having held this position since 1904.

Last of Eighteenth and First of Nineteenth Century.—Of some one hundred and thirty American companies doing business in Connecticut in 1920, the so-called Norwich Mutual was the oldest, save one, the Insurance Company of North America previously referred to. The next oldest company reporting to the Connecticut Insurance Department is the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island, organized in 1799, and, as a matter of fact, the Insurance Company of North America, the Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich and the Providence-Washington Insurance Company are the only American companies doing business in Connecticut organized in the eighteenth century. Indeed, of all the fire insurance companies now entered in Connecticut of any nationality whatsoever—and practically all comprehensive companies of this and every other country in the world are so entered—the list of those organized in the eighteenth century embraces only nine. In addition to the three referred to previously are six English companies: The Sun Insurance Office, London, the oldest insurance company in the world, organized in 1710; the Union Assurance Society of London, organized in 1714; the London Assurance Company, and the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, both of London, and both organized in 1720; the Phoenix Assurance Company, London, organized in 1782; and the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, of Norwich, England, organized in 1797. None of this group of six, however, were in the field in the United States when the other group of three were organized. The Phoenix Assurance Company was the first foreign fire insurance company to enter the United States, in 1804. The State of Pennsylvania was alert to protect its young companies, and in view of what has been said of the Pennsylvania companies in the early days, it is interesting to note that the legislature of that State in 1810 passed an act prohibiting all insurance by foreign corpora-

tions, and the Phoenix accordingly withdrew from Pennsylvania (and the United States) and did not return until 1879. The London Assurance Company entered the country in 1872, the Norwich Union in 1877, the Sun in 1882, the Royal Exchange in 1891, and the Union Assurance in 1907. The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, organized in Liverpool, England, in 1836, entered the United States in 1848 and therefore, with the exception of the temporary entrance of the Phoenix Assurance, has longest done an American business. Of late years companies of all countries are doing business here, China and Japan being strongly represented, though next to the English companies the French predominate. Previous to the earliest of these dates, however, practically all of the companies of the United States, including those of Connecticut and New London county, to which we are about to refer, were organized. It will therefore be evident that these institutions found their inception in the necessity for the facilities which they afforded, rather than to meet competition of outside corporations; it is the source of great satisfaction to know that early American industry and business had the sagacity and courage to care for its own risks unaided.

Reference was made in a previous paragraph to the rapid development and institution of fire insurance organizations in the early part of the last century in the Colonial United States. While other States, notably Pennsylvania as aforesaid, were productive to some degree in such organizations, their record did not begin to compare with that of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Between 1800 and 1840 in Massachusetts no less than thirty fire insurance companies began operation. In Connecticut during that period, sixteen entered the business. Of these, two stock companies now survive, both being institutions which have taken the name of Connecticut into proud places and are the epitome of solidarity and integrity: The Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford commenced business under charter in August, 1810, and the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford on August 19th, 1819.

The Norwich Fire Insurance Company.—In 1803 there was chartered in Norwich the first stock fire insurance company in Connecticut. The original title was the Norwich Marine Insurance Company, but apparently the strictly marine business was not favorable, and in 1818 the name was changed by act of legislature to The Norwich Fire Insurance Company, the capital being increased from $50,000 to $100,000, with privilege for further increase to not more than $300,000, a large figure for the times, indicating ambitions for a leading place in the business of the period. The directors subsequently fixed the capital at $100,000, this being raised to $150,000 in 1849, just previous to the company being admitted to do business in the State of New York. The capital stock was increased to $200,000 in 1860, and to the maximum of $300,000 in 1864.

In the early years of the company, both a marine (insurance of ships and cargoes) and fire business was done. Risks were carefully selected, though in the absence of the present statutory restraint no reserves were erected against the liabilities of the company—or the amount at risk—and as soon as a dollar reached the treasury it was looked upon as earned. It was not until

1837 that regulation of insurance was attempted by the State. An Act passed in Massachusetts in that year creating the so-called "reinsurance reserve fund" was the inception of the present comprehensive and wise State supervision existent country-wide. The conditions of to-day, therefore, are that a company does not consider the premium paid by the assured as earned for itself until the expiration of the term of risk for which liability was assumed.

With this company, therefore, there seems to have been successive periods of encouragement through smiling fortune, and of gloom subsequent to adverse caprices of fate, abundance and destitution appearing to alternate. Every loss, however, was met with punctilious zeal. In 1849 the premiums had reached $22,056.35, and interest $1,204.20. Losses and stock dividends amounted to $22,270.38.

The presidents of the company were: Samuel Woodbridge, Simeon Thomas, 1807; Thomas Lathrop, 1810; Ebenezer Huntington, 1813; David Ripley, 1819; Charles P. Huntington, 1820; John Bushwell, 1825; George L. Perkins, 1830; William Williams, Jr., 1836; Lewis Hyde, 1845; Charles Johnson, 1846; John G. Huntington (when elected also being president of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company), 1849; Samuel Morgan, 1853; Augustus Brewster, 1854; and Ebenezer Learned, 1864. The secretaries were: Shubael Breed, Joseph Williams, 1814. serving an unusual term of forty years; Ebenezer Learned, 1854; John L. Dennison, 1864; and W. T. Steere, 1868.

The great Chicago fire in October, 1871, caused losses so far in excess of resources that retirement was inevitable, and the company, which at that time had the tradition of being the oldest stock fire insurance company in Connecticut, was obliged to cease business.

A New London Company.—It is of interest to record that in October, 1818, the Thames Insurance Company was chartered in New London, being the only company of record organized in that city. The records of the Insurance Department in Hartford do not disclose any facts relative to the company and it is doubtful whether much if any business was done.

Other Early Companies in Connecticut.—Of the Mutual Companies organized in Connecticut during the period of 1800-1840, the principal ones were primarily instituted as county affairs; some of the smaller ones were township companies only. The oldest was organized in Brooklyn, and known as the Windham County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, commencing business in 1826. The Tolland County Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in Tolland, in 1828. In 1906 both of these companies retired, disastrous experience in the insuring of farm risks primarily leading to their cessation. The Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Hartford was organized in 1832. The Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Litchfield commenced business in 1833. On June 13th, 1836, the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company began business in Middletown. The New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Norwich was organized in July, 1840. These companies are all in active operation, the Hartford County Mutual Fire

Insurance Company, the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company and the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company being the leading mutual companies in Connecticut, while the Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company enjoys an equally high repute, though not conducting its business on quite as large a scope.

The New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—At the biennial session of the Connecticut legislature opening in January, 1840, there was passed a resolution incorporating the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a copy of which is as follows:

Resolved by this Assembly:

Section 1. That Joseph Backus, Henry B. Norton, William P. Eaton, Newcomb Kinney, and Frederick Prentice, with such other persons as may become members or associates with them as hereinafter provided, and their successors, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring against loss by fire, whether the same shall happen by accident, lightning or any other means, except by design or fraud of the assured, or by invasion of a public enemy, or by insurrection; and that by that name shall have the power to hold, purchase, receive, possess and enjoy lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects of every kind, and the same to sell and convey; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts; to have and use a common seal and the same to change at pleasure: to make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with this charter or the laws of this state or of the United States, as shall be deemed proper for the government of said Company.

Authorized through the granting of this charter, in the Town Hall, Norwich, and on the first day of July, 1840, the members of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company met and formally organized the company. The first directors were Joseph Backus, William P. Eaton, Frederick Prentice, William L'Homedieu, Elijah A. Bill, David Smith, Samuel Mowry, George Sherman, Sydney Miner, William C. Crump, Gurdon Trumbull, Edward R. Warren, Joseph Tyler, Thomas P. Wattles and Learned Hibbard.

One of the early by-laws was that all policies of insurance expire on the first Monday in January each year. This may have been in accord with the custom of the Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich, which had then been in business for forty-six years. The Mutual Assurance Company still retains the custom to the present day. In February, 1842, the by-laws of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company were amended, allowing policies to be written for any term of not over three years; and at a later date, to conform with the customs of the business in general, to a maximum term of five years.

In August, 1840, it was voted by the directors that the office of the company should be at the office of John DeWitt (its first secretary) in Norwich. By common understanding its office has always remained in Norwich, the present home-office building at Nos. 59-61 Broadway having been purchased by it in 1913 and developed for handling its business in the most modern and efficient manner.

The first policy contract issued, adopted on August 4th, 1840, was a model instrument, and as in the early days the State did not attempt to control the

form of policy and each company doing business in Connecticut did so on its own contract, with minor amendments the original policy-contract of the company held for fifty-three years. In 1893 there was introduced into the General Statutes of Connecticut by act of legislature a specified standard form of policy to which all companies doing business in the State must conform. Though this prescribed form of fire insurance contract has now been extant in Connecticut for twenty-eight years, it is a peculiar fact that even to-day frequently an assured will take his company to task for clauses in the agreement which he infers may have been written into the instrument arbitrarily by his own individual company, and with malice aforethought to his disadvantage. This is particularly true in some cases following loss. The companies are not responsible; 'tis the law of the State, and even the size of type to be used in the printing is specified(!).

Since the first board of directors elected in 1840, in all there have been forty-six individuals directing the affairs of the company in that capacity. The present directors are F. H. Allen, H. H. Gallup, S. A. Gilbert, W. F. Lester, S. B. Palmer, W. H. Prothero, N. D. Sevin, and E. A. Tracy of Norwich; J. K. Guy of Middletown; C. R. Marvin of Deep River; F. A. Stevens of Meriden; and O. E. Wulf of Putnam.

Joseph Backus was the first president of the company, being elected at its first meeting, and serving until March 1st, 1844, when he was succeeded by Joel W. White, who was in turn succeeded by Jonathan G. Huntington in 1848. Mr. Huntington presided over the destinies of the Company for fifteen years, and was its presiding officer when he died, and his successor, Elijah A. Bill, was elected on April 21st, 1859. On January 13th, 1868, Ebenezer F. Parker was elected president. Mr. Parker's long term extended to January 15th, 1895, when he was obliged to retire, Charles J. Winters being elected in his place. The office was held by Mr. Winters until February 3rd, 1903, when the present president of the company, Hon. Henry H. Gallup, was elected.

The first secretary was John DeWitt, whose faithful service during its years of inception was invaluable to the company. He retained the office until on December 10th, 1847, it was necessary to name Joshua H. DeWitt as secretary pro tem., being confirmed secretary in March, 1849. Mr. DeWitt resigned on July 1st, 1853, the secretaryship being taken temporarily by Horace Whitaker until the election of John L. Devotion on December 30th, 1853. For twenty-two years Mr. Devotion filled the office, and was secretary of the company at his death in February, 1875. During the remainder of 1875 there was no secretary elected in the interim, Clarence J. Fillmore and P. St. M. Andrews acting *pro tem.* At the succeeding annual meeting held on January 24th, 1876, Clarence J. Fillmore was elected secretary, resigning on July 24th, 1878. He was immediately followed by William Roath, who was confirmed secretary of the company on January 23rd, 1879. Mr. Roath resigned on January 19th, 1885. On January 23rd, 1885, Jerome F. Williams was elected secretary, retaining the office until his sudden death in the office of the company on April 28th, 1902. Bela P. Learned was elected June 19th, 1902, being succeeded by Frank L. Lathrop on February 3rd, 1903. Mr.

Lathrop resigned on January 19th, 1909, and was succeeded by Walter F. Lester, present secretary.

The first recorded loss registers a quaint note on the minutes: "Voted, That the Secretary cause the House of George Kelley to be painted at the end and the injury sustained by the late fire on Said House repaired." The growth of the company in the early years was that of any new organization of the nature, necessarily conservative. The first concrete tabulation of premium income and loss outgo appears in 1842, when the losses paid were $1,028.24 (premiums $2,011.42). Ten years later the losses paid were $4,768.82 (premiums $4,468.66!). In 1920 nearly four hundred losses were paid, covering every township in Connecticut and amounting to $63,817.91 (premiums $190,468.58).

By-law 2 of the original rules stated the purpose for which the Company was organized: the insurance of dwelling houses primarily, though furniture, barns and out-buildings were also mentioned, as well as libraries and other public buildings. As a matter of fact, however, in common with all of the New England mutual companies, the main subjects of insurance were private dwelling houses and their contents. This soon took them by necessity into the rural districts, and at the present time this class of companies is the insurer of practically all farm property in New England, and to a very large measure in the entire country. Apparently the scope of operation was not sufficient, for in May, 1841, it was voted by the directors that "hereafter this office will extend their risques to stores and merchandise." It is doubtful if, without this added latitude, the company could have gained a broad business. The premiums soon began to increase, and in 1860 the total for the year was $5,745.08. Growth was slow during the period influenced by the Civil War, and in 1886, about twenty years after the close of the war, showed only $7,072.71. Succeeding this, expansion was more rapid, and in 1900 premium income was $29,981.04. In the past twenty years the figures are as follows: 1905, $51,882.97; 1910, $65,807.29; 1915, $112,348.00; while in 1920 the gross premium income was $190,468.58, and less reinsurance and return premium, a net of $162,674.17. Since its organization the combined premium income of the company has been nearly two and one-half millions, and the entire loss payment about one and one-half millions. The recent rapid growth of the company is evidenced by the fact that more than one-half of the figures of premium just quoted have been received in the past twelve years; and in the past fifteen years about one-half of the total losses have been paid. The premium income of a week to-day is nearly equivalent to that for a year fifty years ago.

The first agent appointed to represent the company outside of Norwich was A. C. Lippitt, in New London, on December 22nd, 1842; the second similar appointment was Samuel W. Wood, of Ledyard, to cover the territory in the towns of Ledyard, Stonington, North Stonington, Groton, Preston and Griswold. Other appointments were slowly made until fifteen years later, in 1855, ten agents were in the field. On April 16th, 1849, Timothy T. Merwin was appointed "for taking insurance in the City of Boston and Vicinity." The name of Enoch Hobart appears on the records for some years succeeding.

though it is not possible to determine the amount of business transacted in Boston; probably this was small. It is also impossible to establish the facts relative to the activity of the company in New York, and it would appear that little was done.

Two living agents have represented the company for a period approaching fifty years. James K. Guy was appointed agent, first for the city of Meriden, in 1877; he is now agent in Middletown, having been located there for many years. Silas Chapman, Jr., agent for the city of Hartford and vicinity, first became connected with the company in 1879, and is still representing it in his field. The office of William C. Atwater & Sons in Derby has represented the company continuously for over fifty-one years. William C. Atwater was appointed agent in 1870, his business being immediately taken up by his sons at his decease on March 19th, 1909.

The present personnel of agents numbers sixty-four, covering every city, town and hamlet in Connecticut. Thirty-five of these have represented the company twenty-five years or more. The company is entered only in Connecticut, and does no business outside of its home State. In its own field, however, in 1919 it out-ranked one hundred and fifty-six of the one hundred and seventy-eight American and foreign companies doing business in Connecticut in amount of premium received. Of the twenty-one companies doing a larger business, a large proportion were the great stock companies of Hartford. Indeed, outside of Connecticut companies, only nine American and five foreign companies exceeded its business in the State.

A total of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine (228,849) policies have been issued to this date (May 17th, 1921). In the year 1920 a total income of $210,406.78 was received, and the last annual statement on December 31st, 1920, shows gross assets of $490,027.33. All liabilities amounted to $222,798.36, this figure being made up of an item of $1,480.50 covering unpaid current losses in process of adjustment, and an unearned premium reserve of $221,317.86; this is the reserve held by State law to protect risks in force, as referred to in a previous paragraph. In the aggregate the company carries risks in Connecticut amounting to about thirty-five million dollars.

The present officers are: Henry H. Gallup, president; Walter F. Lester, secretary; William H. Prothero, treasurer; Arthur L. Peale, assistant secretary. The last quinquennial examination of the company by Hon. Burton Mansfield, Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, was completed in December, 1920, and in the official report of the results made by Actuary Thomas F. Tarbell, committee for the examination, appears the following: "In general I find that the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company is in very good financial condition; its loss settlements are made promptly and with fairness to the insured; its business is carried on efficiently; and its underwriting policy is conservative."

In 1859 the fourth fire insurance company to be organized in Norwich was instituted by capitalists of that city under the name of the Thames Fire Insurance Company, beginning with a capital of $113,700, increasing to $200,000 in 1864. The president of the company was Amos W. Prentice,

and its secretaries O. P. Rice, 1859; B. B. Whittemore, 1864. Having settled all claims, the company went out of business in 1866, the stockholders receiving fifty per cent. of the face value of their shares.

Fire Insurance Agents in the County.—Many a fling has been taken at the good old doctor whose supplementary occupation was that of soliciting life-insurance, as well as the merchant whose sign announced to the public his engagement in the dual business of undertaking and fire insurance.

As a matter of fact, at its inception, insurance, particularly the branch of fire insurance, did not achieve recognition as the important element in the commercial world it enjoys now, and in the early days a sparse living would be that of the man depending alone on his emoluments as a fire insurance agent. Thus the grocer would frequently employ his proverbial back-room for another purpose than that for which back rooms were supposed to be used, and occasionally would flourish his pen in the execution of a fire insurance policy therein; the tinsmith would pause in his labors to issue contracts of protection to his neighbors; and even the lowly barber between tonsorial efforts frequently sought auxiliary income through representation of a fire insurance company. Modern tendency in the smaller places is inclined still to link the fire insurance business with other lines of endeavor, a very common combination being that of real estate and insurance pursuits.

One of the earliest appointments in New London county as agent for an outside company is that of Jonathan George Washington Trumbull, who was designated as such by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for Norwich and vicinity in the year that company was chartered, 1810. The Hartford Fire has been represented continuously in this vicinity by successive appointments as follows: Russell Hubbard, May, 1823; Samuel H. Starr, November, 1838; Charles B. Andrews, November, 1845; Ebenezer Learned, May, 1846; Perkins & Learned, April, 1866; Thomas H. Perkins, August, 1869; Perkins & Parker Bros., March, 1879; Parker Bros., August, 1880; and John F. Parker, January, 1886, who still represents it. The present incumbent, however, began his connection with the insurance business on June 27th, 1865, on that date becoming clerk for Thomas H. Perkins. Mr. Parker, while being connected by succession with probably the oldest continuous agency in the county, is also second in his term of identification with the fire insurance business, being superceded only by Alden A. Baker of Colchester.

Alden A. Baker, agent in Colchester on original personal appointment for nearly fifty-eight years, is easily the dean of the business in New London county and possibly in the State. Mr. Baker was appointed on October 1st, 1864, as the first agent in Colchester for the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, this company having long since retired from business. He has since represented other companies by subsequent appointments, now representing the Ætna Insurance Company and the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, both of Hartford.

Among living agents the next in term of connection is Jerome S. Anderson of Stonington, who is in his fiftieth year as agent. Mr. Anderson was appointed in January, 1872, and, like Mr. Baker in Colchester, organized his

agency individually, and has also similarly continued in business without associates. He now represents ten of the leading companies.

Others now in the business who have been identified with it in the county for thirty years or more are, in order: Frank L. Lathrop, of the firm of J. L. Lathrop & Sons, of Norwich; Frank W. Batty, of the firm of T. E. Packer & Co., of Mystic; Horace C. Learned, of the firm of J. C. Learned & Sons, of New London; Harley B. Buell and Samuel P. Willard, of the firm of Buell & Willard, Colchester; Henry L. Bailey, agent at Groton; Walter F. Lester, secretary of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Norwich; George H. Robinson, agent at Stonington; Royal G. Holmes, of the firm of N. Tarrant & Co., Norwich; Frank I. Royce, agent at Norwich; and Miss Janie L. Edgar, agent at New London. Others who have had a substantial connection with the business are Isaac S. Jones, William F. Hill, Ebenezer Learned, and Miss Margaret Fuller, in Norwich; Sidney H. Miner, J. M. Graves, Wallace R. Johnson, William S. Chappell, Samuel Prince, James R. May, Fitch D. Crandall, P. Hall Shurts and Reginald W. Rowland, in New London; Frederick S. Leonard, Jewett City; William E. Manning, Yantic; Daniel B. Denison and Frank H. Hinckley, Mystic; Alvah B. Cone, Groton; William P. Adams, Colchester; Charles J. Manwaring, Niantic. Many other agencies exist in the county of more recent organization, a number of which have come to be leading elements in the business.

In the past thirty-five years the number of agents has nearly quadrupled. The list published by the Connecticut Insurance Department in 1886 embraces twenty-nine names in New London county. In 1921 the list shows one hundred and eight. Of the twenty-nine shown in the list of 1886, only eleven appear identically the same in 1921.

In the foregoing, reference is made only to living fire insurance agents in New London county, and it is impossible to record in full the agencies that have come and gone. Interesting facts, however, relate to the origin of the older existent agencies, some of which find their inception previous to the middle of the last century. Of these the three oldest (and all organized previous to 1850) are B. P. Learned & Company and James E. Fuller & Company in Norwich, and J. C. Learned & Sons in New London. The first mentioned was founded by Ebenezer Learned, in May, 1846. In October, 1870, it was taken over by his son, Bela P. Learned, and conducted in the name of the latter until May, 1903, when the firm of B. P. Learned & Company was established, Ebenezer Learned (son of Bela P.) and Walter F. Lester becoming partners. Mr. Lester withdrew from the firm in January, 1909, upon election to the secretaryship of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and on March 10th, 1910, Bela P. Learned died. Since that date the agency has been continued in the name of B. P. Learned & Company by Ebenezer Learned, grandson of its founder.

In 1847, J. C. Learned established the agency now known as J. C. Learned & Sons, in New London. In 1865 Walter Learned, a son, became a member of the firm under the name of J. C. Learned & Son, and in 1882 Horace C. Learned, another son, was admitted to partnership, the firm then becoming

J. C. Learned & Sons, the senior member continuing his connection up to the time of his death in 1892. Walter Learned died in 1915, and the agency is now operated by Horace C. Learned under the last adopted title.

Up to 1842, Ebenezer Fuller was engaged in Norwich in the dry goods business. Ceasing the dry goods business in that year, it is quite probable that he at once engaged in the business of fire insurance, even if he had not previously combined the two pursuits. Through these facts it is quite possible that this agency antedates the two agencies just referred to, and may be the earliest instituted firm now conducted by a member of the family of the organizer. The first definite evidence, however, of Ebenezer Fuller's connection with the business is the record of his being agent in 1848 (how much earlier cannot be ascertained, though the connection began previously) of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company of Middletown, Connecticut, of which company he was a director from June, 1857, to June, 1866. James Ebenezer Fuller, son of Ebenezer Fuller, succeeded him and conducted the agency for a great many years. Upon his recent death, the business was continued by his daughter, Margaret Fuller, who conducts it under the title of James E. Fuller & Company.

Some time prior to 1856, Charles H. Denison started an agency in Mystic, but in that year associated wih himself Thomas E. Packer, the firm becoming Denison & Packer. In 1875 William H. Potter entered the firm under the title of Denison, Packer & Company, continuing until 1882, when Messrs. Denison and Potter withdrew. Mr. Packer then operating the agency alone, on May 7th, 1882, began the employment of his son-in-law, Frank W. Batty, as clerk, who in 1884 was admitted, the firm becoming T. E. Packer & Company. This firm continued in business until the death of Mr. Packer in October, 1903, left Mr. Batty as the only member. The agency is still continued under the same title by Mr. Batty, having associated with himself Mrs. Addie B. (Packer) Batty in April, 1920.

The agency in New London now operated by Janie L. Edgar was organized by Miss Edgar's father, Thomas Edgar, in 1861. Through admission of his son, George P. Edgar, in 1877, the name became Thomas & George P. Edgar, being changed in 1886 to Thomas Edgar as originally. At the death of Thomas Edgar in 1909, the agency was taken by his daughter, who conducts it in her own name.

Henry L. Bailey, agent in Groton, is direct successor to the agency organized in that township in July, 1864, by Asa Perkins (2nd). Mr. Bailey purchased the business in July, 1890, and continues it individually. At one time Mr. Perkins was a popular school-master, and it is interesting to note that his agency evolved from that profession.

Reference has already been made to the agency of Alden A. Baker, established in Colchester in 1864, and of Mr. Baker's unique distinction in continuously and individually maintaining its operation to the present time.

In Colchester, Salmon C. Gillette organized an agency some time prior to 1869, successors to whom are Messrs. Buell & Willard of that place.

Between 1870 and 1900 the following existent agencies were established: Selden & Royce (now Frank I. Royce) Norwich, 1870; N. Tarrant & Com-

pany, Norwich, 1871; Jerome S. Anderson, Stonington, 1872; J. L. Lathrop & Sons, Norwich, 1872; James H. Hill, New London, 1875; H. C. Weaver & Company, New London, 1876; J. E. Leonard & Son, Jewett City, 1882; E. V. Daboll & Company, New London, 1888; William P. Adams & Son, Colchester, 1888; George H. Robinson, Stonington, 1890; Sidney H. Miner, New London, 1894; Isaac S. Jones, Norwich, 1897; W. E. Manning, Yantic, 1898; James E. May, New London, 1898; A. B. Cone, Groton, 1900; and D. B. Denison, Mystic, 1900.

A number of important agencies have commenced business since 1900, and the following is a complete list of all agencies in New London county:

Colchester—William P. Adams & Son, Alden A. Baker, Buell & Willard, George Cutler, and Walter B. Lombard.

Franklin—R. W. Woodward.

Groton—Frank W. Allen, Henry L. Bailey, Frank L. Brake, Raymond C. Bugbee, Alvah B. Cone, W. Irving Dowsett, and Lydia E. Morgan.

Jewett City—Burdick & McNicol, John A. Hourigan, J. E. Leonard & Son and Herbert C. Webster.

Lyme—J. F. Bugbee, Edgar R. Champion and George P. Ely.

Montville—George H. Bradford, Charles R. Carlyle, John F. Casto.

Mystic—D. B. Denison, James Foley, Frank H. Hinckley, Newton H. Maynard, T. E. Packer & Company, John W. Phillips.

New London—D. M. Buckley, John J. Burns, A. C. Caracausa, W. S. Chappell, Jerome J. Collins, F. D. Crandall & Son, Elisha V. Daboll & Company, Thomas F. Dorsey, Jr., Janie L. Edgar, Samuel Girven, F. L. Goss, George Goss, Marie M. Grove, James H. Hill, M. H. Hollandersky, Wallace R. Johnson, J. C. Learned & Sons, Louis B. Lincoln, Reuben Lord & Company, Archibald S. MacFarland, James R. May, McGinley Bros., Inc., Sidney H. Miner, James Moran, Thomas R. Murray & Son, Charles C. Perkins, Samuel Prince, Allen C. Richards, Patrick A. Sheridan, P. Hall Shurts & Son, Anthony Silva, The Standard Realty Co., Augustus C. Stearns, John H. Walker, H. C. Weaver & Company, Thomas T. Wetmore, Jr.

Niantic—Charles J. Manwaring, E. C. Russell, Henry J. Weldon.

Noank—C. Hull Anderson, Gertrude B. Sawyer.

Norwich—Joseph S. Adams, Frank L. Arnold, Thomas H. Beckley, Harold S. Burt, Carter's Insurance Agency, James L. Case, Archa W. Coit, Angello V. Covello, John F. Craney, Francis D. Donohue, Louis J. Fontaine, Charles D. Foster, James E. Fuller & Company, William F. Hill & Son, G. Curtis Hull, Isaac S. Jones, George A. Lathrop, J. L. Lathrop & Sons, B. P. Learned & Co., Herbert M. Lerou, Louis H. Maples, John A. Moran, John F. Parker, Edmund A. Prentice, Lee R. Robbins, Royce Insurance Agency, N. Tarrant & Company.

Pawcatuck—Albert G. Martin, Charles A. Morgan.

Stonington—Jerome S. Anderson, Harry H. Doty, Lewis E. Hammond, Matthew T. Leahy, Oscar F. Pendelton, George H. Robinson.

Waterford—Alonzo M. Beebe, William C. Saunders.

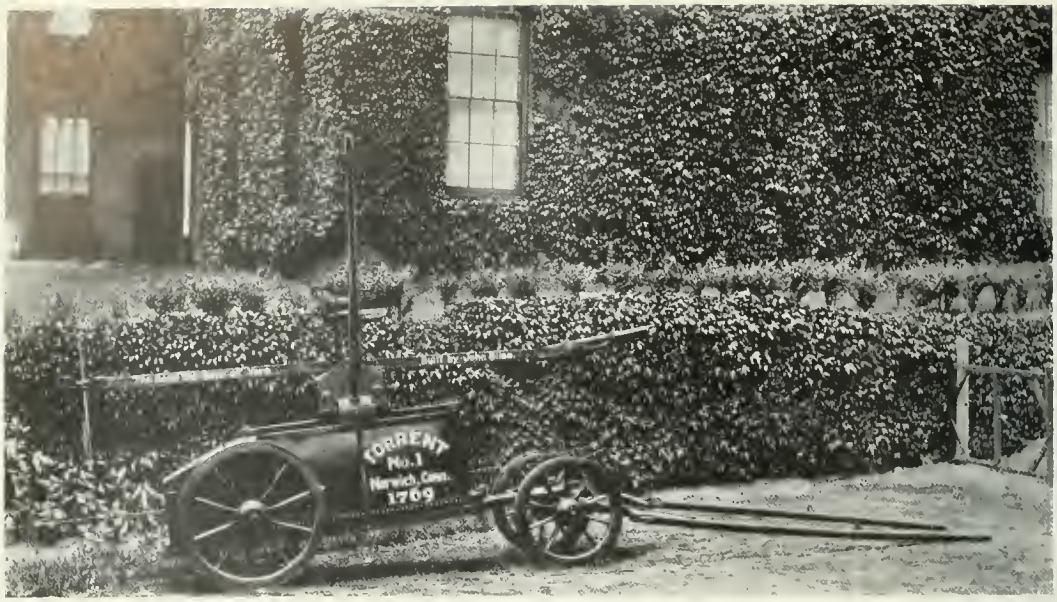
Yantic—William E. Manning.

It would appear that New London county has acquitted itself well as relates to the matter of fire insurance. Its insurance companies have protected many million dollars' worth of property; its fire insurance agents have been among the very earliest in the field in representation of companies of

every class and country, affording the broadest facilities in the insurance world.

It would hardly be fair to refrain from a word as to the people of New London county generally in their bearing on the subject of fire insurance. Their attitude of the early days made possible the cradling of insurance institutions in the community and created an atmosphere of receptivity. In addition to helpng to organize such functions, they stood loyally behind them and their actual support sustained them. They have ever been ready to coöperate with insuring companies in the betterment of the physical hazard and condition of property under their control. If any company has ever withdrawn from the county on account of its unfavorable underwriting experience, such withdrawal is not evident. The attitude of business interests in general toward a given section may be quite clearly indicated by the bearing of the insurers toward the assured; this with reference to the great fire insurance companies doing business the world over. And it may truthfully be said that such companies have a very cordial feeling for this section of Connecticut; New London county business has proven profitable to them through the attributes of its people.

Doubtless among the illustrious industrial achievements of Connecticut during all periods of her wonderful progression, no accomplishment is more notable than that of the establishment of the splendid insurance institutions for which her name is now famous. By the same token, no page in the history of the mercantile life of the state will be more brilliant than that on which is written the outstanding record of the chartering of her first Fire Insurance Companies, both stock and mutual, in the county of New London.



ABOVE, FIRST FIRE ENGINE OWNED IN NORWICH; BUILT 1769, STILL IN EXISTENCE. BELOW, POTTER FIRE, FEBRUARY 4, 1904, MERCURY 5 BELOW ZERO, 6 A. M. ON MORNING OF 5TH.

CHAPTER XVII

NORWICH FIRE DEPARTMENT

By Howard L. Stanton
Chief of Fire Department

That Norwich had certain rough-and-ready provision against fire from its earliest date one can readily surmise, for the first settlers were men of judgment. Any provision made against fire prior to 1830 was mostly by buckets which every householder was required to keep ready and to respond in case of fire.

For the last fifty years Old Torrent Engine No. 1, built by John Bliss in 1769, has been in the care of the Norwich Fire Department and at this time is stored at the Central Fire Station and kept as a relic. This old machine has neither suction connection nor outlets for hose (as neither was in existence in those days), but a copper pipe was screwed to the outlet, six feet long with a three-quarter inch hole at the end. This old pipe or nozzle is still with the engine. It is known that this old engine is the sixth oldest American-made in the country. There were five American-made engines built prior to the building of Old Torrent. They were built in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. There is no doubt about this old machine antedating the Revolution, as a crude figure of a crown and the letters M. S. on the tire of one of the wheels are still plainly traceable. The last time the old machine was used at a fire was at the blacksmith shop of Mr. Williams, on West Town street, about 1870. At that fire the machine was stationed near the blazing building, with a few men to work the wheezy old brake, while water was passed in buckets along a double row of citizens from a neighboring brook and poured into the diminutive tank. The stream of water it threw was not very effective. Old Torrent engine has traveled much since it went out of service. It was at the Cincinnati Exposition, the Centennial Exposition, at Boston, Hartford, Kansas City, and in many parades. This old engine was the only fire apparatus in the town until the early part of 1804, when a company was formed at the Landing, as the present center of the city was called.

It is said that in 1773 Thomas Harland removed from England to this town and erected a shop in which he plied the watch and clock trade, and that he built in his shop a fire engine which was in service at Norwich Town. There is some uncertainty about the identity of this old Harland engine, and some infer that it was built prior to the Old Torrent. The subscription list showing the amount subscribed in pounds and shillings for the building of Old Torrent engine is in the possession of the Misses Bliss, descendants of John Bliss, who built the engine.

The first fire station was built on what is now Church street, near the site of the present Trinity Episcopal Church. The company was known as the Red Jackets, and comprised the most influential residents down town, from twenty-five to forty members. Its distinctive uniform was a red shirt, from which the members took the name of "Red Jackets." For about ten years the company had the down-town field entirely to itself. Its engine

was almost a duplicate of Torrent engine, without suction, and at fires citizens were pressed into service to carry water buckets back and forth from the rivers and Franklin street brook, then uncovered its entire length.

About 1815 another engine company was organized and an engine house built for it on Church street, near the present site of the Central Baptist Church, and was known as Engine Company No. 2, and later known as Niagara Engine Company. In 1828 another engine was purchased by the city and located at the Falls section, in a building located on what is known as Yantic street, and which has since been altered into a tenement house and owned by the Falls Cotton Company. This company was known as No. 3, and later as Uncas Engine Co. No. 3. In addition to the protection afforded the residents and mill at the Falls, another engine was built and controlled by the Thames Company, now known as the Falls Cotton Company. This engine was known as No. 4. Both were suction engines. From 1828 until 1846 the Norwich fire apparatus was not increased. During that period Nos. 1 and 2 engines down town and Nos. 3 and 4 at the Falls and the Old Torrent at Norwich Town, composed the entire fire equipment of Norwich. In 1846 a hand engine was placed in service in the Greenville end of the town, and known as the Quinnebaug.

November 26, 1793, fifteen buildings were destroyed by fire in Chelsea, as the down-town section of the town was then called. The Congregational meeting house, four dwellings, six stores and shops and four barns were destroyed. This fire started in a store on Water street, nearly in the range of the present Merchants' Bank, continuing to the junction of Main street and thence to the river. Most of the buildings were old and of very small value; a large portion of the goods were saved, but there was no insurance on any of the property. There was at this time a fire engine of small capacity in Norwich which was brought out for the occasion, but little could be done to arrest the flames. The loss was estimated at $8,000, a small sum compared with the extent of the flames.

In 1834 there was a fire of some magnitude on Cliff street, in Elijah Curtis's blacksmith shop and the barn and carpenter's shop of J. Q. and G. H. Cox. Only adjoining property was saved. From now onward the history of the Fire Department becomes very much clearer.

The next fire of consequence was the burning of the Hubbard paper mill at the Falls in the winter of 1836-37, at which the clumsy engines demonstrated their utter powerlessness to stay the fury of a conflagration. Another fire at about the same date burned out Henry Allen's shop on Chestnut street, but the firemen succeeded in saving a portion of the building, which is now standing, and occupied by N. S. Gilbert & Sons as a repair and refinishing shop, in connection with their furniture business. In the winter of 1841-42 another large fire occurred in which two carriage shops, a tannery and small buildings were destroyed. In the summer of 1842 the Shetucket cotton mill at Greenville was burned. The fire had made such progress before the engines reached the scene that the factory was beyond the power of the fire department to save it.

Two disastrous conflagrations occurred in February, 1844. One swept

everything clean on the south side of Franklin square from Rose Alley to Ferry street and to the site of the present Vaughn foundry. The other, one week later, cleaned up all the buildings, of wood, on the south side of Main street from Lee & Osgood's store to Shetucket street and thence to Little Water street. At this fire the department had a desperate struggle to save the business portion of the town from total destruction.

The two destructive fires in the winter of 1844 aroused the city authorities to the necessity of providing more modern and effective fire-fighting apparatus. June 23rd, 1846, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, the chief engineer reported the condition of the Fire Department and the necessity of procuring three new engines and building cisterns for water. The following resolution was presented and the same adopted:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Chief Engineer be a committee with power to procure for the use of the city three new fire engines of the most approved construction, and that they be authorized and empowered to construct not exceeding eighteen cisterns for the supply of engines in times of fires, and to locate the same.

Resolved, That the sum of $3,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expense of the above engines and cisterns.

Resolved, That it recommend to the first city meeting that a tax of four cents on the dollar be laid upon the city list last perfected, to meet the appropriations for the fire department.

At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on July 9, 1846, it was voted that the committee to whom was referred the subject of procuring three new engines for the Fire Department be and hereby are instructed to procure three of Waterman's best engines.

During the fall of 1846 a committee was appointed to purchase a lot, and contract for and build an engine house on the west side of the river, with full power to act in the premises. The lot was purchased of W. W. Coit, and the building erected on Thames street; cost of lot, $320. The two old engines Nos. 1 and 2 were disposed of in 1847 as per vote of the Court of Common Council, April 7, 1847. Neptune Engine Company No. 5 was organized in 1846, and assigned the new station on Thames street, and given one of the so-called Waterman engines. The other two Waterman engines went to engine companies Nos. 1 and 2.

About this time the building on Main street now occupied by Chemical Company No. 1 was erected. The upper part of the building was used by the Court of Common Council until the erection of the City Hall. This station was first used by Engine Company No. 1, with the Waterman engine that first went into service in the old building on Church street. Later, in March, 1861, the first steam fire engine was purchased and placed in service, and the name of the company changed to Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1. At the organization of Blackstone Hose Company No. 1 in 1868, they were assigned quarters in the same building with Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1.

Common Council records show that $470 was appropriated in 1849 for a lot on Union Street, for the purpose of erecting a building to house Engine

No. 2. This company was later known as Niagara Engine Company No. 2, and always held No. 2 as its number until the company was disbanded in 1903 to make room for the part paid fire department then in its formative period. This No. 2 station was built in 1849 at a cost of $1,000, and at this date is a portion of the building owned by Mr. L. L. Chapman and enlarged into an office building at the junction of Broadway and Bath streets. Broadway at this point was formerly Union street, and what is now Broadway was formerly Allen street.

Common Council records also show that the residents of the so-called Falls district to the number of 67 petitioned the Court of Common Council, July 3, 1850, for a new engine and hose, and at the meeting of the Court of Common Council October 2, 1850, the committee recommended an appropriation of $1,000 for a new engine and hose, and a suitable house at a further cost of $800, including lot.

About this time Fire Engine Company No. 5 decided their station was not suitable, although it had only been built five years. Their petition was referred and a report was presented recommending that fifteen feet of land be purchased at the rear of this building on Thames street, and the building lengthened and the roof raised, with other improvements necessary to obviate the difficulties complained of. The expense of these improvements, including additional land, should be about $500. The petition of No. 3 from the Falls district for the new engine and house, and the petition from the West Side for changes to No. 5 station, were granted, and at a city meeting held in October, 1850, $2,300 was appropriated to pay the cost of same.

After the disastrous fire on Central Wharf in 1851, in which there was a loss of $200,000, the city of Norwich enjoyed a notable immunity from serious fires for upwards of ten years, and in that period, too, the history of the department was devoid of striking events and few improvements were made in its equipment. The apparatus which was procured in 1846-47 was as good as the resources of the times afforded, and was satisfactory to the city up to the era of steam fire engines in the latter part of the 1850-60 decade.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, September 15, 1859, an appropriation of $1,300 was made for a lot and $1,400 for the erection of a station on Union street, adjoining Engine Company No. 2, for the use of Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company, recently organized, and who owned their own truck. The first ball of this company was given in Apollo Hall, February 22, 1859, and was considered the event of the season.

In March, 1859, Neptune Engine Company No. 5 petitioned the Court of Common Council for a new station. April 11, 1859, the Council voted $350 for a lot on West Main street, and $1,200 for the building. This building is still used as a fire station, and at this date is housing Chemical Company No. 2.

The first steam fire engine purchased by the city was an Amoskeag engine built at Manchester, New Hampshire, and was a wonder for those days. It was known as "the big steamer," or Wauregan Steam Fire Engine No. 1. This engine weighed 9,600 pounds and had a capacity of about 700 gallons per minute, although in those days measurements as to capacity

were not considered as at the present time. This engine went into service in March, 1861, and continued in service until 1905, when it was traded in at the time the new Metropolitan engine was purchased, three years after the part paid Fire Department organized. In 1866 two more steam fire engines were purchased. They were of small capacity, and at first were drawn by hand, but horses were provided later. One went to No. 3 at the Falls, and the other to No. 5 at the West Side. These two engines were built by William Jeffers, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and were single acting pumps of about 300 gallons capacity per minute. In 1867 the Greenville end of the town before it was annexed to the city, through its Fire Association purchased a Jeffers engine, which made four steam fire engines in the town. At the annexation of Greenville to the city, this engine became No. 7.

These steam fire engines displaced the hand apparatus entirely, and the one on the West Side, known as No. 5, was sold to Stonington, Connecticut. This was an end-stroke Hunneman machine, purchased in the early sixties, which superseded the Waterman engine purchased in 1846. The old Waterman was sold to Winslow Williams, at Yantic, to protect the mills at this end of the town, and is in existence in the station at Yantic at this date. No. 3 hand engine was sold to Bristol, Connecticut, and No. 1 hand engine to the Eagle Armory, on the Greenville road, near the present plant of the silk mill of Brainerd & Armstrong Company.

The next important improvement to the fire service was the building of the water works in the late sixties, the completion and celebration occurring in 1870. The completion of the water system with hydrants and water under pressure for fire service was perhaps the greatest stride ever made before or since for the quick control of fires.

January 20, 1869, occurred the fire at the Falls in the so-called braid mill or worsted manufactory. The building was owned by Charles A. Converse, and the mill was occupied by one James Townsend. This fire, resulting in considerable damage, was of incendiary origin as reported to the Court of Common Council by the Fire Marshal, February 22, 1869. February 14, 1869, at 12:30 A. M., occurred the so-called Apollo Hall fire. This building stood on the site of the present Boston Store building, now occupied by the Reid & Hughes Company. The fire did not start in the Hall building, but in a frame building near where the present annex to the Shannon building stands. This was the largest fire in many years, or since the burning of the old court house on the night of the day that news reached Norwich of the fall of Richmond in 1865. The old court house stood on the site of the present Allen apartments on Court street.

After the completion of the water works, several hose companies were organized, among them being the Blackstone Hose Company No. 1, Independence Hose Company No. 6, and later Norwich Hose Company No. 4. Blackstone Hose Company was quartered in Main street, in the building with Engine Company No. 1, and a new station was erected in Thamesville for Independence Hose Company No. 6 in 1876. The station on Boswell avenue was erected in the late seventies to house Norwich Hose Company No. 4.

As previously stated, the water system was constructed in the late sixties,

and the first public test of the fire hydrants was made January 8th, 1869, under the direction of William M. Williams, chief of the Fire Department. The reservoir gate was closed for filling the reservoir October 23rd, 1868, and the water began to overflow at the waste-way January 16, 1870. The time passed between the closing of the gate and the commencement of the overflow was 450 days.

From 1870 to 1900, or a period of about thirty years, the Fire Department was maintained as a first-class volunteer organization. Joseph B. Carrier was elected chief in 1869 and served two years, being succeeded by Daniel A. Delanoy, who served two years. Chief Carrier was again appointed in July, 1873, and served until his death in September, 1890. Chief Carrier was a typical chief of a volunteer fire department. In 1876 he was made a permanent chief, and his duties were increased by being appointed fire marshal and superintendent of the fire alarm system whch had been installed early in 1876.

During the time of Chief Carrier's connection with the department, the volunteer organization was at its height. In 1888 the Greenville Hook and Ladder Company was organized and given the old truck of Truck Company No. 1, a new one having been purchased for No. 1. Greenville Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 is still a volunteer company, but has a light city-size Seagrave truck. Under Chief Carrier, the best and finest fire parades took place annually, thousands flocking to the city to witness them. During the peak of volunteer days there were eleven volunteer organizations, including the fire police.

November 9, 1872, the great Boston fire occurred and assistance was requested from Norwich. James Lloyd Greene was mayor, and Daniel A. Delanoy chief of the department. Request for aid was received Sunday, November 10, and at 3 P. M. one passenger car and two freight cars started for Boston with steamers 1 and 5 with their hose carrages, also the hose carriage of Truck Company No. 1 known as Ghost Hose, which this company maintained in addition to their truck. Accompanying the firemen, who numbered upwards of one hundred men from the several companies, were Mayor Greene and several prominent citizens who looked out for the welfare of the firemen. The Norwich contingent arrived in Boston early in the evening and unloaded their apparatus, but did not go into service until after 10 P. M., as the fire was considered under control. About that hour an explosion occurred and the Norwich firemen were assigned to the district at Washington and Summer streets, the engines taking water from a cistern in front of the Boston Theater. The loss at this fire was upwards of eighty million dollars. The department arrived back in Norwich on Monday, November 11th, at midnight, completely tired out, but with the knowledge of their services being appreciated by the authorities of Boston.

The services of the department have been requested from many of the towns about Norwich in the past fifty years, and have always been regarded. At some of the fires to which they have responded they have saved considerable property. While there were several large fires in Norwich between 1870 and 1890, there were none of large proportions. In May, 1883, the

Allen Spool and Printing Company building at the Falls was destroyed with a total loss.

At the death of Chief Carrier in September, 1890, First Assistant Chief Engineer Louis W. Greenberg was elected to the vacant position, and served until July 1, 1901, when he resigned. Chief Greenberg's administration was along the lines of Chief Carrier. No improvements were made except the erection of the new double station at Greenville to replace the small wooden building destroyed by fire. This building was erected in 1895 at a cost of about $15,000, and is at this date in good condition, housing the only two volunteer companies left in Norwich—Engine Company No. 2, and Truck Company No. 2.

The period from 1895 to 1901 was the beginning of the decline of the Volunteer Fire Department. Other cities of the State had already changed to a part paid department, and interest had commenced to decline among the members of the department. The annual fall fire parade of 1896 was the last of the old-time parades of any size. There have been parades of firemen with other organizations since that date, but of small proportions. During Chief Greenberg's administration there were several fair-sized fires, but the largest one occurred February 4th, 1900, at 6:05 A. M., in the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company on Franklin street, caused by an explosion. The Hopkins & Allen building was entirely destroyed, and considerable damage was done to surrounding property, the losses amounting, insured and uninsured, to upwards of $175,000. This large fire demonstrated to the citizens that it was time to move for a part paid fire department and have horse-drawn apparatus, with a few men in stations at all times so as to respond at once. At a city meeting held in June, 1900, $8,000 was added to the regular appropriation for the purchase of modern fire apparatus.

What has already been written about the Norwich Fire Department will prove that when the citizens of Norwich saw the necessity of changing from one type of fire apparatus to another in order to modernize and progress along lines of other cities and to conform to the best practice, they invariably voted the necessary appropriations to make the change. The two pieces of horse-drawn apparatus ordered in the summer of 1900 arrived in May, 1901, and were placed in storage, as provision had not been made for their being put into service. One of the pieces was a 65-foot aerial ladder truck, and the other was a combination chemical and hose wagon, both up-to-date pieces of apparatus.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, June 12, 1901, the resignation of Louis W. Greenberg, Chief of the Fire Department, was presented and accepted to take effect July 1, 1901, after serving as chief nearly eleven years, from September, 1890, to July, 1901. At the same meeting Howard L. Stanton was elected chief engineer, fire marshal and superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and he is holding the same positions at this date. At the time of the election of Chief Stanton he was not a member of the Fire Department, having resigned July 1, 1899, after a service of eighteen years as assistant chief, with a previous record in the department in the West Side Company known as Neptune No. 5, and also as Delanoy No. 5, starting

in Neptune Steam Fire Engine Company as a signal boy in 1870.

The following volunteer companies, eleven in number, were in commission July 1, 1901: Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1; Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Blackstone Hose Company No. 1; William M. Williams Hose Company No. 3; Shetucket Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7; Greenville Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; Niagara Hose Company No. 2; Norwich Hose Company No. 4; Neptune Hose Company No. 5; Independence Hose Company No. 6; and the Norwich Fire Police.

October 7, 1901, the Court of Common Council, on the recommendation of the fire commissioners, decided to disband the fire police in the interest of economy, as the regular city police attended all fires. The amount appropriated for the Fire Department in 1901-02 was $11,000, and little could be done toward a part paid department on that amount. The inventory of the Fire Department at this time was $76,355, including buildings, apparatus and supplies. There were 65 alarms of fire during the year, with a loss of $14,444. The appropriation was increased in 1902 and 1903 to $17,500, which enabled the department to get started toward a part paid department; also, an appropriation was made for the new Central Fire Station.

Under an ordinance of the city regulating the Fire Department, adopted September 22, 1902, the fire commissioners approved the purchase of a pair of horses, and stalls were fitted in the West Side station. The volunteer company was disbanded and three permanent men hired, with call men to fill six beds every night. The names of the first permanent men were Alvin D. Lewis, captain; Edward F. Stinson, driver; and Patrick J. Caples, hoseman. The combination machine purchased in 1900 was finally placed in service on November 1, 1902, and was known as Chemical Company No. 1. There were 79 alarms during the year, with a loss of $22,089. A new hose wagon arrived in April, 1903, and another pair of horses were purchased. This apparatus was placed in service temporarily in Niagara No. 2 station on Broadway, and was known as Hose Company No. 5. Niagara Hose Company No. 2 and Blackstone Hose Company No. 1 were disbanded July 1, 1903, as volunteer organizations to form the second part paid company. The men from the two disbanded companies who desired positions in the new companies were retained.

During the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 102 alarms, with a loss of $23,989. The largest fire of the year was the so-called Potter fire, on Thames street, February 8, 1904, in zero weather, with a loss of $14,000.

A new light Seagrave truck with a 45-foot extension ladder and the necessary equipment of shorter ladders amounting to upwards of 200 feet, was purchased and placed in commission with Greenville Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 during the year, and paid for from the regular appropriation, the old truck being taken by the makers in part payment. The appropriation for the year was $16,000. At this time there were six permanent men and eleven call men, with six substitutes, constituting the part paid force of the Fire Department, and five horses, including the chief's horse.

There were 113 alarms of fire during the year ending June 30, 1905, with a loss of $22,548. The largest single loss was at the fire at the residence of Dr. Patrick Cassidy, May 1, 1905. The wind was blowing a gale, and only

ABOVE, SHANNON BUILDING, BEFORE FIRE OF FEBRUARY 9, 1909.
LOWER LEFT, SAME, AFTER FIRE.
Lower Right, White Star Shows Where People Were Taken Out.

by efficient work of the department was the house saved, with a loss of $10,000 on buildings and contents.

The Central Station was completed in November, 1904. With its completion and the placing of the aerial truck in commission at the station after being housed in a barn for over three years, the department began to make more rapid strides.

Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company, organized in 1858, and Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company, organized in 1861, were disbanded October 1, 1904, the disbandment leaving but one volunteer company in the center of the city. Three horses were purchased for the aerial truck, increasing the number of horses owned by the department to eight, with twelve permanent men and forty call men. Another hose wagon was added to the equipment and two exercise wagons, all built by Scott & Clark Company, this city.

At the completion of the Central Station, the closed Broadway station was sold to L. L. Chapman for $11,000. The appropriation to cover expenses of the department for the year ending June 30, 1905, was $17,000, with a deficit of $4,690 caused by the purchasing of furnishings for the new station, etc. From July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, the department responded to 127 alarms, with a fire loss of $13,650, with an insurance loss of $12,903. A storage battery and switch board were installed, with a new automatic repeater, and the Metropolitan steam fire engine was placed in service. There were fourteen permanent men and forty-three call men in the department, besides the volunteers from five companies. Also there were ten horses in addition to those hired for the volunteer companies. The amount of the appropriation was $30,850.

During the year ending June 30, 1907, there were 125 alarms of fire, with an insurance loss of $9,910. Hose Companies No. 4 and No. 6 were disbanded, leaving three volunteer companies. The number of permanent men had increased to seventeen and the call force numbered forty-one. The name of Shetucket Steam Fire Engine Company No. 7 was changed to Engine Company No. 2, and a new Metropolitan engine was placed in service with No. 2. The Main street station had been changed over so as to house Chemical Company No. 1, and two more horses purchased, making twelve in service. Appropriation, $34,250.

The report of the chief of the Fire Department for the year ending June 30, 1908, shows the department responded to 145 alarms of fire, with a loss of $99,835. The largest fires of the year were that at the William H. Page Boiler Company, on Franklin street, and that at the Norwich Belt Manufacturing Company in Water street. The number of permanent men in the department had been increased to twenty and the call men forty. The amount appropriated for the Fire Department was $27,000, and the amount expended was $27,665.

There were 132 alarms of fire during the year ending June 30, 1909. Three of the number were for fires out of the city limits—one being at Taftville, for a fire in the Sacred Heart Parochial School, and one at Baltic, among several buildings. The department responded and rendered efficient service. The largest fire in the city was the burning of the Shannon building, February

9, 1909, at 2:30 A. M. The fire was not discovered in time to send in an alarm soon enough to save the building, which was a total loss with most of the contents. In addition to the loss of the Shannon building, the adjoining property was damaged to a greater or less amount. The loss amounted to $293,000, with an insurance loss of $201,000. The insurance loss for the year was $216,392.

In October, 1908, the hose wagon purchased in 1903 was equipped with a 25-gallon chemical tank and other equipment, and placed in service in Station No. 3 at the Falls, displacing the volunteer hose company, which was disbanded. This change necessitated the purchase of two more horses and the transfer of several men. Two new hose wagons were also added to the equipment and used for exercise wagons. The appropriation was $30,500, and $32,210 was expended owing to the changing of No. 3 Company to a permanent company.

From July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, the department responded to 154 alarms, five of them over the city line. The largest loss was at the Max Gordon Company storehouse, Sunday, March 13, 1910. This building was stored with bales of cotton and woolen rags ready for shipment, and resulted in a loss of $8,000, mostly on stock. The loss for the year was $23,000. Old No. 4 Hose house on Boswell avenue was sold for $900, and the money turned over to the city treasurer. The amount appropriated for the department was $32,200, and an unexpended balance of $26 was returned. The inventory of the department property was $135,000. There were twenty-two permanent men and thirty-four call men, and fourteen horses to haul the apparatus, and four horses were hired from outside parties to respond to Truck 2 and Engine 2.

The fire record for alarms from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, was 165 alarms, nine of them over the city line. The largest fire was May 19, 1911, at 2:45 A. M., at the Lucas Hall property, corner of Shetucket and Water streets. The fire started in a bowling alley, and was coming from the upper windows when discovered. The loss was $60,000. The loss for the year was $78,000.

During the month of November of 1910 the water was very low in the reservoir. Pressure in the business district dropped from 90 to 35 pounds, and in some sections of the city there was no water in the hydrants. At this time a touring car was hired and equipped with small chemical extinguishers and other tools, which helped matters to some extent. The appropriation was $30,500, and was exceeded by $990 on account of low water.

The Fire Department was inspected by engineers from the National Board of Fire Underwriters in January and February, 1911; many recommendations were made, and some were complied with, but many have never received the attention they deserve.

In March, 1912, the first piece of motor-driven fire apparatus was purchased and placed in commission at headquarters station. It was the beginning of an entirely new era in fire fighting apparatus. It was built by the Pope Hartford Company of Hartford, Conn., and was still in service in 1921. The fire loss was only $9,300, during the year, with 149 alarms, four of

them over the city line. Two horses were displaced by the purchase of the automobile, leaving twelve. The appropriation was $31,000, and the amount expended was $35,474, on account of the purchase of the automobile.

The fire loss for the year ending June 30, 1913, was $144,000, with 174 alarms. The largest loss was at the Central Wharf fire, August 29, 1912, at 12:15 A. M., followed by a general alarm at 12:25 A. M. The fire was supposed to have been started by tramps who were known to have been sleeping in one of the sheds. The remains of two persons were taken from the ruins after the fire. The loss at the Central Wharf fire was $110,000. The next largest loss was at the fire in the Austin Block, January 24, 1913, at 5:45 A. M., resulting in a loss of $14,000, mostly on contents. Eleven of the 174 alarms were for fires out of the city limits, one being at Lebanon, twelve miles away, the run being made in twenty-eight minutes. The force of the Department remained the same as the preceding year, as well as the apparatus. The appropriation was $31,000. Stony Brook reservoir had been completed and there was water in abundance the latter part of 1913.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, 243 alarms were responded to, ten being out of the city limits. One of the most severe fires of the year was at the Swedish Church, Saturday, February 21, 1914, at 11:44 P. M., in zero weather. Also the fire in the Marguerite building, Thursday, February 12th, 1914, at 12:15 A. M., also in zero weather. January 13, 1914, was a very cold day to fight fires, and the department had five working fires through the day, two going at the same time. Several of the members were frost-bitten during the day while at work at the fires. The apparatus and personnel of the department remained as in the previous year, regardless of recommendations made for more motor apparatus. The appropriation was $32,000.

During the year ending June 30, 1915, there were 212 alarms, eleven being out of the city limits. The greatest distance traveled to out-of-town fires was to Willimantic, January 9, 1915, the distance of eighteen miles being covered in thirty-four minutes with the Pope Hartford automobile chemical. The largest fire out of the city the department was called upon to render assistance at was at Taftville, May 30, 1915, when ten buildings were destroyed. At this fire Engine No. 1 was used, as well as the Pope automobile. The largest fire in the city during the year was at the so-called Bailey building, June 3rd, with a loss by exposure, etc., of $10,000. The appropriation was $36,000. There were thirteen horses connected with the department in addition to those hired to draw the Greenville apparatus. The number of permanent men was twenty-four, and there were twenty-eight call men, in addition to the volunteer companies in Greenville. At a city meeting in June, 1915, an appropriation was made for the purchase of a triple combination chemical pump and hose car at an expense of $9,000. The new auto pumper arrived the latter part of December, 1915, and has always proven a valuable piece of apparatus. The number of permanent men remained at twenty-four, with twenty-four call men and about twenty volunteers that could be depended on. The regular appropriation was $36,000, and with the $9,000 for the auto pumper made $45,000. At this time there were 505 hydrants in the city and town.

During the year ending June 30, 1916, there were 139 alarms, with four out of the city. The city was free from any large or serious fires, although the gasoline hazard furnished several working fires. The loss for the year was $16,300.

From July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, 186 alarms of fire were responded to, with a fire loss of $11,700. The appropriation was $35,500. A Buick automobile was purchased for the deputy chief from the regular appropriation, making three pieces of motor apparatus in service. There were 26 permanent men and 20 call men in service. Hon. Allyn L. Brown was mayor and Guy B. Dolbeare was chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

During the year ending June 30, 1918, the department responded to 193 alarms, fourteen for fires out of the city limits, one of them being at Baltic, Connecticut. The loss for the year was $15,000. The appropriation was $42,000. Salaries and pay rolls were $30,776. The department was improved by the addition of a Cadillac automobile rebuilt, with the old body and chemical tanks from the first piece of horse-drawn apparatus. This piece of apparatus was placed in service at Chemical Company No. 2, on the West Side, and has proven a good investment. A Reo car was purchased for the chief, and by the purchase of the two pieces of motor apparatus only five horses were left in the department. The number of permanent men remained at 26 and the call men at 16, in addition to the volunteers at Greenville. Hon. Jeremiah J. Desmond was mayor, and Joseph A. George chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Like other cities, the Fire Department felt the effects of the World War, then at its height, by the draft and enlistments of the men. During the summer of 1918 the United States Housing Corporation endeavored to secure the services of the chief, the position of Federal Fire Marshal for the United States Housing Corporation being tendered to him but declined.

During the year ending June 30, 1919, the department responded to 175 alarms. Nine were for fires out of the city limits. The largest fire attended out of the city limits was at the Glen Woolen Mills at Bean Hill, March 12, 1919. Two companies were sent to this fire, and the assistance sent from the city department saved the mills. The greatest distance traveled to out-of-town fires was at the Fitchville fire, June 22, 1919, five and one-half miles, and the fire at the Eastern Connecticut Power Company plant at Montville, eight and one-quarter miles. There were several large fires in the city during the year, among them being the grain elevator of Charles Slosberg & Son, on Cove street, August 1, 1918, with a loss of $11,000. The two fires of the Max Gordon & Son Company, which occurred at the same time, one on Falls avenue and the other on West Main street, resulted in a loss of $12,650. The fire in the Round House of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., December 8, 1918, made a loss of $8,000. April 2, 1919, another fire in the Max Gordon Company storehouse on Falls avenue resulted in a loss of $13,500. Several other fires occurred with losses between $2,000 and $5,000, which made a total fire loss for the year ending June 30, 1919, of $69,000, and an insurance loss of $53,000. The amount appropriated for the Fire Department was $50,241, of which

amount $39,747 went for salaries and pay rolls. The inventory of the department property, real estate, apparatus and equipment was $139,225.

During the year ending June 30, 1920, the department responded to 134 alarms, twelve being for fires out of the city limits. The fire at the residence of the Misses Butts, 272 Washington street, September 9, 1919, was caused by lightning, and proved to be the most disastrous of any over the city line, although only one end of the house was damaged. The department also responded to the fire at Bozrahville post office and store, December 2, 1919. The only fire that resulted in loss of life was also out of the city limits, in the so-called Adam's Tavern, Sunday, November 23, 1919, in which Mr. Alfred A. Adam lost his life. The fire was very small and was caused by a rubber hose attached to a gas heater burning or slipping off the connection while Mr. Adam was asleep or fainted in the bath room. The largest city loss of the year was at Andrews' Bakery, June 17, 1920, with a loss of $6,500. The second largest loss was in the so-called Hiscox building, in a garage operated by the Barrett, Hudson Company, with a loss of $4,500 on building and automobiles. The fire loss was $19,148, and the insurance loss $18,642. The appropriation was $50,245, and the salaries and pay rolls account had grown to $43,442, owing to increase of salaries and pay rolls made necessary by the high cost of living and after-the-war conditions. There were 27 permanent men and 14 call men sleeping at the stations. A summary of the working force of the department June 30, 1920, was: permanent men, 27; call men, in all positions, 20; volunteers who could be partly depended on, 20; total, 67 men. The number of horses remained at five, and the equipment remained as in the past three years.

The Firemen's Pension Fund created by an act of the Legislature at the 1919 session and not operative until January 1, 1921, showed the amount on hand June 30, 1920, to be $6,234. The pension fund is supported by two per cent. of salaries from all permanent men of the department, and from donations to the fund by citizens.

At this date there were 526 fire hydrants, 14 fire cisterns connected to city mains for filling, and 68 fire alarm boxes, with 34 miles of wire. Hon. Herbert M. Lerou was mayor, and C. V. Pendleton, chairman of the board of fire commissioners.

THE NEW LONDON FIRE DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER XVIII

In the year 1805, New London was empowered by the legislature to establish fire companies consisting of eighteen men each, a privilege that had been previously granted to Hartford, Middletown and Norwich. This transferred the fire department from the town to city authority, and three companies were soon formed, a fourth being added later. Two engines were bought in 1848, and in 1850 the Independent Nameaug Fire Company was formed and equipped with a fine engine paid for by popular subscription. In 1921 "The Day," in honor of its fortieth birthday, published a special number descriptive and historical, and in it had the following to say upon the subject which furnishes the caption for this review:

New London has always felt very proud of its volunteer fire department. It had one in 1880 and long before that time, and has one at present. Forty years ago the engine company houses were about the only existing rendezvous for young men outside of the saloons, and naturally fire companies were strong in membership. Everybody who was anybody belonged to one company or the other, although many did not do active service.

A water service introduced in 1872 had put the old pumpers out of business, as the pressure at the hydrants was generally powerful enough to send a stream through the hose wherever it was needed. Hose companies ran with their hose carriages and reels to the scene of the fire, coupled the hose to a hydrant, and played the stream upon the fire. When the water pressure failed in localities or in the case of big fires where unusual number of streams were required, two engines owned by the department pumped through the pipes with greater pressure.

The members of the hose company pulled their apparatus to the fire, and there was great rivalry among the various companies to see which could get a stream of water on first. The two engines had to be drawn by horses. Later, horses were provided to draw the hose carriages, and still later, motor-driven apparatus was provided by the city. The Niagara Engine Company at its own expense in the year 1902 purchased a steam propelled apparatus which was not only a novelty but a very valuable acquisition to the fire department. Now all the companies are equipped with motor-driven apparatus owned by the city. In 1880 the chief engineer of the department was William B. Thomas, whose regular business was trucking. The assistant chief engineer was Peter McMullen, of the firm of McMullen & Osborn, who conducted a popular cafe on Bank street.

The companies then in existence were Niagara Engine Company No. 1; Nameaug Engine Company, No. 2; Relief No. 3, which had a hand engine and which was renamed the W. B. Thomas Hose Company; and Konomoc Hose Company No. 4. For years an annual firemen's parade was held. It was the talked-of event of the year. Every uniform each company could obtain had to be filled on parade day, and generally was, even if non-members had to be drafted for the purpose. Each member was supposed to turn out or provide a substitute. The honor of having the largest number of men in line lay between the Nameaugs and Niagaras. All the company carriages were tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, each company vying with the other as far as its means permitted. Sometimes on the annual parade day there were contests in throwing streams of water and making

quick hydrant connections, which created great interest. Visiting companies generally took part in the parade, and, with each company providing a band, the annual firemen's parade day was an occasion long remembered by the townspeople. William B. Thomas, Alonzo W. Sholes, Charles L. Ockford and John H. Brown were the popular chiefs of the departments at different periods during the past forty years, and headed the annual parades with their assistants, each carrying a silver trumpet under the left arm, the bell end filled with a huge bouquet of flowers. The present chief, John Stanners, has been head of the department about twenty-five years.

For years the New London Volunteer Department had to be reckoned with in politics. Whoever could get the vote of the firemen could be assured of election. Nameaug Company was once very powerful, and later Konomoc Company succeeded it in political strength. Naturally their favor was much sought. But as the firemen themselves, through jealousy of each other, finally split up into rival camps, their political influence became less potent in time, although even up to recent years some of the fire companies exerted considerable influence in party nominations and elections. In the old days a popular member of the fire department generally was able to defeat at the polls once more able to serve the public with distinction.

In recent years, the department, still on a volunteer basis and with the city providing social accompaniments, has taken on a more professional character, and each company has several paid members constantly on duty, ready to run out the apparatus upon call. Nor is the love of display as strong as in former times, so that the annual firemen's parade has long ceased to be a fixed custom.

Since 1881 there have been six chiefs of the Department: William B. Thomas, Thomas Riley, Alonzo W. Sholes, John H. Brown, Charles L. Ockford, John Stanners.

The present Department consists of one hook and ladder company, two engine companies and four hose companies. Personnel:

F. L. Allen Hook and Ladder Company—House, 243 Bank street, Foreman, Thomas Grogan; First Assistant, Daniel McQueen; Second Assistant, George Ryan; Secretary, John Kane; Treasurer, Jeremiah Lyons.

Niagara Engine Company No. 1—House, 288 Bank street; Foreman, Charles R. Brown; First Assistant, Clarence W. Thompson; Second Assistant, Arthur R. Thompson; Secretary, Samuel M. Davidson; Treasurer, George H. Powers; Engineer, Joseph Hyde, Jr.; Fireman, Samuel C. Harris.

Nameaug Engine Company No. 2—House, 26 Masonic street, near City Hall; Foreman, Elmer E. Allyn; First Assistant, Charles C. Edwards; Second Assistant, Victor Farrar; Secretary, John C. Turner; Treasurer, Elmer Allen.

W. B. Thomas Hose Company No. 3—House, Rosemary, corner Cole street; Foreman, Manuel Martin; First Assistant, George Enos; Second Assistant, Richard Smith; Secretary, Charles A. Smith; Treasurer, Charles T. Chester.

Konomoc Hose Company No. 4—House, corner Union and State streets; Foreman, W. R. Pollock; First Assistant, James Nisson; Second Assistant, George West; Financial Secretary, Allen C. Richards; Recording Secretary, Daniel McCabe; Treasurer, William C. Fish.

C. C. Ockford Hose Company No. 5—House, 247 Shaw street; Foreman, Robert B. Burdick; First Assistant, Frederick Rathbun; Second Assistant, Frank Sullivan; Secretary, Walter Peters; Treasurer, A. E. Drumm.

Pequot Hose Company No. 6. Incorporated in 1906—House, 25 Lower Boulevard; Foreman, E. T. Kirkland; First Assistant, Donald Bain; Second Assistant, Thomas Perkins; Third Assistant, John Pennell; Financial Secretary, Benjamin N. Pennell; Recording Secretary, William H. Corkey, Jr.; Treasurer, John A. Scott.

Northwest Hose Company No. 7—House on Brainard street; Foreman, Joseph H. Congdon; First Assistant, Ralph Baker; Second Assistant, L. J. Allen; Financial Secretary, William A. Slocum; Recording Secretary, Edwin B. Swadkins; Treasurer, Malcolm M. Scott.

The officers of the Department for 1921 were: Chief Engineer, John Stanners; First Assistant, Charles H. Rose; Second Assistant, Joseph W. Goldie.

New London is well equipped with a fire alarm telegraph system having fifty-two fire boxes widely distributed throughout the city, through which alarms are sent in to the Central Station. The Department has been well tested on many occasions, and has successfully fought some large conflagrations.

Groton has a fire company, Pioneer Hose Company No. 1, with house on Pleasant street. The officers are: Chief, Herbert White; Assistant Chief, A. F. Hodgdon; Foreman, James A. Stitt; First Assistant, William Harris; Second Assistant, William Lingner; Recording Secretary, James J. Doyle; Financial Secretary, Howard A. Edgecomb; Treasurer, Milton M. Baker.

CHAPTER XIX

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Chief Business Enterprises—Brainerd & Armstrong Company—Thames Tow Boat Company—D. E. Whiton Machine Company—New London Ship and Engine Company—M. A. Kane Company—Bottinelli Monumental Company—W. R. Perry Ice Corporation—Cleary Plumbing and Heating Company—Babcock Printing Press Company — J. B. Martin Company — Ponemah Mills Company — Other Industries.

Any true history of New London county must give some picture of the community activities. How do people get on with one another? Is there a spirit of mutual co-operation for the good of the whole civic body? What is the relation between labor and capital? The present chapter will deal with some of these questions.

And first we submit certain sketches, drawn from authoritative sources, of the rise of the chief business enterprises of the county, supplementary to the statistics already printed. What is said of one company will hold for many others; the story of success is a story of individual enterprise, fair business methods, a spirit of co-operation in the whole establishment.

The enviable and well-earned reputation of the Brainerd & Armstrong Company covers a period of over half a century. In 1867 a partnership was formed by Benjamin A. Armstrong and James P. Brainerd for the manufacture and sale of spool silks. These gentlemen had become experienced in the sale of spool silks, and their acquaintance with the trade, of New York State particularly, led them to believe that they could successfully manufacture and market their own brand of goods.

The twelve years following were devoted to creating a demand for the goods in the large Eastern cities, by liberal advertising and active canvass of the trade. Sure though this process may have been, that it was slow is shown by the fact that in 1879 only seventeen hands and a superintendent were employed at the mill in New London, Connecticut, in the manufacture of the goods. The company owned no plant of its own, but in 1880 rented power and space from a wood turning shop along the New London wharf line.

In these quarters, the business showed a growth to seventy hands by 1881. That year the company started its own dyeing, with six or seven hands employed in that department. By 1883, some 125 hands were in the employ of the company, and plans were undertaken for the purchase of a building site in the heart of the city and the erection of a modern brick factory which it was estimated would meet all demands of growth for the next twenty years.

On Good Friday, 1885, the company moved into the new plant, with two hundred hands employed in the manufacture of spool, sewing, knitting and crochet silks and plain embroidery silk of the ordinary dye then in use.

The growth and prosperity of the Brainerd & Armstrong Company is in a large measure due to the fact that it was the pioneer of the wash embroidery silk movement in this country. In 1886, the company made a number of remarkable discoveries by which it was able to dye silks so that they would stand washing in hot soap suds. A few shades of the embroidery silk, produced at that time, in the old fashioned manner, would stand a mild and careful rinsing in luke-warm water. The newly discovered method of the Brainerd & Armstrong Company, made it possible to produce their "Asiatic Dye" wash silks which would stand washing at 212 degrees without loss of color or injury to the most delicate fabrics. The introduction of those goods gave a new impetus to the art of embroidery throughout the entire country, and although at the present time a number of manufacturers produce embroidery silks called "wash colors," still there is no brand of silk in this country that can claim to have stood the test of so many years as that produced by the Brainerd & Armstrong Company.

In 1894, the Brainerd & Armstrong Company originated and advertised another original invention which marked another advance in the use of embroidery silks. The device was an ingenious way of putting up wash embroidery silks in paper holders, in such a manner that embroiderers are saved the trouble of unwinding the skeins and rewinding them again on cardboard as was customarily done with the old-fashioned skeins, to prevent them from roughing and snarling.

In 1888, the company become interested in weaving broad silks, and a few looms were started on the manufacture of silk art fabrics. In several more years, as the demand for this class of goods became less, these looms were superceded by looms for the manufacture of such staple goods as tailors' silk and satin linings. This end of the business has shown a wonderful and steady growth so that at the present time the company has over 600 looms devoted to the manufacture of a wide range of dress silks and silk and satin fabrics for tailors' use.

The plant that in 1885 seemed likely to take care of the company's growth for many years, has time and again demonstrated itself as insufficient for the company's business, and additions and extensions have been frequently made. Besides these additions, the company years ago acquired the entire plant of the Orlo Atwood Silk Company, in an entirely different part of the city. This plant is now devoted wholly to throwing, i. e., to spinning and twisting the silk fibre into the finished thread. In more recent years there has been added a modern and convenient dye house of large capacity with its own private supply of absolutely pure water of chemical properties extraordinarily adapted to dyeing. A model weaving plant has also been established in the neighboring city of Norwich, Connecticut.

During the term of the war, over half the capacity of those mills was employed in the production of machine twist and sewing silk for the use of the armies and navies of the United States and of our allies.

The mills of the company cover large area and in full operation furnish employment to 1,000 operatives. The product, consisting of silk threads and

fabrics, is supplied to dealers and storekeepers throughout the United States through salesrooms located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul and San Francisco. Nor is the selling field confined to this country, for the products of this company are largely sold in Mexico, Cuba, and the countries of Central and South America.

In 1884 the company was reorganized and, at that time, Mr. Brainerd's active connection with the concern came to an end. Benjamin A. Armstrong still remains the active head of the company. The concern is one that has long enjoyed the highest regard and esteem of the trade and of the public by reason of the superior qualities it has developed and maintained in its goods, as well as by the consistent practice of a policy of fair and honest dealing, all of which accords with the best traditions of New England where was bred our old-fashioned religion which in the final analysis is at the bottom of all permanent industrial success.

The Thames Tow Boat Company was incorporated in Norwich, December 29, 1865, by Mr. Edward Chappell and others with a small capital stock and did river and harbor towing for a number of years with two or three small tug boats. The business was finally transferred to New London, February 28, 1879, the controlling interest being acquired by Mr. Frank H. Chappell and others. The business was gradually enlarged and barges and larger tugs built and bought so as to operate a towing and transportation business on Long Island Sound and New York waters. The business could not stop here, so the field of operations went into ocean towing and transportation, and the Thames Tow Boat Company were the pioneers in the tow boat business of transportation of coal from Norfolk, Virginia, to points east as far as Bangor, Maine, in its own barges and towed by its own tug boats. The business of increased tonnage as to barges and tugs needed more capital and it was increased from time to time and it reached $250,000. In 1900 the fleet of tugs and barges was of such size that it necessitated continued repairs, so it was considered expedient to have a shipyard of its own, and the site on the Thames River was selected for the plant and it was thought advisable to make the plant large enough to accommodate all of its own work and any outside work that came along so as to make the shipyard a paying proposition.

A goodly number of the barges and tugs that the company owns were built on Winthrop Point, before it started the shipyard, but afterwards at its own yard the "John Forsyth," a large barge, and the tugs "Paul Jones" and "Bess," and two large steam lighters, were built for the Thames Tow Boat Company's fleet. The tug "Paul Jones" was sold to a firm of brokers in New York in December, 1916, and was afterwards sold by them to the French government. She was at that time the largest steam tug on the Atlantic seaboard.

On the first of the year 1917, the business having been quite prosperous during the preceding years, the capital was increased to $1,000,000. The company has a large fleet of barges and tugs and a shipyard with two large marine railways and shops with a large inventory of merchandise on hand for the repairs of all classes of vessels, both steam and sail, wood or iron. The class

of mechanics employed are of the best. During the World War a large number of United States government vessels were repaired.

Mr. F. H. Chappell, who was still president of the company, died in November, 1919. The officers at the present time are as follows: Laurence A. Chappell, president; Frank H. Chappell, Jr., vice president and treasurer; Lee S. Denison, secretary and assistant treasurer; Edward F. Clark, agent.

The main office of the company is located at 258 Bank street, in the imposing three-story stone building, formerly owned by the Brown family, which has been remodeled inside for an up-to-date office.

The company is prepared to transport coal and other merchandise in barges of its own from 400 to 4,000 tons and to tow barges and vessels on river, sound and ocean on the Atlantic seaboard. The new set of marine railways that it is now building at its shipyard will enable them to take care of any rush work that may come along.

The manufacturing plant of D. E. Whiton was originally established in West Stafford, Connecticut, in 1856. It was built for the purpose of manufacturing centering machines and lathe chucks. In 1881 Lucius E. Whiton, who had then finished preparatory school, engaged in the business with his father under the firm name of D. E. Whiton & Son. In 1882 the business having outgrown its West Stafford quarters, a location was secured in New London and a branch established. The first plant of the Whiton Machine Company in New London was located in the building with the Livesey Roller Bushing Company, which had been vacated by the Brown Cotton Gin Company, and a part of what was afterward the Hopson & Chapin foundry in Howard street. In 1886 the concern was incorporated for $50,000 and the present fine plant on Howard street was erected especially for the industry and to it all of the works were moved. Though this doubled facility for production, additions to the plant have since been made and it is now particularly well adapted for the company's needs and is one of the best equipped in the country for the special lines manufactured. The foundry of the Whiton Machine Company was erected in 1904. Since then various other additions have been made and others are under way. The original plant started with twelve employes; when it was moved to New London, fifty men were employed; today, when the business is running at capacity, more than two hundred employes are on its pay roll.

The D. E. Whiton Machine Company manufacturers several specialties in machinists' tools, including the original centering machines and lathe chucks, gear cutting machines and drills for special uses. These are all ideas developed by Messrs. D. E. and L. E. Whiton and are nearly all patented, most of the patents being owned by the company. The products of this concern are sold largely through machinery dealers, the company having long established connections with the most prominent firms in this trade in all the leading cities of this country and abroad.

Upon the death of David E. Whiton in September, 1904, the management and full charge of the business fell upon the shoulders of the son, Lucius, who

is still at the helm. Mr. Whiton has the honor and distinction of being the first councilman elected under the newly made council-manager plan charter.

The New London Ship and Engine Company is located at Groton, Connecticut, overlooking the beautiful Thames River and New London harbor. It is the pioneer builder of Diesel engines in America, and is today the largest manufacturer of strictly Diesel marine engines in the country. Nelseco is the abbreviated name and trademark of the New London Ship and Engine Company, a component company of the Submarine Boat Corporation. Early in 1908 the United States navy department decided that some means for propelling submarines must be found, other than gasoline engines. The reasons given were: The danger pertaining to the use of gasoline in a space as confined as that in a submarine, and the cost of fuel to operate engines in the large sizes necessary.

This attitude of the department made it necessary for the Electric Boat Company, who were pioneers in submarine construction, to find a suitable heavy oil engine that would be satisfactory for this work. The only practical solution seemed to be in the Diesel engine. At that time marine Diesel engines had never been built or operated in the United States.

After careful consideration it was decided to send a representative of the Electric Boat Company abroad to study the engine situation, and to find, if possible, a design suitable for submarine work. This representative, after careful investigation of the European field, decided that the engine designed and built by the Maschinenfabrik Ausburg-Nurnberg A. G., commonly known as the M. A. N., was the best design for submarine work that had been developed up to that time. The exclusive right for the construction of this engine in the United States was purchased of the M. A. N. Company.

It was apparent, however, at this time that the Diesel engine would eventually be highly developed for commercial work, both marine and stationary. In view of this, the New London Ship and Engine Company was incorporated in October, 1910, primarily for the purpose of promoting the manufacture of Diesel engines in the United States, and this company is today the largest concern in the United States devoted almost exclusively to the development and manufacture of these engines.

The Nelseco engine has been developed from the engine built and designed in Germany by the M. A. N. Company, but the "Nelseco" has many exclusive features and improvements which have been added by the engineers of the company since its incorporation. The first Diesel-engined "fisherman" in America was the "Manhasset;" the first Diesel-engined yacht in America was the "Idealia," and the first Diesel-engined tug in America was the "Chickamauga," all of which were equipped with Nelseco engines. The first Diesel electric beam trawler in this country was the "Mariner," operating out of Gloucester, Massachusetts. It is driven by twin 240 B. H. P. engines, and has given her owners splendid service.

The property on which the plant now stands was purchased of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and in November, 1910,

ground was broken for the construction of the original shop. By July, 1911, the original buildings were completed. Shop operations on engines were then commenced. The plant at this period consisted of an administrative building, machine shop, pattern shop and store room. Of these buildings, the machine shop held an important place, which at that time was 165x100 feet, two stories in height and built of brick and steel. Since that date, this model shop has had a large number of extensions and additions made, and is now over 700 feet long. Not only has this shop been lengthened out, but it has also been made wider, to accommodate other complete units, such as coppersmith shop, screw and bolt shop, and power plant, etc. From the start, the business of the company increased with great rapidity, and it was found necessary even after being in operation for six months, to increase both office and shop facilities.

An idea of the rapid development of this plant during the past ten years may be gained from the fact that today it covers a site of fifty-five acres, including besides its factory units, a model park, modern hotel, and farm.

The Diesel engine, like most new inventions, has had and is still having a hard road to travel. To convince the old steam engineer that this type of engine is better than the one he has been using all his life is more or less difficult, and no matter how much reliable data we can show him he is still skeptical, and it requires a vast amount of missionary work to overcome prejudice, but if the old-fashioned engineer is to stay in business he must give way to modern practice.

For marine purposes, the advantages of the heavy oil engine over the steam engine are even greater than for stationary purposes. For example, the question of weight is an important factor in marine work. Class for class, the oil engine is materially lighter than the combined weight of the steam engine and boiler, and when the weight of the fuel consumed is taken into consideration, the saving in weight is enormous. At the same time, there is a very material saving in space which comes about by the fact that the oil engine installation itself takes up much less room than the steam engine and boilers. In addition, the fuel per given voyage takes up much less space and, moreover, can be stored where coal could be stored, thus utilizing area otherwise wasted. Again, the room used for berthing the fireroom force is saved.

In this case, also, the engines have the great advantage of being able to start very quickly without involving any stand-by losses, and there would be material saving in time and labor in taking aboard fuel. In other words, as compared with a steam-driven ship of the same size and power, the oil engine ship not only costs considerably less to operate, but at the same time her gross earning capacity is materially increased on account of the additional weight and space made available for cargo. These combined advantages increase the net maximum earning capacity of a given ship very materially. Exact figures would vary with different ships and trades, but in all cases the possible increase in net earnings would be very large.

The very latest method of using Diesel engines for ship propulsion is the electric drive. This particular type of installation has many advantages over direct drive. The single screw motorship using only one engine has only one chance in case of a serious breakdown. In the case of the electric drive, several smaller engines would be used to make up the total power and the power of any one of these engines would be sufficient to bring the vessel home at a reduced speed. Another distinct advantage of the electric drive over an engine directly connected to propeller shaft is the question of control. The control of the propeller can be placed on the bridge or at any other point in the ship and is absolutely independent of the engine room, thereby eliminating delay and misunderstanding of signals from the bridge to engine room. Many of the submarines of the United States and foreign navies are equipped with Nelseco Diesels, especially designed for undersea service. Twenty British submarines, built in 1916 by the Electric Boat Company, are equipped with Nelseco Diesels, and the service and cruising radius of the vessels drew official recognition from the admiralty. Perilous voyages of more than 3,000 miles were made to the Dardanelles, the Baltic, and other salients during the war.

The Nelseco Diesel is built in its entirety at the works at Groton. Every part is manufactured from the raw material to the finished product. To accomplish this it was necessary to build a grey iron and steel foundry, brass foundry, pattern shop, power house, forge shop, a large machine shop, electrical shop, as well as several storehouses, heating plant, and a large administration building.

The bottling works of The M. A. Kane Company was established in 1890 by the late William Kane, at its present location in Jefferson avenue. Mr. Kane managed the business for two years, and upon his demise control of it came to his daughter, Mrs. Charles U. Sauter, who, with her husband, managed the business until two years ago. Upon Mrs. Sauter's death, Mr. Sauter sold the business to Bagdan Brothers of New York, who have since made many improvements in the equipment and the buildings.

The M. A. Kane Company bottle all kinds of soft drinks, from pure spring water, which is secured from a tested spring right inside its building.

The Bottinelli Monumental Company, 19 Reed street, is the successor to Francis D'Avignon, who, for many years kept a monumental works in what is now Tyler Square.

Mr. Bottinelli came to New London from Westerly two years ago last September, buying out the old stand and establishing himself in the D'Avignon quarters. When the property in Bank street was bought by the city for the purpose of making a park, Mr. Bottinelli purchased the property where his present establishment is located and built a modern shop for the conduct of his business. Here will be found the choicest variety of stones for monuments and markers, both cut and uncut. Mr. Bottinelli's workmanship will be found superior to the average, due to his many years experience in the business before locating in New London.

W. R. Perry, the founder of The W. R. Perry Ice Corporation, commenced the building of a 6,000-ton capacity ice house at Cohanzie Lakes in 1888, and upon the completion of this in 1889, entered into the wholesale and retail ice business in this city. The business steadily grew, necessitating various new storage houses, one of which, for 4,000 tons, was erected near the first house at Cohanzie, another in 1896, for 6,000 tons, was erected at South Willington, Connecticut. Again in 1901 an addition was made to the latter house, whereby its capacity was increased to 10,000 tons.

Perry ice has ever been known as of first quality, and it has been the aim of this company to always render adequate service, besides giving full value. Especially in emergency cases, the Perry company's special delivery has been found invaluable. Numerous auto trucks and horse-drawn wagons are used to supply this company's demand.

The business was incorporated in 1902. Upon the death of Mr. Perry in 1905, the management of the business devolved upon Courtland E. Colver, former superintendent of the Groton Water and Electric Departments, who has since ably managed the affairs of this successful company. During the past two years the Perry company has opened several small ice selling stations where persons may go and secure their ice needs at a price from which the cost of delivery has been deducted. These have proven exceptionally successful. The present officers of The W. R. Perry Ice Corporation are: Loren E. Daboll, president; Mrs. Anna B. Perry, secretary, and Courtland E. Colver, treasurer.

The T. P. Cleary Plumbing and Heating Company was first started in New London some thirty years ago, when the late Thomas P. Cleary was in partnership with Joseph V. Jordan, under the firm name of Jordan & Cleary. The store and shop of this concern was located at 139 Main street. After about five years Mr. Jordan withdrew from the firm and it was continued under the firm name by Mr. Cleary. In 1914, Mr. Cleary decided to move his business to his home, and established himself at 93 Ocean avenue, where he continued a successful plumbing, heating, tinning and ventilator business until his death.

To the citizens of New London who are familiar with its industrial development the acquisition of the former Brown Cotton Gin plant by the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company is a matter of interest. It is now a little more than thirty-nine years since the incorporation of the latter company under the laws of Connecticut.

The original plan for building cylinder printing presses in New London was arranged with the Brown Cotton Gin Company by George P. Fenner, who had spent several years in the drafting room of Cottrell & Babcock and of the C. B. Cottrell & Sons. He formed a partnership for that purpose. At the request of his uncle, Nathan Babcock, the partnership was merged into a corporation under the name of The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, in June, 1882, and at once commenced business, building the presses entirely from drawings made by Mr. Fenner and under his direct supervision.

The first press was completed in about six months and on January 3, 1883, was shipped to W. W. Ames of DeRuyter, New York. This machine has been in constant use for thirty-six years and is still doing good work and owned by the original purchaser. Since then over seven thousand presses have been sold and are in operation in practically all countries of the world.

In 1899, the local shop, employing some two hundred and fifty men, was unable to handle all the business of press building, and arrangements were made with the Standard Machine Company of Mystic to build certain sizes of machines. Later this work was taken to the Narragansett Machine Company, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Throughout the years of its manufacture, the Babcock Printing Press, of whatever style or design, has established a reputation for strength, reliability, economy, accuracy and speed that has placed it in the offices of the leading printers in every State in the Union, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Canada, Mexico, South America—many European countries, South Africa, India, Dutch East Indies and China.

The unquestioned excellence of the Babcock Printing Press is due to the untiring industry and inventive genius of Mr. Fenner. Through all the years of the establishing of the business, a fourteen-hour day was the ordinary day's work for him, and in fact there was never any limit to the time he was willing to give to the interests of the business. Between 1882 and 1915 he was granted about one hundred patents, upon valuable inventions for improving printing machinery, all of which are the property of the company.

With the purchase of the shop in which the machines of the company have been built since its incorporation, The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company is re-established, and upon a manufacturing basis that cannot fail to bring increased success. The officers of the company express their appreciation of the fine spirit which has actuated every man connected with the press work during the years of their connection with the company and particularly to those who have so loyally and unselfishly served to the utmost during the three years when the company suffered the loss of invaluable service in its management, and the disastrous World War made it the patriotic duty of all business manufacturing not for war purposes to be curtailed to the utmost limit. Throughout the trying period of the war the business was successfully maintained and is now efficiently organized for progressive development upon a constantly increasing scale.

The present officers are: President and manager, James E. Bennet; treasurer, Mrs. George P. Fenner; secretary and assistant treasurer, Wilfred D. Wells; chief engineer, Fred S. English; general superintendent, Howard L. Hetherington; sales manager, Charles W. Britcher.

James E. Bennet is very prominent in the printing trade, being secretary of the Printing Press Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and has been connected with the company for about twelve years. Wilfred D. Wells has been connected with the company for over thirty years, and F. S. English, Howard Hetherington and C. W. Britcher for nearly twenty years each. These men are thoroughly trained to carry on the business to a greater

magnitude than it has ever before reached. When the plant is in full operation, a force of about four hundred men is required.

The property of The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company covers about seven acres of land on which are buildings with floor space aggregating about 180,000 square feet. The foundry work turned out by this plant has been for years considered of exceptional quality. The Babcock Printing Press Company's plant ranks as one of the finest machine building plants in New England.

The foregoing accounts give only a very partial view of the process by which New England thrift and perseverance and New England business methods have succeeded in developing the county.

In Norwich, the J. B. Martin Company produces one million yards of velvet annually; the U. S. Finishing Company prints 85 million yards; the Totoket Mills have a capacity of 2,000,000 yards a year; The Falls Company, five and a half million yards; the Shetucket Company, six million yards; the Ponemah Mills twenty-two million yards a year. The Aspinook Company at Jewett City, the Ashland Cotton Company, the Slater Mills, the Palmer Brothers' Quilt Mills at New London, Montville and Fitchville, with a capacity of 14,000 quilts a day, and at Baltic the huge cotton mills, combined with many other mills throughout the country, furnish occupation for a considerable part of the total county population.

The casual visitor will see that these mills are more than manufacturing plants; they are little worlds in themselves, with a community spirit, with recreations, civic organizations, social activities that promote the welfare of all members of the families of the villages.

It is not the purpose of this article to make comparisons or to enter into disputed questions as to the relation of labor and capital, but for the sake of conveying to the reader a true picture of a New England manufacturing village, the following account of life in Taftville is presented. Inasmuch as the Ponemah Mills Company is by far the largest in the county and one of the largest in the country, it presents an interesting picture of the co-operative spirit on a large scale.

The Ponemah Mills was chartered in 1866 under the name of the Orray Taft Manufacturing Company, by Mr. E. P. Taft, and associated with him were Cyril Taft and James S. Atwood, who in company with Mr. Moses Pierce formed the Occum Power Company. The charter, secured in 1866, with later amendments is broad in its character, including rights in four towns —Franklin, Sprague, Bozrah and Norwich, and is a proof of the broad vision of its founder. In 1867, after some financial difficulties, a reorganization took place, and John F. Slater, Edward Chappell and Lorenzo Blackstone became associated with the original members.

The first mill, now called Mill No. 1, had originally 80,000 spindles, all American made. The preparatory machinery was originally American, but replacements have been imported from England. The mill from the first made fine goods, such as had previously been imported into the United States from

Manchester, England. Fine lawns, organdies, mechanical cloths and fancy goods for ladies' wear, men's shirtings, ginghams, mixed silk and cotton goods, and tire yarns for the highest grade cord tires are a few of the products of the company. The original 80,000 spindles have been increased to 161,000 and the original 1500 looms to over 3800.

The mills now include Mill No. 1, a five-story structure 750 feet by 75 feet, with an ell; Mill No. 2, built in 1880, 500 feet by 100 feet; Mill No. 3, 200 feet by 120 feet; Mill No. 4, built in 1910, 600 feet by 200 feet, with 2300 looms. For power, the mills have 2500 horsepower developed at full water by its water power, and the difference of 1500 horse power needed for operation is developed by steam, which develops further any deficit in water power due to low water.

During the war, the mill was busy making cloth for balloons and airplanes, etc., on government work. Today one may see in the office the first sample made to match the linen sample submitted by the government. This substitute for linen was made necessary by the loss of the vast linen supplies at Riga after the Germans had captured that port. This original sample was 36 inches wide, 68 by 68 threads to the square inch, weight four yards to the pound, and made from three-ply 80 yarns for warp and filling. Its strength may be seen from the required test of over 70 pounds to the square inch before breakage. It was furthermore almost non-stretchable. For a number of months before and during the war, the mills operated as many as 1,000 looms on aircraft cloth, balloon and airplanes. It was estimated that one loom producing about 150 yards of airplane cloth a week would only provide for the wear and tear supply for one airplane.

To a novice there is a fascination in tracing the steps by which the cotton passes on through the bale breaker and blender, the picking and carding machinery, the drawing and doubling process, the combers ever drawing and parallelizing the fibres, the fly frames consisting of slubbers, intermediates and jacks, the ring frames which draw and twist and thereby spin the thread, the spoolers, the warpers, the slashers which starch or dress the yarn so that it may resist the friction and wear of the loom in the weaving process. To an untrained observer it seems incredible that a pound of cotton can be spun out to a length of nearly one hundred miles. On the whole, the most wonderful thing about the material part of the manufacturing process is the combination of strength and delicacy shown in the machinery, the result of long experience, countless experiments, the long evolution of inventive genius combined with farsighted business sagacity. The evolution of the cotton industry is one of the most interesting chapters of human progress. Such a history must be written by the expert. But what these steps have meant to mankind in the way of cheaper and better clothing, in furnishing of productive labor for many thousands of people, in the indirect benefits conferred upon many other forms of business, even the casual observer may perceive.

The Ponemah Mills form the nucleus of a whole community life. In its mills, its homes, its farms, its reservoirs, its electric plant, its many community activities, it is a model village, interesting as a community no less than a

manufacturing plant. The company owns five hundred tenements, with an estimated population of 3500. It owns four miles of streets, eight miles of sidewalks, covering nearly a square mile of land. It has its own water supply for fire protection—each hydrant has about 75 pounds of pressure—its own electric power. It sells some water and electricity to adjacent residents who seek this convenience. It has two reservoirs, one of 86,728,000, one of 24,445,500 gallons. It has constructed a complete sewerage system of over eight miles in length; every house has modern plumbing. The dairy farm contains an accredited herd of tested Holsteins and furnishes bottled milk at current rates. A co-operative boarding house furnishes adequate and inexpensive board for such residents as do not take houses.

The financial offices are in Providence. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. J. A. Atwood, who is also treasurer and large owner in the mills at Wauregan and at Danielson. The payroll is $30.000 per week, about one-fifth the total payroll of all the industries in Norwich. The average wage of operatives, without including oversight, salaries, etc., is $20 per week for all workers.

The annual product is approximately twenty million yards of cloth of a value of five and one-half million dollars, one-fifth of the whole manufactured product of Norwich. In the management of the mills, efficiency is revealed not only in the product of the mills but also in the no less important work of the community life as a whole. In general it is the policy of the management to do whatever is for the welfare of the village. If the village "pays for itself outside the mill fence," it is satisfied, and does not aim to make a profit from the various community enterprises enumerated above. For instance, it is estimated that many of the mill houses yield less than two per cent on the cost of construction. The rents charged are surprisingly low. A seven-room tenement rents for $1.66 a week, with running water and sanitary plumbing. If the tenants desire a bathtub, a charge of five cents a week is added. If the tenants desire to use steam heat, twenty cents a week extra is charged; for electric lighting, five cents per socket is charged for electricity used from the middle of the afternoon to midnight; no meters are installed. Young couples or old, with one worker in the family, may secure a tenement in a four-family house for $1.18 per week. For a two tenement seven-room house (standard type), the rental, including light and water and bath room, is $2.50 per week.

Statistics regarding wages are of interest: In 1899 the average weekly wage for one class of operative was $11.24 for 58 hours' work. In 1916 this had risen to $17.09. At the peak of war wages, the average wage of these operatives in 1920 was $38.15. Today the average wage is $29.49. The length of the working week was lessened in 1913 to 55 hours, and as a war requirement or condition in 1919 to 48 hours.

The attitude of the company towards the help is in all things benevolent and co-operative; accommodations are furnished for all the many clubs that exist on the initiative of the workers. The management believes, and very

wisely, it seems to the writer, that the most helpful enterprises are those started by the operatives themselves.

Ponemah Mills provides two free beds at the William W. Backus Hospital for all its villagers. These beds are of special help in maternity cases, and in the many other cases discovered by its trained nurses. Two trained nurses, with proper rooms for emergency use, exercise a most helpful supervision of the villagers. Whenever an illness occurs in a home the case is at once reported to a nurse, who before noon visits the home, provides for first aid, advises a physician in case of need, and thus is a great help in the prevention as well as the cure of disease. A complete card index of all cases is filed, and a detailed report is made at stated intervals. The office keeps its hand in this way on the pulse of its village for the betterment of all its residents. In the past year over eight thousand special cases for approximately 4000 individuals were personally treated.

The village has its own Red Cross Chapter—this of itself is unusual. The Chapter by its annual roll call raises enough to support one free bed at the William W. Backus Hospital, to do a useful home service work, and in general to offer help to any one in the community who may be in distress.

The company, as might be expected from its other activities, is a cheerful contributor to every enterprise that tends to uplift the villagers. As one visits the plant and realizes that the Ripley Farms was sixty years ago a rural, undeveloped waste; that the original John Sullivan, who helped cut away the brush for the first survey, is still a resident of Taftville; as one views the orderly and systematic arrangement of the village, the well kept homes, the prosperous operatives, it becomes evident that the gap between capital and labor, if it is ever to be bridged, will be crossed by such organizations as Ponemah Mills. The care for the welfare of the operatives, with the freedom given them in initiating their own social life, the efficient business system by which community enterprises are managed, furnish an object lesson in good government that might be studied with great profit by many of the municipalities of our land.

It is also true of many other industries in New London county that the welfare of the helpers is of first importance to the administrators. Only lack of space prevents us from describing in detail some of the other manufacturing concerns with which our county is so well supplied. As the children of these manufacturing villages enter our schools they come to have the true American spirit. And the hope of New England, composed today of a population which is largely of foreign parentage, consists in perpetuating New England ideals, even if the old New England families are declining relatively in numbers.

CHAPTER XX

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOODS

Masonic—Odd Fellows—Other Orders.

This chapter will deal principally with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, as perhaps they come closest to the lives of more people in New London county than any others. Moreover, the great age of the one and the many years which have accrued to the other, give them a dignity and a prestige that justifies their selection as representative organizations where space cannot be given to all. The record is brought down from the forming of the "Mother Lodge" of Masons in Colchester, to practically the present, and will long be useful as a work of reference as well as a source of pleasing information.

There are fourteen lodges in New London county subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut Free and Accepted Masons. They are in numerical order as follows:

Wooster No. 10, Colchester.....157 members
St. James No. 23, Norwich.....308 members
Union No. 31, New London.....711 members
Somerset No. 34, Norwich.....542 members
Pythagoras No. 45, Old Lyme..... 77 members
Asylum No. 57, Stonington .....141 members
Charity and Relief No. 72, Mystic.....363 members
Mt. Vernon No. 75, Jewett City.....190 members
Pawcatuck No. 90, Pawcatuck.....195 members
Brainard No. 102, New London.....736 members
Oxoboxo No. 116, Montville .....173 members
Bay View No. 120, Niantic .....108 members

This comprises a total of 3,001 affiliated Master Masons reported to the Grand Lodge in 1922 from the twelve lodges of the county.

Wooster Lodge, No. 10, the most ancient of all Masonic lodges in New London county as indicated by its number, was the tenth organized under authority of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Free and Accepted Masons. This is the "Mother Lodge" of the county and is widely known in that role. The lodge is located in Colchester, and reported to the grand lodge in 1922, 157 members. The regular communications of the lodge are held on the third Friday of each month. The principal officers of the lodge are: Elmer H. Foote, worshipful master; Edward H. Norton, senior warden; Charles F. Kramer, junior warden; Cyrus E. Pendleton, treasurer; William T. Curry, secretary.

The first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons instituted in Norwich, Connecticut, was chartered by St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in the year 1767, as appears in the records of said grand lodge now in possession of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Columbia Lodge was chartered by Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Joseph Webb, grand master, on July 23, 1785, the petitioners being Philip Turner, Bela Turner, John Richards, Samuel

Mott, Jeremiah Harris. These lodges have long been out of existence.

The oldest Masonic lodge in Norwich now active is St. James, No. 23, which was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, May 18, 1793. Communications were held in the town of Preston until 1846, when the following entry appears in the records: "The Brethren deeming it inexpedient to try to keep up the organization of the lodge any longer, sent information to the grand lodge and they sent a committee who took the charter, jewels and implements and placed them in the hands of the grand secretary of the grand lodge of Connecticut."

The original charter of St. James, No. 23, was revived September 12, 1872, under the authority of Luke A. Lockwood, grand master, and was regranted June 16, 1873, under the old name and number to the following petitioners: H. Hobart Roath, H. Clay Albro, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Allen Tenny, P. St. M. Andrews, A. D. Smith, C. H. Dillaby, Nathan S. Gilbert, James Kirker, I. W. Carpenter, George W. Miller, Costello Lippitt, J. L. W. Huntington, Charles Webb, Hugh H. Osgood, W. H. Hovey, John Irish, Ansel A. Beckwith. The first worshipful master was Joseph J. Wait.

The lodge has since rechartering been located in Norwich, and has a present membership of 308. Regular communications are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The five principal officers are: William J. Honeyman, worshipful master; Frederick J. Prothero, senior warden; Alexander H. Abbott, junior warden; Albert S. Comstock, treasurer; Walter M. Buckingham, secretary.

Concerning Union Lodge No. 31, of New London. There is a tradition that a Masonic lodge existed in New London, prior to the Revolution, and there is a record preserved in the history of St. John's Lodge at Boston, Massachusetts, under date of January 12, 1753, which recites that "the petition of several brethren residing at New London in the colony of Connecticut for dispensation to erect a lodge there was granted." There is no record of the forming or working of this lodge, nor is mention made in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut of there being a subordinate lodge in New London prior to the October session of the Grand Lodge in 1795, when Elias Perkins is recorded as a member from Union Lodge of New London.

The original charter of Union Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, bears date of May 20, 1795, being granted upon the application of Amasa Learned, Elijah Bingham, Elias Perkins, Lyman Law, Moses Warren, William Richards, Richard Law, Jr., Lemuel Lee. The first worshipful master was William Richards, 1795. The lodge has had a continuous existence for 127 years, 1795-1922, and now numbers 542 members. Meeting nights are the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The principal officers: W. Everett Eagles, worshipful master; Robert Ferguson, senior warden; Walter M. Slocum, junior warden; Frederick C. Burrows, treasurer; Robert H. Byles, secretary. Union Lodge owns its own property, a large building on Union street, in which lodge meetings are held.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwich, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, May 25, 1795, with the following members: Elijah Clark, P. Coit, Stephen Culver, Cushing Eells, Jeremiah Harris, Giles L'Hommedieu, Ebenezer Huntington, Samuel Huntington, Daniel Lathrop, Gordon Lathrop, Simeon Lathrop, David Nevins, Robert Niles, John Richards, Benjamin Snow, Asa Spaulding, Elisha Richards, Elisha Tracy, John Trumbull, John Turner, Philip Turner.

The first master of Somerset Lodge was Asa Spaulding, a lawyer; Ebenezer Huntington, the first senior warden; Benjamin Snow, the first junior warden. The lodge charter was revoked by the Grand Lodge, May 9, 1838, but was restored May 14, 1845. The first stated communication of record was held June 8, 1795. Peter Lamman was the first candidate initiated. The lodge met in private rooms at first, the first lodge room being Captain Nathaniel Peabody's "brick store chamber," which was fitted up in due form and first used in 1801. On June 5, 1850, the lodge rented the Odd Fellows' lodge room, which was used until June 19, 1865, when Uncas Hall was dedicated to Masonic uses.

The regular communications of Somerset Lodge are held on the first and third Wednesdayys of each month. The membership as reported to the Grand Lodge in 1922 is 542. The officers are: Alexander Pinlayson, worshipful master; Herman Stelzner, senior warden; William W. Tannar, junior warden; Herbert M. Lerou, treasurer; Arthur M. Thompson, secretary.

Pythagoras Lodge, No. 45, the next Masonic lodge to be chartered in New London county, is located in Old Lyme, and has a present membership of seventy-seven. The lodge meets in regular communication the first and third Monday of each month. Officers: Edward Hopper, worshipful master; Carleton L. Hopper, senior warden; Alfred S. Howard, junior warden; George Griswold, treasurer; Edward C. Plimpton, secretary.

Asylum Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, is located in Stonington, and numbers 141 members. Stated meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Officers: Ernest F. Williams, worshipful master; Albert P. Fort, senior warden; Allan C. Slade, junior warden; Frank R. Tracy, treasurer; Carl B. Seamon, secretary.

Charity and Relief Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons, is located in Mystic, meeting in regular communication the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The lodge reported to the Grand Lodge for 1922 a membership of 363. Officers: James Orkney, worshipful master; John A. Irving, senior warden; Charles S. Sawyer, junior warden; Edward H. Neubury, treasurer; Charles C. Dodd, secretary.

Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Jewett City institution, meeting in regular communications the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The 1922 membership of the lodge is 190. Officers: Norman B. Parkhurst, worshipful master; Frank D. Browning, senior warden; George T. Bell, junior warden; Everett H. Hiscox, treasurer; George H. Prior, secretary.

Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, is located in Paw-

catuck, and has a present membership of 195. The lodge meets in regular communication the second Thursday of each month. The principal officers are: Harry Sutcliffe, worshipful master; Archie Knott, senior warden; Frank L. Friend, junior warden; Elbert W. Clarke, treasurer; D. E. Hoxie, secretary.

Brainard Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons, has passed fifty-five years of prosperous life, having been chartered June 1, 1867. The petitioners for the charter were: Edward B. Rowe, John H. Heath, George W. Bentley, Charles W. Wilcox, Christopher Culver, Samuel W. Caulkins, Benjamin P. Watrous.

The first worshipful master was Edward B. Rowe, who served from 1867 until 1873. The lodge has a present membership of 736, and meets in stated conclave the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The home of the lodge is in the Masonic Temple, corner Starr and Greene streets, which became the home of the order in New London in 1896, the Brainard Corporation holding the property. Officers (1922): Omar R. McCoy, worshipful master; John G. Austin, senior warden; Francis Allamach, junior warden; Malcolm M. Scott, treasurer; George A. Sturdy, secretary.

Oxoboxo Lodge, No. 116, Free and Accepted Masons, is one of the strong fraternal bodies of Montville, having in 1922 a membership of 173, meeting in stated communication the first and third Fridays in each month. The officers are: Robert Paton, worshipful master; W. Victor Washabaugh, senior warden; Walter J. Auwood, junior warden; Chester W. Comstock, treasurer; Harry W. Auwood, secretary.

Bay View Lodge No. 120, Free and Accepted Masons, of Niantic, was the last Masonic lodge chartered in New London county. It has a present membership of 108, and meets in stated communications the first and third Saturday in each month. The five principal officers of the lodge are: George H. Clark, worshipful master; Clifford E. Chapman, senior warden; Elford P. Rogers, junior warden; John F. Luce, treasurer; William E. Smith, secretary.

The Grand Chapter of Connecticut Royal Arch Masons was organized in 1798, and now consists of fifty-two subordinate chapters, with a membership of 14,390 (1922 report). There are four chapters in New London county —Franklin, No. 4, of Norwich; Union, No. 7, of New London; Benevolence, No. 21, of Mystic, and Palmer, No. 28, of Pawcatuck, reporting a total of 1,740 companions.

Capitular Masonry had its beginning in New London county with the organization of Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, in Norwich, in 1796, one year after the founding of Somerset Lodge in the same city. Franklin Chapter was constituted under a dispensation granted by "a Washington Chapter of New York on March 15, 1796." The following are the petitioners for that charter: Joseph Huntington, Jacob Smith, Luther Spalding, Consider Sterry, Elisha Tracy, John Warner. The first most excellent high priest of the chapter was Elisha Tracy.

The officers of the chapter (1922) are: Peter S. Wilson, high priest;

Herman Stelzer, king; Paul H. Zahn, scribe; Albert S. Comstock, treasurer; Walter M. Buckingham, secretary; Frank B. Lathrop, captain of the host; Robert Cochran, principal sojourner; Sidney P. Smith, royal arch captain; Harry M. Clark, third vail; William A. Buckley, second vail; ————, first vail; James C. Fitzpatrick, tyler.

While a charter was granted Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, September 1, 1801, naming Elepham Buckley as most excellent high priest, James Baxter, scribe, and Allen King as king, there is no other record of the forming or working of the chapter until 1805, when Union Chapter, No. 7, of New London, was represented at a convocation of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Connecticut, held in Hartford, October 9, 1805. From the organization of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut until 1855, that body did not print its proceedings, the records being in manuscript.

Union Chapter meets in stated convocation in the Masonic Temple, Greene and Starr streets. Officers, 1922: George Paton, high pritst; Ellery N. Edwards, king; George S. Gadbois, scribe; Frederick A. Beebe, treasurer; George A. Sturdy, secretary; Frederick W. Edgerton, captain of the host; Henry E. Wagner, principal sojourner; Murray A. Patten, royal arch captain; Ernest F. Gates, third vail; James C. Coldwell, second vail; Charles B. Hansen, first vail; David Conner, tyler. Union Chapter has a membership of 565.

Benevolence Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, is located in Mystic and has a membership of 255. Stated convocations are held on the second Monday of each month. Officers (1922): James Orkney, high priest; Hollis H. Price, king; Edward E. Bucklin, scribe; Charles H. Latham, treasurer; John H. Paton, secretary; Rowland S. Hewitt, captain of the host; George H. Griswold, principal sojourner; Henry J. Latham, royal arch captain; Frank H. Anderson, third vail; Edward L. Schofield, second vail; Oscar R. Cottrell, first vail; George D. Johnson, tyler.

Palmer Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons, is situated at Pawcatuck, and has a membership of 306. Officers (1922): James McKenzie, high priest; Bourdon A. Babcock, king; Arthur E. Thompson, scribe; Walter C. Hiscox, treasurer; Albert E. Barber, secretary; John A. Hogg, captain of the host; William M. Spencer, principal sojourner; John E. Young, royal arch captain; George Smith, third vail; Robinson Hindle, second vail; Joseph W. Bryant, first vail; William A. Stillwell, tyler.

Cryptic Masonry dates in New London county from the forming of Franklin Council, No. 3, and the granting of a warrant of dispensation February 28, 1818. Jeremy L. Cross, who was invested with authority for the purpose, appointed James Cushman, grand master, and David Tracy, deputy grand master, who, with Elijah Ames, granted the dispensation under which Franklin Council No. 3 met and worked.

A Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters for the State of Connecticut was organized May 18, 1819, Franklin Council being represented in that body

by James Cushman, Samuel Bailey and Amos Williams, Companion Cushman being elected the first grand principal conductor.

Franklin Council worked "under dispensation" until May, 1821, when a charter was granted which remained in force until May 9, 1839, when it was revoked by tre Grand Council, the council having failed to make returns to the Grand Council as required by its by-laws, or to send representatives to it. That condition existed for seven years, when Franklin C. Burgess appeared before the Grand Council on May 14, 1846, and in behalf of the members of the late Franklin Council No. 3, petitioned that the charter be restored to the companions. The prayer was granted, and on May 7, 1847, the council reorganized with Chauncey Burgess as thrice illustrious master, he serving in that office two years 1847-49. The first master of the council was James Cushman, 1818-19.

The officers of the council (1921) are: Harry B. Ford, T. I. master; Guy B. Dolbeare, R. I. deputy master; Claudius V. Pendleton, I. P. C. of work; Walter B. Crooks, captain of guard; Albert S. Comstock, P. M. G. M., treasurer; Walter M. Buckingham, recorder; Herman Stelzner, conductor; Alexander Finlayson, steward; E. Allen Bidwell, P. M. P. G. M., chaplain; James C. Fitzpatrick, P. M., sentinel. Regular assemblies are held the second Thursday in each month.

Cushing Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters of New London, named in honor of Thomas H. Cushing, who was worshipful master of Union Lodge No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered May 10, 1855. The council meets in Masonic Temple, Greene and Starr streets.

Knight Templarism in New London county dates from the instituting of Columbian Commandery, No. 4, in Norwich, November 9, 1853, when the following officers were installed: William H. Copp, eminent commander; Appleton Meech, generalissimo; Isaac Williams, captain general; William L. Brewer, prelate; John W. Steadman, senior warden; John H. Cutler, junior warden; Calvin G. Rawson, treasurer; John Backus, recorder; John H. Gale, sword bearer; William H. Hyde, standard bearer; Isaac H. Roath, warder.

The present officers of the commandery are (1922): Peter S. Wilson, eminent commander; Guy B. Dolbeare, generalissimo; Ernest J. Jones, captain-general; Harry B. Ford, senior warden; George E. Zimmerman, junior warden; E. Allen Bidwell, P. C., prelate; Alexander H. Abbott, associate prelate; Costello Lippitt, P. G. C., prelate-emeritus; Herbert R. Kind, P. C., treasurer; Frederick W. Lester, recorder; Aubrey W. Jarvis, standard bearer; Herbert E. Lawrence, sword bearer; Paul H. Zahn, warder; Herman Stelzner, third guard; Robert Cochran, second guard; Clifford E. Wilson, first guard; Alexander Finlayson, assistant guard; Otis B. Dorsey, assistant guard; James C. Fitzpatrick, sentinel.

The beginning of organized Scottish Rite Masonry may be traced to the year 1863, when the sublime and superior degrees and orders of Ineffable Masonry were conferred upon Charles U. Carter, of Norwich, and others, in

Providence, Rhode Island. Early the following spring, several Sir Knights, members of Columbian Commandery No. 4, Norwich, arranged to receive the degrees of the rite up to and including the 32nd, and did receive them April 14, 1864, in Worcester, Massachusetts. The same day a petition was presented to the Massachusetts authorities for a dispensation to open and hold a Grand Lodge of Perfection in the city of Norwich under the title of King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection. This dispensation was granted, the officers to take rank in the order in which their names appeared on the dispensation. The charter was granted King Solomon Grand Lodge of Perfection, April 14, 1864, the following being the first officers and charter members: Charles W. Carter, William W. Avery, Henry L. Parker, John G. Brady, John Backus, Hiram Cook, George A. Harris.

The new body secured accommodations with Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, and was annexed to the Masonic district of Rhode Island. The first meeting for work was held May 26, 1864, high officials of the Rite being in attendance including K. H. Van Rensselaer, 33rd degree sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, United States of America. At that meeting John W. Steadman, William H. Tingley and George H. Lovegrove received the degrees of the Lodge of Perfection, 4th to the 14th.

The following day (May 27, 1864) application was made to the sovereign grand commander for the remaining bodies of the Rite, and dispensations were then granted under the following titles: Van Rensselaer Council of Princes of Jerusalem; Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix; Connecticut Sovereign Consistory of Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, 32nd degree.

In the hands of the few brethren named began the existence of the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Norwich. The little band in order to succeed were compelled to contribute largely from their private resources and to employ every leisure moment in perfecting themselves in the ritual and other duties. At the annual session of the Supreme Council held in Boston in May, 1865, the Norwich bodies were fully represented in the sovereign grand consistory, and the progress they had made was complimented by advancing two of their members to honorary membership in the Supreme Council, and later an active member was created from the honorary list and made a deputy. On Monday, February, 25, 1865, the illustrious deputy delivered to King Solomon Lodge, Grand Lodge of Perfection, the Council of Princes, the Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Consistory their charters, and then proceeded to constitute the bodies and install their officers.

The first State Council of Deliberation for the Masonic district of Connecticut was held in Norwich, December 17, 1867. The following are the bodies of the Scottish Rite in Norwich with the officers elected in 1921:

King Solomon Lodge of Perfection—Charter dated Ijar 22, Anno Mundi 5624. Ineffable grades, 4 to 14, inclusive. Communications fourth Monday of January, May and September. Officers: Guy B. Dolbeare, T. P. master; Archibald Mitchell, Jr., deputy master; Herbert R. Kind, senior warden; Otto C. Mush, junior warden; E. Allen Bidwell, 33°, orator; Frederick W. Lester, 33°, treasurer; J. Frank Corey, secretary; George A. Keppler, master of cere-

monies; Charles H. Phelps, hospitaler; John A. Ferguson, guard; James C. Fitzpatrick, tyler. Trustees: Arthur H. Brewer, 33°, 1923; Costello Lippitt, 33°, 1923; N. Douglas Sevin, 33°, 1924. Finance Committee: Charles H. Phelps; Albert S. Comstock, 33°; E. Allen Bidwell, 33°.

Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem—Charter dated Ijar 22, Anno Mundi 5624. Ancient, historical and traditional grades 15° and 16°. Officers: Archibald Mitchell, Jr., sovereign prince; Herbert R. Kind, high priest; George R. Morris, senior warden; Elbert L. Darbie, junior warden; Frederick W. Lester, 33°, treasurer; J. Frank Corey, secretary; Arthur M. Brown, 33°, master of ceremonies; Charles H. Phelps, hospitaler; Louis H. Geer, master of entrances; James C. Fitzpatrick, tyler. Trustees: Charles H. Phelps, Albert S. Comstock, 33°; E. Allen Bidwell, 33°.

Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix De H.—Charter dated Ijar 22, Anno Mundi 5624. Philosophical and doctrinal grades, 17° and 18°. Assemblies fourth Monday in March, May and November. Officers: George A. Keppler, M. W. master; C. Hadlai Hull, senior warden; Guy B. Dolbeare, junior warden; E. Allen Bidwell, 33°, orator; Frederick W. Lester, 33°, treasurer; J. Frank Corey, secretary; Herbert E. Lawrence, master of ceremonies; Charles H. Phelps, hospitaler; Walter B. Crooks, guard; James C. Fitzpatrick, tyler. Finance Committee—Charles H. Phelps, Albert S. Comstock, 33°; E. Allen Bidwell, 33°.

Connecticut Consistory, S. P. R. S.—Charter dated Ijar 22, Anno Mundi 5624. Modern, historical and chivalric grades, 19 to 32, inclusive. Officers: James C. Macpherson, 33°, com.-in-chief; E. Allen Bidwell, 33°, first lieut. com.; Thomas W. Morgan, 33°, second lieut. com.; Archibald Mitchell, Jr., orator; Carey Congdon, 33°, chancellor; Frederick W. Lester, 33°, treasurer; J. Frank Corey, secretary; George E. Parsons, master of ceremonies; Charles H. Phelps, hospitaler; William A. Wells, eng. and sen.; George A. Sturdy, standard bearer; George A. Keppler, guard; J. Frank Corey, musical director; Frederick W. Lester, 33°, organist; James C. Fitzpatrick, sentinel.

The Masonic Temple Corporation of Norwich was organized April 20, 1892, and erected the Masonic Temple, the first building in the world erected by Masons exclusively for Masonry, in which all the York and Scottish Rite degrees are conferred, except the thirty-ehird and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Members of the Masonic Temple Corporation—"In all, but twenty-seven and no more:" Howard L. Stanton, Frederick W. Lester, George A. Keppler, Albert S. Comstock, George A. Kies, James L. Hubbard, George E. Parsons, Guy B. Dolbeare, Louis H. Geer, Arthur H. Brewer, Tyler Cruttenden, J. Oliver Armstrong, Reuben S. Bartlett, Costello Lippitt, Herbert R. Kind, Arthur M. Thompson, N. Douglas Sevin, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Nelson J. Ayling, Daniel F. McNeil, James C. Macpherson, Archibald Mitchell, Jr., Charles B. Lee, Arthur M. Brown, Herbert M. Lerou, E. Allen Bidwell, Charles H. Phelps.

Directors—Arthur H. Brewer, Costello Lippitt, Charles B. Lee, Howard L. Stanton, N. Douglas Sevin, Albert S. Comstock, Frederick W. Lester, James C. MacPherson, E. Allen Bidwell.

Officers—President, Arthur H. Brewer; Vice-President, Charles B. Lee; Treasurer, Costello Lippitt; Secretary, Frederick W. Lester; Bibliophilist, Albert S. Comstock; Auditor, Charles B. Lee; Trustee for bondholders, Nathan A Gibbs. Building Committee—Charles B. Lee, Howard L. Stanton, Albert S. Comstock. Finance Committee—Arthur H. Brewer, Charles

B. Lee, Costello Lippitt. Superintendent, James C. Fitzpatrick.

Masonic Calendar, 1921—Lodge, Anno Lucis, 5921; Chapter, Anno Inventionis 2451; High Priesthood, A. B. 3832; Council, Anno Depositionis 2921; Commandery, Anno Ordinis 803; A. A. S. Rite, Anno Mundi 5681-82.

The following are the grand bodies to which the lodges, chapters, councils and commanderies of New London county are subordinate, with their meeting dates and meeting places for the year 1922:

The 134th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was held at Hartford, February 1 and 2, 1922. Charles W. Cramer, Hartford, M. W. Grand Master; George A. Kies, Hartford, Grand Secretary; Henry R. Tisdale, New London, deputy for the Eighth Masonic District.

Masonic Charity Foundation—Annual meeting held at Hartford, February 1, 1922. Frederick A. Verplanck, South Manchester, president; George A. Kies, Hartford, secretary.

Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, 124th Annual Convocation, held at Hartford, Tuesday, May 9, 1922. Edgar B. Ellis, Bridgeport, Grand High Priest; George A. Kies, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

Order of High Priesthood, Royal Arch Masons—Annual grand convention held at Hartford, Tuesday, May 9, 1922. Walter N. Boynton, Branford, president; Frank W. Beardsley, Shelton, recorder.

Grand Council,, Royal and Select Masters, 104th annual assembly held at Hartford, Wednesday, June 7, 1922. Edward B. Alling, New Britain, M. P. Grand Master; George A. Sturdy, New London, Grand Recorder; Edward B. Alling, New Britain, Grand Visitor.

Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, 95th annual conclave held at Meriden, Tuesday, May 2, 1922. Frederick L. Huntington, Meriden, R. E. Grand Commander; Eli C. Birdsey, Meriden, Grand Recorder; Thomas W. Morgan, Hartford, Grand Inspector.

Grand Encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States, 36th triennial conclave held at New Orleans, Louisiana, Tuesday, April 25, 1922. Joseph Kyle Orr, Atlanta, Georgia, M. E. Grand Master; Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Kentucky, R. E. Grand Recorder.

Connecticut Past Grand Commanders—Annual meeting held at Meriden, Monday, May 1, 1922. George H. N. Johnson, Bridgeport, president; Eli C. Birdsey, Meriden, secretary.

Masonic Veteran Association of Connecticut—52nd annual reunion held at Bridgeport, Thursday, June 22, 1922. John O. Rowland, Wallingford, Venerable Master; William B. Hall, Meriden, Secretary; Harold B. Waldo, Glastonbury, Registrar. Masons over twenty-five years eligible to membership. Fee $1.00. No dues.

Degrees Conferred in the Masonic Temple, Norwich, Connecticut: York Rite—In the Blue Lodges: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason. In the Chapter: Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch Mason. In the Council: Royal Master, Select Master, Super Excellent Master. In the Commandery: Companion of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta.

Scottish Rite—In the Lodge: 4, Secret Master; 5, Perfect Master; 6, Intimate Secretary; 7, Provost and Judge; 8, Intendant of the building; 9, Master Elect of Nine; 10, Master Elect of Fifteen; 11, Sublime Master Elected; 12, Grand Master Architect; 13, Master of the Ninth Arch; 14, Grand Elect Mason.

In the Council—15, Knight of the East or Sword; 16, Prince of Jerusalem.

In the Chapter—17, Knight of the East and West; 18, Knight of the Rose Croix de H. R. D. M.

In the Consistory—19, Grand Pontiff; 20, Master Ad Vitam; 21, Patriarch Noachite; 22, Prince of Libanus; 23, Chief of the Tabernacle; 24, Prince of the Tabernacle; 25, Knight of the Brazen Serpent; 26, Prince of Mercy; 27, Commander of the Temple; 28, Knight of the Sun; 29, Knight of St. Andrew; 30, Grand Elect Knight, K-D, or Knight of the White and Black Eagle; 31, Grand Inspector Inquisitor Commander; 32, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret.

The 33rd and last degree, that of Sovereign Grand Inspector General, is conferred triennially in Boston, Massachusetts, and on other years at such places in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America as may be designated.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

This great fraternal brotherhood had in the State of Connecticut, reporting to the Grand Lodge of 1921, one hundred and one lodges, the oldest, Quinnipiac, No. 1, of New Haven; the youngest, Fairview, No. 101, Groton, New London county. These lodges reported a total membership on June 30, 1920, of 28,511. Of these lodges, nine are in New London county—Uncas at Norwich, Niantic at Niantic, Stonington at Mystic, Shetucket at Norwich, Reliance at Jewett City, Mohegan and Pequot at New London, Crystal at Lyme, and Fairview at Groton. These nine lodges reported to the Grand Lodge of 1921 a total membership of 2,864. At the same time there were in the State sixty-two Rebekah lodges, seven of these being in New London county—Gates of Niantic, Osprey of New London, Hope of Norwich, Orient of New London, Ruthie of Jewett City, Home of Groton, and Mystic of Mystic. There are seven Encampments of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State of Connecticut, three of these being in New London county—Palmyra at Norwich, Orion at New London and Mystic at Mystic. There are twenty Cantons of Patriarchs, Militant Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the State, and in New London county three—Oneco of Norwich, Aram of Mystic, Unity of New London.

The Odd Fellows Home of Connecticut is located at Fairview, in New London county. The home, incorporated January 13, 1893, was founded by and is supported by voluntary contributions from the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Connecticut, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the aged and indigent members of the order, their widows and orphans. The property consists of forty-seven acres lying about one mile north of the village of Groton, and there suitable buildings have been erected for the care and comfort of the inmates.

The officers of the Odd Fellows Home of Connecticut, 1921-1922, are as follows: President, Grant U. Kierstead, P. G. M., Hartford; Vice-Presidents, Theodore Kassenbrook, 56 Deerfield avenue, Hartford; Fred Williams, Willimantic; Elof Lundblad, New Haven; Secretary, Wallace R. Johnson, New London; Treasurer, Clarkson N. Fowler, Hartford; Chaplain, Rev. Chas. H. Smith, Granby, Mass.; Board of Managers, W. S. Hutchinson, P. G. M., No. 31, New Haven; Philip Pond, P. G. M., No. 5, New Haven; Harry Hirsch, P. G. M., No. 11, New London; William F. Peters, No. 9, Cheshire; William F. Beardsley, No. 7, Danbury; Charles R. Hathaway, No. 31, South Manchester; Samuel Prince, P. G. P., No. 55, New London; Dorr R. Whitney, No. 99, Bridgeport; George M. Chapman, P. G. M., No. 89, Waterbury; M. L.

Reynolds, P. G. P., No. 4, Bridgeport; R. B. Crocker, No. 72, New Britain; H. L. Scofield, No. 37, New Canaan; Herbert J. Phillips, G. M., ex-officio member, Waterbury.

Rebekah Auxiliary—William H. Marigold, P. G. M., No. 4, Bridgeport; Henry C. Stevenson, P. G. M., No. 4, Bridgeport; Marion R. Davis, No. 17, Niantic; Fred J. Boese, No. 78, New Haven; Lucius H. Fuller, P. G. M. No. 33, Putnam.

Officers of Veterans' Association, I. O. O. F. of Connecticut, 1921-1922—Chief Veteran, H. H. Squires, Union City; Vice-Veteran, Theodore Kassenbrook, Hartford; Secretary, William H. Hutchinson, P. G. M., New Haven; Treasurer, William H. Lowe, Waterbury. Directors, Karl L. Winter, P. G. P., Waterbury; Sidney W. Challenger, P. G. M., Middletown; Samuel Prince, P. G. P., New London; Alfred L. Thompson, New Britain; William Taft Hayden, Hartford. Meetings semi-annually.

The following is the directory of subordinate lodges of I. O. O. F. in New London county, 1921:

Uncas, No. 11, Norwich, reinstated February 17, 1864, membership 341. William H. Aldrich, noble grand; John F. Amburn, recording secretary. Meets Monday in Odd Fellows' Hall, 324 Main street.

Niantic, No. 17, Niantic, instituted February 27, 1878, membership 219. Bernard A. Ray, noble grand; Maurice E. Howard, recording secretary. Meets Wednesdays.

Stonington, No. 26, Mystic, instituted December 12, 1845, membership 476. David E. Brown, noble grand; Erastus Fish, recording secretary. Meets Wednesdays.

Shetucket, No. 27, Norwich, instituted December 14, 1880, membership 283. William G. Frohmander, noble grand, Versailles; A. A. Guile, recording secretary, 6 Kinney avenue, Norwich. Meets Tuesdays in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Reliance, No. 29, Jewett City, instituted September 22, 1890; membership 101. Normand Parkhurst, noble grand; David A. Bothwell, recording secretary. Meets Mondays.

Mohegan, No. 55, New London, instituted, April 14, 1886, membership 406. Andrew Morris, noble grand, 113 Howard street, New London; Richard N. Woodworth, recording secretary, 27 Lee avenue, New London. Meets Wednesdays, at 205 Bank street.

Pequot, No. 85, New London, instituted June 2, 1869, membership 522. Harry C. Wilson, noble grand, 18 Alger street, New London; Ernest S. Decker, recording secretary, 100 Riverside avenue, New London. Meets Fridays.

Crystal, No. 88, Lyme, instituted September 27, 1871, membership 115. William C. Peck, noble grand, R. F. D., Lyme; Robert H. Noble, recording secretary, Lyme. Meets Thursdays.

Fairview, No. 101, Groton, instituted November 20, 1893, membership 401. Charles R. Brown, noble grand, 64 Mitchell street, Groton; Irving H. Poppe, recording secretary, Monument Street Extension. Meets Mondays.

The following is the directory of Rebekah Lodges in New London county, 1921:

Gates, No. 19, Niantic, instituted March 14, 1921. Mrs. Lena A. Beckwith, noble grand, Niantic; Miss Ethel I. Beckwith, recording secretary, Niantic. Meets second and fourth Mondays.

Osprey, No. 20, New London, instituted March 18, 1884. Mrs. Ada Sparks, noble grand, 4 Coit street; Mrs. Emily Kingdon, 175 Lincoln avenue. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays.

Hope, No. 21, Norwich, instituted June 11, 1884. Florence Douglass, noble grand, 19 Penobscot street; Mrs. Ada M. Revell, recording secretary, 58 Baltic street. Meets first and third Wednesdays.

Orient, No. 27, New London, instituted September 21, 1891. Jennie L. Barbour, noble grand, 148 Montauk avenue; Mrs. Elizabeth Klein, recording secretary, 51 West Coit street. Meets first and third Thursdays.

Ruthie, No. 28, Jewett City, instituted April 3, 1908. Jennie Wilds, noble grand, R. F. D. No. 4, Norwich; George H. Thornton, recording secretary, 79 Ashland street. Meets first and third Tuesdays.

Home, No. 50, Groton, instituted November 25, 1904. Lulu Metcalf, noble grand, Poquonnock Bridge; Mrs. Jennie Morgan, recording secretary, Groton. Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Mystic, No. 56, instituted May 15, 1914. Lillian Price, noble grand; Mrs. Ettabelle Griswold, recording secretary. Meets first and third Fridays.

Directory of Encampments, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New London county, 1921:

Palmyra, No. 3, Norwich, instituted June 15, 1843. C. Leslie Schlough, chief patriarch, 59 Dunham street, Norwich; J. F. Amburn, recording scribe, P. O. Box 88, Norwich. Meets second and fourth Thursdays.

Orion, No. 4, New London, instituted April 23, 1879. John F. Gallup, chief patriarch, 34 Stewart street, New London; Andrew Morris, recording scribe, 113 1-2 Howard street, New London. Meets first and third Tuesdays.

Mystic, No. 17, Mystic, instituted January 8, 1891. William B. Ward, chief patriarch, 20 New London road, Mystic; L. S. Doyle, recording scribe, Williams avenue, Mystic. Meets second and fourth Fridays.

Cantons Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New London county, 1921:

Oneco, No. 3, Norwich. Herbert Willey, captain, 323 Main street, Norwich; James H. Smith, clerk, Winchester street, Norwich.

Aram, No. 10, Mystic. Charles G. Cox, captain, Noank; Horace K. White, clerk, Noank.

Unity, No. 19, New London. Charles L. Maxson, captain, Lee avenue, New London; Daniel E. Crouch, clerk, 140 Main street, New London.

In the county are lodges and societies of many names and of many kinds, some of them large, prosperous and influential, owning property and club house and contributing richly to the social life of the community, and practicing wide charity. Among these are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias; the Improved Order of Red Men; Knights of Columbus; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Knights of Maccabees; Foresters of America; Loyal Order of Moose; and the Order of Owls. Bodies pertaining to the different nationalities, trades and labor organizations, societies patriotic, philanthropic, social, and religious, are well represented in all the towns, and each in its own way strives to accomplish something for the benefit of its members and the community.

The women's fraternal orders—Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, Daughters of Pocahontas, the Pythian Sisters, and others, are represented through lodges in different towns; also the Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of America, and other patriotic societies. Being coast territory with many rivers, yacht and boat clubs abound, and there is an association devoted to the interest of master mates and pilots. The Boy

Scouts flourish, and both Norwich and New London have Young Men's Christian Associations and Young Women's Christian Associations, with special buildings for their work.

In Norwich the Elks occupy a beautiful mansion on Main street, next to the post office, and in New London their home is on Washington street, next to the Armory.

CHAPTER XXI

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

This Order, which now has granges in every agricultural State of the Union, dates its existence from the year 1868, fifty-four years ago. The oldest grange in New London county was organized in Lebanon, March 21, 1884, sixteen years after the founding of the order. There are now in the county. Pomona Grange No. 6, which has jurisdiction over Bozrah, Colchester, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Lebanon, Montville, New London, Norwich, North Stonington, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, and Waterford (East Lyme, Lyme and South Lyme being under the jurisdiction of Pomona Grange No. 8); and subordinate granges, sixteen in number, located in Lebanon, Waterford, Colchester, Griswold, Preston, North Stonington, Lyme, East Lyme, Bozrah, Old Lyme, Ledyard, Stonington, Mystic, Norwich, Groton and Franklin. There are no granges in New London, Lisbon, Montville, Sprague or Voluntown. Although the order in its half century of usefulness has become widely known, its origin is not a matter of general knowledge. This fact renders the following history timely and interesting:

Fredonia Grange, No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, was the first grange of the order ever organized, and to Chautauqua county, New York, belongs the honor not of giving birth to the grange idea, but of giving the idea form and being. The founder of the order was Oliver Hudson Kelley, known by grangers throughout the United States as "Father Kelley." He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 7, 1826, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He left Boston when he was twenty-one years old, and for a time was a reporter on the "Chicago Tribune." For some time thereafter he was a telegrapher, later going to Minnesota, where he traded with the Indians. While living on his farm there, he operated the first reaping machine ever used in that State. In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and when the close of the War between the States created conditions little understood at Washington, Mr. Kelley was chosen by Isaac Newton, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, in January, 1866, to travel through the Southern States and from actual contact with the people and through personal acquaintance with them gain a true knowledge of conditions and furnish the government with needed statistics. There was considerable danger attached to such a mission, but Mr. Kelley's personality, his high character and his fraternal affiliations, enabled him to gain a close view of the needs of the people. While on this mission, the "Grange" idea was born in his brain, that "idea" comprehending an organization of agriculturists, non-partisan, non-sectarian, an organization national in scope, "united by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture," a band of brethren among whom no dissension could arise. This idea conceived in 1866 was perfected after Mr. Kelley's return to Washington, and on December 4, 1867, the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was

organized as a temporary head. A school of instruction was also instituted in the District of Columbia. The personal enthusiasm of Mr. Kelley carried conviction, and six men became imbued with the faith and courage of the founder, each chosen for some particular trait, and all men of strong character. These seven men are entitled to be considered the founders of the Order: Oliver H. Kelley, William M. Ireland, Rev. John Trimble, Rev. A. B. Grosh, F. M. McDowell, J. R. Thompson, William Saunders, all residents of Washington, D. C., and all except F. M. McDowell, who was a pomologist of Wayne county, New York, being in government employ. A constant coworker with these men was Mr. Kelley's niece, Miss Caroline A. Hall, who advocated and finally secured the admission of women to the order upon terms of equality. In its early years, Miss Hall did an immense amount of clerical, publicity and detail work which contributed largely to its very existence. While Mr. Kelley must always be regarded as the founder of the Grange idea, Miss Hall's mothering in those early days enabled the infant to survive childhood.

These founders of the order for nearly two years labored with great energy and with a faith and zeal amounting almost to inspiration, until, with the assistance of friends who became interested, they completed a well-devised scheme of organization, based upon a ritual of four degrees for men and four for women, which is unsurpassed in the English language for originality of thought, purity of sentiment, and beauty of diction. Having formed a constitution to govern the order, these men met on December 4, 1867, and constituted themselves the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with William Saunders as master; J. R. Thompson, lecturer; William M. Ireland, treasurer, and O. H. Kelley, secretary. The remaining offices for obvious reasons were left vacant. The first Subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868, as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as master.

The little brown building in which the organization was effected was at that time the office of Mr. Saunders, and stood embowered with the trees in the gardens of the Agricultural Department on the corner of Four and One Half street and Missouri avenue. Later the late Colonel Aiken, of South Carolina, and other members of the order, made vigorous efforts to have the government preserve this historic building, but they were unsuccessful.

In February, 1868, Mr. Bartlett, of Madison, Ohio, wrote: In the organization of this Order we will be expected to initiate mighty reforms, and the world will be disappointed if we do not. Here may be inaugurated the idea of equality between the sexes by simply removing the disabilities," and in this, as all else, they were fully a quarter of a century ahead of their time. Early in 1868 Mr. Kelley decided to give up all other business and devote his entire time to the establishment of the Order, and April 3 he left Washington for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for that purpose. This measure was strongly opposed by his more conservative associates, but

with supreme faith in the ultimate success of his plan and little dreaming of the years of hard labor before him, he left Washington with only two dollars and a half of Grange funds and a ticket for Harrisburg. Failing in his effort to establish a grange there, but obtaining some financial aid, and granting a dispensation for a grange, he came on to Penn Yan, New York, where another effort was made which also failed. From there he went to Wayne, Steuben county, the home of F. M. McDowell, who was the representative of New York among the founders, and ever a staunch supporter of the cause. Here he received a warm welcome and many cheering words which helped him to endure the dark hours of the struggle, for as he tersely expresses it, "the order of Patrons of Husbandry ought to endure, for it was founded upon the solid rock of poverty, than which there can be nothing harder."

A. S. Moss, of Fredonia, had become greatly interested in the plan and succeeded in interesting many other Chautauqua people, so to him Mr. Kelley next appealed. He arrived in Fredonia on April 15, and the next day, April 16, 1868, having at last found broad and liberal-minded men ready to back their faith with their money and their influence, he organized Fredonia Grange.

The first State Grange, that of Minnesota, was organized February 22, 1869, but the new order grew slowly until 1872, when it had an existence in twenty-two States. The years of 1873 and 1874 were years of wonderful growth, and in 1875 at the annual meeting held in Louisville, Kentucky, Secretary Kelley reported that the order had issued in the United States alone 24,290 charters to subordinate bodies. Iowa led all other States in 1873, with 754 granges. New York is now the Banner State with (January 1, 1920) 915 subordinate granges, and a total membership of 127,966, a net gain for the year 1919 of 6,377 members. In 1875 the order was stronger in the Southern States; later, New England was the leading section; but now it is strong everywhere in the Union, and the dream of the founder has come true, and granges with the "tie that binds" are scatteered from Maine to California and from Washington to Texas, teaching the value of organization and fraternity.

Oliver H. Kelley, the founder, after serving the National Grange as secretary several years, about 1878 interested himself in building a town named Carabelle, in honor of his niece, on the gulf coast of Florida. He commenced there in a Sibley tent in the forest, eighteen miles from a neighbor. Fifteen years later there was a town of one thousand population, with churches, schools, saw mills, hotels, daily mail, in fact, most modern improvements. The tract contained several thousand acres of land, and not a dollar debt on it. Later he removed to Washington, D. C., Kalorama road, where he was called to "Cross the Bar," after eighty-seven years of tossing on life's changing seas.

Fredonia Grange No. 1 celebrated the twenty-fifth birthday of the order, one of the features of the occasion being the presence of Oliver Hudson Kelley, the founder, who had been brought to Fredonia as the guest of the grange from his Florida home. The golden anniversary was also celebrated

in a fitting manner and the "Mother Grange" is now enjoying middle age prosperity, passing her fifty-second birthday with 735 members. The first master of the "Mother Grange" was V. E. Dodge, who until his death at the age of eighty-six years took an active part in grange affairs.

There are ten Pomona Granges in the State of Connecticut, Pomona No. 6 being the New London county organization, having jurisdiction of all towns of the county except Lyme, East Lyme and South Lyme as stated. The following named are the officers of the various bodies:

Connecticut State Grange—Allen B. Cook, master, Niantic; Minor Ives, overseer, South Meriden; Charles A. Wheeler, lecturer, Storrs; Louis G. Tolles, steward, Southington; Charles M. Adams, assistant steward, Groton; Rev. J. H. Hoyt, chaplain, New Canaan; N. S. Platt, treasurer, New Haven; Ard Welton, secretary, Plymouth; William F. Clark, gate keeper, Lyme; Mrs. Ruth T. Randall, Ceres, Bridgewater; Mrs. Beatrice Peirpoint, Pomona, Waterbury; Mrs. Walter S. Hine, Flora, Orange; Alice E. Corbett, lady steward, Glastonbury.

New London County Pomona No. 8—C. M. Adams, master, Groton; J. P. Hollowell, overseer, Norwich; Rev. G. F. Goodenough, lecturer, Norwich, R. F. D. No. 6; M. F. Bartlett, steward, Jewett City; Charles Armstrong, assistant steward, Jewett City; Cyrus Avery, chaplain, Groton; E. J. Hempstead, treasurer, New London; Alice A. Bishop, secretary, Norwich, R. F. D. No. 9; Edward Cook, gate keeper, Norwich; Mrs. F. Spaulding, Ceres, Norwich; Mrs. E. M. Bishop, Pomona, Norwich; Mrs. Eliza Barnes, Flora, Old Mystic; Flora Work, lady assistant, North Stonington; Mrs. John O. Peckham, committee on home economics, Norwich. Meetings third Thursday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

The Subordinate Granges are as follows, postoffice address same as name of grange unless otherwise indicated:

No. 21, Lebanon, organized March 31, 1884—E. N. Geer, master, Leonard's Bridge; Leslie Clark, overseer, Liberty Hill; Edward M. McCall, Jr., lecturer, Leonard's Bridge; Mrs. Iva Burgess, steward, North Franklin; Andrew Lathrop, assistant steward, Leonard's Bridge; Rev. Hollis Campbell, chaplain, Lebanon; N. C. Pultz, treasurer, Willimantic; Armstead Burwill, secretary, Lebanon; Herbert Nielson, gate keeper, Lebanon; Mrs. Clara Abell, Ceres, Lebanon; Mrs. Elizabeth Troland, Pomona, Lebanon; Mrs. Myrtle Geer, Flora, Leonard's Bridge; Mrs. Edith Hewitt, lady assistant, Lebanon; Mrs. Katherine Sweet, committee on home economics, Lebanon; J. Thomas, insurance, Leonard's Bridge. Meetings second and fourth Thursdays at Grange Hall.

No. 41, Konomoc, at Waterford, organized March 25, 1886—Ernest Barrett, master, Waterford; Elmer Peabody, overseer, Waterford; Miss Marjorie Peabody, lecturer, Waterford, R. F. D. No. 2; Guy F. Radway, steward, New London; William W. Wright, assistant steward, Waterford; Hugh MacKenzie, chaplain, Waterford; George A. Forsyth, treasurer, Waterford; Fred Jacques, secretary, Waterford; John Miner, gate keeper, Waterford; Miss Arline Peabody, Ceres, Waterford; Miss Ella Phillips, Pomona, New London; Miss Agnes Edwards, Flora, Waterford; Miss Margaret Wright, lady assistant, Waterford; Mrs. Carrie Carlough, committee on home economics, Waterford; George A. Forsythe, insurance, Waterford.

No. 78, Colchester, organized February 14, 1888—Myron A. Abell, master; F. H. Browning, overseer; Mrs. Hannah Miller, lecturer; Miss Belle L. Strong, steward; Clayton G. Miller, assistant steward; Mrs. Emma Stebbins, chaplain; Mrs. Ella Browning, treasurer; Edwin R. Gillette, secretary; Elmer

H. Foote, gate keeper; Mrs. Clara Gillette, Ceres; Mrs. Etta Lombard, Pomona; Mrs. Carrie Abell, Flora; Mrs. Nettie Meigs, lady assistant; Mrs. Ella Staples, committee home economics; Myron R. Abell, insurance, all of Colchester. Meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall, Colchester.

No. 90, Pachaug, at Jewett City, reorganized March 19, 1909—Harold Geer, master, Jewett City, R. F. D. No. 1; Edwin Lewis, overseer, Norwich; Miss M. Brewster, lecturer, Jewett City, R. F. D. No. 1; C. Frank Morgan, steward, Griswold; George Palmer, assistant steward, Norwich; Rev. J. Richardson, chaplain, Norwich; Mrs. Lena Chesbro, treasurer, Griswold; Ernest Richmond, secretary, Norwich; Charles Campbell, gate keeper, Griswold; Miss Mary Wilkinson, Ceres, Jewett City; Miss Ellen Campbell, Pomona, Jewett City; Miss Winifred Briggs, Flora, Jewett City; Miss Lucy Grey, lady assistant, Voluntown; Mrs. Harrietta Kanahan, committee on home economics, Norwich; William A. Edmund, insurance, Jewett City. Meetings first and third Thursdays of every month at Town Hall, Griswold.

No. 110, Preston, at Preston City, organized December 21, 1889—Sidney G. Hall, master; Walter McClimon, overseer; Nathan H. Hall, lecturer; Mrs. Pearl Holden, steward; Charles Pendleton, assistant steward; Sterry Pierce, chaplain; Arthur E. Shedd, treasurer; Fred Benjamin, secretary; Howard Zabriskie, gate keeper; Miss Marcia Zabriskie, Ceres; Miss Florence Kennedy, Pomona; Miss Alice Krug, Flora; Miss Cynthia Crary, lady assistant; Miss Cynthia Crary, committee on home economics, all of Norwich. Meetings second and fourth Tuesdays at Preston City Congregational Church Vestry.

No. 138, North Stonington, organized December 22, 1893—Irving R. Maine, master, Westerly; Harry B. Lewis, overseer, Westerly; John B. Perry, lecturer, Clarkes Falls; E. Frank White, steward, North Stonington; Dudley W. Stewart, assistant steward, Westerly; O. D. Fisher, chaplain, North Stonington; Charles C. Gray, treasurer, North Stonington; Frank W. White, secretary, North Stonington; Clark Coon, gate keeper, North Stonington; Miss Emily P. Maine, Ceres, North Stonington; Miss Bertha M. Maine, Pomona, Westerly; Miss Sarah Gray, Flora, North Stonington; Miss L. G. Thompson, lady assistant, North Stonington. Meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at Grange Hall.

No. 147, Lyme, organized April 9, 1896—Wilson Irvine, master, Lyme; J. W. Stark, overseer, Lyme; Mrs. Helen Daniels, lecturer, Lyme; Mrs. Florence Hall, steward, Hamburg; Lyman Harding, assistant steward, Lyme; Miss Josephine Daniels, chaplain, Lyme; William Marvin, treasurer, Lyme; Reginald Stark, secretary, Lyme; Maurice Peck, gate keeper, Lyme; Miss Charlotte Stark, Ceres, Lyme; Mrs. Hazel Lee, Pomona, Hamburg; Mrs. Helen Gage, Flora, Lyme; Mrs. Lydia Irvine, lady assistant, Lyme; Mrs. Hattie Reynolds, committee on home economics, Hamburg; Ray Harding, insurance, Lyme. Meetings first and third Thursday evenings of every month at Grange Hall.

No. 157, East Lyme—Allan B. Cook, master, Niantic; Frank Harris, overseer, Niantic; Mrs. Grace Hadlock, lecturer, Niantic; Mrs. Rose Hislop, steward, East Lyme; Arthur Saunders, assistant steward, Niantic; Fred Beckwith, chaplain, Niantic; Wilfred Scott, treasurer, Niantic; Walter Scott, secretary, Niantic; Arthur Winslow, gate keeper, East Lyme; Miss Alice Cook, Ceres, Niantic; Miss Dorothy Bindloss, Pomona, East Lyme; Miss B. Maynard, Flora, East Lyme; Miss Leslie Beckwith, lady assistant, Niantic; Mrs. Rose Richmond, committee on home economics, Niantic; Julius Rogers, insurance, East Lyme. Meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Comstock Hall, East Lyme.

No. 161, Bozrah, organized June 2, 1904—Charles B. Davis, master, Yan-

tic; Oliver C. Gardner, overseer, Yantic; Clarence Parker, lecturer, Yantic; Mrs. Ethel M. Lathrop, steward, Norwich Town; George Smith, assistant steward, Fitchville; Rev. W. Hetherington, chaplain, Fitchville; E. Leroy Lathrop, treasurer, Norwich Town; Edward Bishop, secretary, Norwich Town; Lawrence Avel, gate keeper, Yantic; Mrs. Hattie Smith, Ceres, Fitchville; Miss Maude Eiler, Pomona, Norwich Town; Miss Lucy Wilcox, Flora, Fitchville; Mrs. Lena Bishop, lady assistant, Norwich Town; Mrs. Robie Abel, committee on home economics, Yantic; Nelson Stark, insurance, Fitchville. Meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month at Bozrah Town Hall.

No. 162, Old Lyme—Nathaniel M. Terry, Jr., master; William F. Clark, overseer; Bessie Connolly, lecturer; Mrs. Myra Morgan, steward; Eugene D. Caulkins, assistant steward; Mrs. Nellie Hughes, chaplain; Mrs. Lucy Caulkins, treasurer; Earle G. Morgan, secretary; Harry P. Appleby, gate keeper; Louisa M. Terry, Ceres; Miss Frances Saunders, Pomona; Mrs. Minnie Sterling, Flora; Miss Gladys Morgan, lady assistant, al of Lyme. Meetings second and fourth Fridays of each month at Grange Aid Society Hall.

No. 167, Ledyard, organized April 19, 1907—S. E. Holdridge, master, Norwich; Fred Doolittle, overseer, Norwich; Andrew Avery, lecturer, Norwich; Ursula E. Avery, steward, Norwich; Irving Maynard, assistant steward, Norwich; Theodore D. Taylor, chaplain, Norwich; Mrs. Fanny Lamb, treasurer, Norwich; Ray D. Holdridge, secretary, Norwich; John Barrett, gate keeper, Norwich; Miss Carrie Finnegan, Ceres, Mystic; Miss Dorothy Doolittle, Pomona, Norwich; Miss B. Goodenough, Flora, Norwich; Miss Sarah Corey, lady assistant, Norwich. Meetings first and third Fridays of each month in Town Hall, Ledyard.

No. 168, Stonington, organized July 5, 1907—Ralph C. Wheeler, master, Stonington; Harold Critcherson, overseer, Westerly; Mrs. Carrie M. Wheeler, lecturer, Stonington; Mrs. Gertrude C. Noyes, steward, Stonington; Ralph C. Wheeler, Jr., assistant steward, Stonington; Mrs. Eliza P. Noyes, chaplain, Stonington; Courtland B. York, treasurer, Westerly; Joseph Noyes, secretary, Stonington; Sanford Billings, Jr., gate keeper, Stonington; Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, Ceres, Stonington; Mrs. Sarah A. Stewart, Pomona, Stonington; Miss Hattie Wheeler, Flora, Stonington; Mrs. Lena York, lady assistant, Westerly; Mrs. Mary B. Wheeler, committee on home economics, Stonington; Amos G. Hewitt, insurance, Mystic. Meetings second and fourth Wednesdays in month at Road Church parlors, Stonington.

No. 171, Mystic, organized August 20, 1908—The list of officers of this lodge not at hand.

No. 172, Norwich, organized September 10, 1908—Mr. John E. Fanning, master; Mrs. Ivy O. Peckham, overseer; John M. Swahn, lecturer; Miss Ruth M. Breckenridge, steward; William H. Rush, assistant steward; Charles E. Ellis, chaplain; Edward Cook, treasurer; Willis J. V. Baker, secretary; Wallace Harbeck, gate keeper; Mrs. Mary N. Brown, Ceres; Miss Helen B. Moore, Pomona; Mrs. Lena Pukallus, Flora; Mrs. Nellie F. Rush, lady assistant; Mrs. Ivy O. Peckham, committee on home economics; William S. Case, insurance, all of Norwich. Meetings second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in Steiner's Hall, Norwich.

No. 176, Groton, organized May 27, 1909—Edw. J. Chapman, master; Richard J. Whitman, overseer; Mrs. Richard J. Whitman, lecturer; Miss Laura Perkins, steward; Charles M. Adams, assistant steward; Dea. Cyrus Avery, chaplain; W. S. Thomas, treasurer; Marcus L. Trail, secretary; Harry Hayes, gate keeper; Miss Hattie York, Ceres; Miss Mary Crouch, Pomona; Mrs. Jennie Hays, Flora; Mrs. Lucie Adams, lady assistant, all of Groton;

Mrs. Anna Maynard, committee on home economics, New London. Meetings second and fourth Fridays of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall, Groton.

No. 184, Franklin, organized May 17, 1913—Ray B. Beckwith, master, Yantic; Louis Starkweather, overseer, North Franklin; Miss Anita B. Holton, lecturer, North Franklin; Mrs. Anna H. Lathrop, steward, North Franklin; Harold A. Duerr, assistant steward, Yantic; Fred S. Armstrong, chaplain, Yantic; Milton P. Beckwith, treasurer, Yantic; Stan. E. Armstrong, secretary, Yantic; Arad Robinson, gate keeper, North Franklin; Miss Winifred Holton, Ceres, North Franklin; Miss Theresa M. Lamb, Pomona, North Franklin; Mrs. E. M. Armstrong, Flora, Yantic; Mrs. Anna M. Duerr, lady assistant, Yantic. Meetings second and fourth Saturday evenings of every month at Franklin Town Hall.

New London County Subordinate Granges, 1922—21, Lebanon, Lebanon; 41, Konomoc, Waterford; 78, Colchester, Colchester; 96, Jewett City, Griswold; 110, Preston City, Preston; 138, North Stonington, North Stonington; 147, Lyme, Lyme; 157, East Lyme, East Lyme; 161, Bozrah, Bozrah; 162, Old Lyme, Old Lyme; 167, Ledyard, Ledyard; 168, Stonington, Stonington; 171, Mystic, Mystic; 172, Norwich, Norwich; 176, Groton, Groton; 184, Franklin, Franklin.

The county organization is efficient, and through the subordinate lodges the aims and purposes of the order are being realized to the benefit of the individual farmer, while as a whole the business of agriculture is benefitted. Mr. Cook, now master of the State Grange, was formerly overseer, and is one of New London's progressive agriculturists, now superintendent of the State Detention Farm at Niantic.

Other communities having demonstrated the value of a Patrons' Fire Relief Association, the Connecticut State Grange considered the expediency of organizing an association for the benefit of the members of the grange. The result was the forming of the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Control is vested in a board of directors, the board electing its own officers. These for the year 1922 are: Frank E. Blakeman, president, Oronoque; J. Arthur Sherwood, vice president, Long Hill; W. H. Carrier, treasurer, Glastonbury; H. C. Dunham, secretary, Middletown. The president, secretary and treasurer, with two others, constitute an executive committee.

Although but little over fifty years of age, the order, Patrons of Husbandry, has become a solid national institution. It has met a want of rural communities and has amply justified the hopes of its founders. It has successfully demonstrated the ability of the farmers to organize for mutual benefit, and has proved otherwise a blessing, for the Grange spirit is one of love and helpfulness, and its value as an organized force for good cannot be overestimated. So long as it shall be true to its mission, the moral and educational uplift of its members, and true to its spirit of fraternity, friendship and faith, so long will it flourish and scatter blessings along the pathway of its members. Small in its beginning and of little force, now strong and influential, the order is becoming more and more the farmers' spokesman. In his address to the State Grange, in its forty-seventh annual session in Rochester, New York, February 3, 1920, Worthy Master Sherman J. Lowell in his peroration said:

As my parting word let me picture the Grange. It is whatever you make it, nothing more. It is your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. It lives a changing life, a life of words and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes it is strong with pride, when men do honest work. Sometimes it is loud and garish and full of pride that blasts judgment. But always it is all you hope it to be or you have the courage to try for. It is your hopes and fears, struggle and panic. It is the day's work of the weakest and the dream of the most daring. It is the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. It is the mystery of those who do without knowing why, the birth of ideas and the purpose of resolutions. It is no more than what you believe it to be and all you believe it to be it can be. It is what you make it, nothing more.

CHAPTER XXII

THE RED CROSS

We have touched upon the Red Cross Chapter of Taftville, and at this point give a brief resumé of Red Cross work in the county-at-large.

The Red Cross work of New London county has been highly commendable, especially during the World War. The main chapters number four—Norwich, New London, Jewett City and Taftville, and have been greatly aided by auxiliaries in nearby towns.

The Norwich Chapter, one of the oldest in Connecticut, was started in 1907, took part in relief work at the time of the San Francisco disaster, and was efficiently managed for ten years under the presidency of Mr. Francis J. Leavens, who was succeeded in 1917 by Rev. Joseph H. Selden. Any complete list of public-spirited citizens who aided in the work would be out of place in this work. Among those who have filled responsible positions, either as officers or committee workers, may be mentioned Mrs. William Lauman, Mrs. Robert W. Perkins, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, Miss Edith M. Young, Mr. Ebenezer Learned, Mr. F. W. Lester, Dr. Hugh B. Campbell, Dr. John S. Blackmar, Miss Faith Leavens, Miss Audrey Gernon, Mrs. Walter Buckingham, Miss Matilda Butts, Mrs. John P. Huntington, Mr. Philip A. Johnson, Mrs. Mary G. Osgood, Mrs. Frances E. Tingley, Mr. Frank L. Woodard, Mr. James C. Macpherson, Mrs. Charles H. Preston, and many others whose names are found in its records.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, came the "drives" that showed the great hearts of the American people. As a sample of the work of the Norwich Chapter we include a brief report of the annual meeting for 1919: Receipts for the year 1918-1919, $15,065.38; disbursements, $15,704.09; balance October 1, $9,427.75. Second Roll Call members, 9629. Production in the year—surgical dressings, 3323; garments, 7862; knitted garments, 1919; linen pieces, 2343. School auxiliaries in 23 schools—4500 paper articles made by Junior Red Cross, 2770, with contributions of $1337.16. Families served, 1049; money given to them, $4521.25. Numerous questionnaires were issued, classes were conducted, and much miscellaneous work done.

From November 1, 1919, to November 1, 1920, the annual report shows the work of the Public Welfare Committee of the Norwich Chapter, Chairman Mrs. Witter K. Trigley. The members of the committee were: Mrs. John D. Hall, Mrs. Zoe Meade, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, Miss Elizabeth Culver, Mr. Edward J. Graham, Mr. Wallace S. Allis, Dr. Hugh B. Campbell, Dr. Edward J. Brophy, Dr. George Thompson. The chief activities of this committee for the year are: (1) The organization of classes in home hygiene, care of the sick, and home dietetics; (2) preparation of emergency plans for epidemics or disasters; (3) development of public health nursing.

Three instructors were appointed for classes in home nursing; thirty-

nine students were successfully taught, of whom the greater number received certificates. Plans were made in co-operation with the William W. Backus Hospital for meeting epidemics or disasters that might occur, available means being carefully organized.

The chapter took an active and constructive part in organizing the health program of the community as a whole. Their plans and successful efforts were reported by the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross as a model program for similar chapters elsewhere. Such topics were well analyzed, as public health nurses, day camp for children, medical inspection of schools, a pathological laboratory at the W. W. Backus Hospital, the promoting of nursing as a profession, appointment of a visiting housekeeper for the community, a highly organized scheme in co-operation with the State Tuberculosis Hospital, a census of health conditions in schools and in general, a constructive leadership in the improvement of local health conditions, especially for children. In all this work the local chapter was concerned primarily with starting a desirable movement and then in turning its own efforts to other needed improvements such, for instance, as dental and aural hygiene. For this year the treasurer's report showed receipts of $7235.24, and disbursements of $9139.59, with a cash balance on hand of $1646.10. Since 1920 the Norwich Chapter has taken special interest in the Home Service work with the families of war veterans who have suffered from the effects of exposure, or are in financial difficulties. An efficient committee has helped thousands of individuals in such a variety of matters, as insurance, travel pay, delayed allotments, lost discharges, compensation, vocational training, investigation of lost addresses, helping in burial expenses and doing in many other days invaluable service to needy war victims. The work of the Junior Red Cross under the leadership of Miss Faith Leavens and later of Miss Aubrey Gernon was of the same general nature as in other communities, with especial emphasis on school contributions of money and of useful articles of dress, and of children's togs.

The work of the Norwich Chapter was greatly aided by auxiliaries in Lebanon, Fitchville, Preston City, Gales Ferry, Canterbury, Occum, Poquetanuck, Salem and Leffingwell.

On March 1, 1922, the United Workers, a most capable organization of the various charitable activities of the community, took over from the Red Cross Chapter the work of the Home Service Department, and at present this work is being carried on under the direction of the social workers of the United Workers.

Of the work in New London the chapter chairman, Cora A. Marsh, writes as follows:

This Chapter received its chapter charter in January, 1917, and began active work after the call by President Wilson for full organization in February. By armistice in 1918, we comprised besides New London, twelve branches, and our departments included military relief, home service with two paid workers, production which was carried on in a large house, railroad canteen, motor corps, enrollment of nurses for the government, nursing survey, also classes in first aid, home nursing, dietetics and surgical dressings.

We have been gradually deflating ever since the armistice, but have

carried on each department until the need ended. Our production ends, I hope, with the shipment made this spring and our home service is almost at an end, although we still have a few cases and information which we still pay our former home service secretary to handle. We gave up the canteen and motor corps, but we took up public health work and have been of assistance to the city Health Department and school clinic. We pay the salary of the supervising Red Cross public health nurse who heads up in the district nursing work of the Visiting Nurse Association. Another new line is our Life Saving Corps at the beach. The corps is made up of young men volunteers who have passed the tests, and for two summers we have employed a public health nurse for two months. At present the corps is reorganizing and the nurse will go on duty when she recovers from her present illness. We now have several qualified instructors in home nursing, and classes are being taught. Through the influence of Red Cross, the teaching of physiology, anatomy and hygiene has been combined and made practical, and is taught in the grade schools by the school nurses, and in the grammar grades some first aid and home care of the sick is included. A small beginning has been made in Braille work under the direction of our recording secretary, Miss Tyler, in co-operation with a few women, and she reports that the women find Braille fascinating.

I think most of our work is ended as our city is better organized in health lines than most places of its size, and our other work will not be needed. Our branches almost all now have public health nurses who work also with the schools.

I think the Visiting Nurse Association would best provide its own nurses and by another year probably can do so; also, the city Health Department will provide the nurse at the Red Cross Beach Hut by another summer, I expect.

ABOVE, JOSEPH CARPENTER'S SILVERSMITH SHOP; NOW MUSEUM OF FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, D. A. R. BELOW, OLD AVERY HOUSE, PRESTON PLAINS, WHERE JOHN AVERY CARRIED ON HIS TRADE OF SILVERSMITH.

CHAPTER XXIII

NOTABLE PLACES AND HOMES

Revolutionary Worthies—Stage Coach and Tavern Days—Norwich Potteries—Silversmiths of New London County—Pinehurst.

By Mrs. Edna Miner Rogers, Regent of Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R.

During the period of the Revolutionary War, many notable men and officers visited Norwich. There were several reasons for this; one was the situation, at the head of navigation, as boats could come through Long Island Sound to New London and then to Norwich; or passengers leaving the boats at New London would come by land to Norwich and then on to Providence and Boston.

Another perhaps more potent reason, was that not many miles from Norwich lived the Governor of Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull. The Trumbulls were among the largest shipping merchants of those days, and their business interests reached far and wide. When the news of the Lexington alarm arrived, Jonathan Trumbull's store in Lebanon was the place where all the soldiers in his own vicinity who marched for the relief of Boston were supplied. In the little office of the store was transacted much of the business of the war, and here and in the Governor's house next door were entertained many of the most conspicuous characters of the Revolution. Among these may be mentioned Generals Washington, LaFayette, Knox, Sullivan, Putnam, Doctor Adams, John Jay, Jefferson, the Count Rochambeau, Admiral Tiernay, the Duke de Lauzun, the Marquis de Chastellux, and many others. It is said that the gay young French officers were very fond of company and cordially accepted hospitalities extended to them, and the blooming belles of Windham, Lebanon and Norwich had the good fortune to participate in many brilliant entertainments, while the silver freely lavished by these young men found its way to many a farmer's pocket.

Governor Trumbull's wife was Faith Robinson, and from her Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., received its name; their daughter, Faith Trumbull, married General Jedediah Huntington (in 1766), who in May, 1777, was appointed a brigadier-general "at General Washington's request." With the Governor's son-in-law living in Norwich, where also lived Colonel Leffingwell, another ardent patriot and one of the Committee of Correspondence, it is readily seen how close the connection between Lebanon and Norwich must become. David Trumbull gave up his house in Lebanon to the Duke de Lauzun, and his wife came to Norwich.

One of Washington's visits to Governor Trumbull was in April, 1776, when they met by appointment at General Jedediah Huntington's home in Norwich. Washington had written on March 21st that he should take his army from Boston to New York by the seacoast route, coming through Norwich, and on April 13 they dined with Huntington and conferred together till evening, when Washington proceeded to New London.

Rochambeau had written to Trumbull in regard to the cantonment of the troop commanded by the Duke de Lauzun; this was a celebrated legion of horse, six hundred strong. About two hundred and forty of these Hussars with about an equal number of horses were stationed on Lebanon Commons,

still called "the Barracks"; here they remained for seven months, and traces of their brick ovens still exist. Of the trips made by some of the officers to Norwich, we have already heard.

On March 5th, 1781, Washington stopped at Lebanon, and, with great satisfaction alike to himself, the French, and the crowds of spectators, bestowed upon Lauzun's imposing legion the compliment of a stately review.

The War Office, as it was later called, was restored by the Sons of the American Revolution, and dedicated on June 15, 1891. The house has been occupied for many years by Miss Mary E. Dutton, and now by two of her cousins. It is said that people were so crazy to have some souvenir from this house that the oaken boards of the attic floor were sold in pieces.

Washington's death, on December 14, 1790, was commemorated in Norwich with solemn religious services. On the Sabbath following, Dr. Strong delivered a memorial sermon. At the Landing, the Episcopal and Congregational churches were both shrouded in black, and the two congregations united in the commemorative services. They assembled at the Episcopal church, where prayers were read and a solemn dirge performed. A procession was then formed of both sexes, which moved with plaintive music and tolling bells to the Congregational church, where a discourse was delivered by Mr. King from the text, "How are the mighty fallen." Subsequently, on the day recommended by Congress for tre national observance, the societies again united; the Rev. Mr. Tyler delivered an oration, and several original odes, hymns and lamentations were sung or chanted. The sermons of Messrs. Strong and King and the eulogy of Mr. Tyler were each separately published. (Caulkins' "Hist. Norwich, Conn.," page 525.)

Colonel (afterwards General) Samuel Mott, at whose house General Washington is said to have called, lived at Preston City; his house occupied the spot where now stands the Public Library of that town, the Library and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the lawn having been given by some native sons of the place. This General Samuel Mott was a Revolutionary patriot who was a local magistrate, and a civil engineer of such note as to have made the preliminary plans and drawings of the military works at West Point.

One of the most interesting houses up-town is the one which was known far and wide for many years as the Leffingwell Inn. This is situated at the corner of Washington and East Town streets, and is known by all passers-by, as nearly everyone remarks on the way the house is set to the road. As early as 1701, the house began to be used as an inn, and in early days slaves are said to have been auctioned off at the north door.

Miss Perkins says: "The house is large and rambling, and many parts of it bear the marks of great age. Some of the rooms are on a much lower level than others, and these may indicate where additions were made to the original Backus homestead, for this is one of the houses which claims to date from the settlement of the town. The windows still retain their wooden shutters, the door its bar-fastening, and the rooms are heavily wainscoted, and the large parlor panelled throughout." Deep window seats open like the lid of a chest. "The entrance door was formerly on the north side of the

house and faced the old highway coming down over the hill. Either the course of this highway, or the desire to have the house stand due north and south, may perhaps account for its singular position at the present day."

At the time of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Christopher Leffingwell owned and occupied the house, with his wife, Elizabeth Coit, daughter of Captain Jospeh Coit, of New London and Norwich. He was an ardent patriot, and was appointed on the committee of correspondence. The first announcement of the battles of Lexington and Concord was addressed to him, and at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Norwich, in 1859, the original document was exhibited, from which not only the citizens of Norwich but Governor Trumbull himself first heard those alarming tidings. Colonel Jedediah Huntington writes to him from the camp at Roxbury, a little later, and Colonel Trumbull from the camp at Cambridge, asking for supplies.

General Parsons, on his way to Bunker Hill, June 10th, 1775, writes that one of his companies will lodge at Norwich; Captain Leffingwell must provide for them. Innumerable calls were made upon him, but amid them all he exercised a generous hospitality. In August, 1776, Colonel Wadsworth introduces to him an English loyalist who had been advised to leave New York, but who is worthy of respectful and considerate treatment in the rural districts. Titus Hosmer introduces to him Mr. Timothy Dwight, who had been a tutor for several years in the college of which he was afterwards the distinguished president, and who thinks of settling in Norwich to practice law. General Washington in one of his visits partakes of the hospitality of the Leffingwell home, and Governor Trumbull sends his respectful apology that he is unable to meet at Mr. Leffingwell's the commander-in-chief.

It is said that of all the companies which marched at various times to New London, none equalled in order and equipment the light infantry under Captain Leffingwell. In his historical discourse in 1859, Dr. Gilman says: "As I mention his name, there are many present who will recall his stately and venerable form, his head white with years, the dignified bearing which marked the gentleman of the old school, and the energetic manner which was equally characteristic of the successful man of business."

After the close of the war, in 1784, Colonel Leffingwell was appointed by General Washington the first naval officer under the new government. The wife who shared those troubled times with him, died November 9, 1796; Colonel Leffingwell died November 7, 1810.

Later on, the house came into the possession of a granddaughter, Mrs. Benjamin Huntington. The house itself, with its well-kept grounds, always attracts the attention of strangers in the town, as well as those who have always been familiar with its appearance. An amusing little tradition may be whispered here: It is said that one Monday, General Washington came to the house unexpectedly. The family washing was under way, in the basement. Needless to add that the tubs were very hurriedly put away in the cellar.

Not many miles from Norwich is another house which was visited by Generals Washington and LaFayette. In Plainfield, on the main road traversed by travelers, was situated the "LaFayette Inn."

By 1710, public travel through Plainfield had increased so greatly that the governments of both Connecticut and Rhode Island were obliged to make provision for better accommodations. In 1711 the General Assembly of Rhode Island ordered "That a highway should be laid out from Providence through Providence, Warwick, to Plainfield," and representations were made to the Connecticut Assembly that travelers from the westward to Boston and Providence met with great difficulty and were exposed to great danger for want of a suitable road through Plainfield, so the selectmen of Plainfield were ordered to lay out a suitable road. This road went through Plainfield village, and is now known as Plainfield street. The needful land was given by the owners "in consideration that it is convenient and necessary for travellers, being the nearest and best way to and from Providence, Rhode Island (meaning the island of Rhode Island), Narragansett, and many other places, and convenient for town and country." A tavern or inn was, of course, the logical sequence of the opening of this road. When LaFayette Inn was built is not known to the writer, but is said to have early stood there. General Gates and his division marched through Plainfield, Canterbury and Windham on their withdrawal from Newport. The following item concerning the old inn is taken from the "Norwich Record" of May 10, 1911:

A large crowd attended the auction sale of furniture held by Mrs. H. B. Ball at LaFayette Inn on Saturday. Mrs. Ball recently sold the inn property at public auction to H. A. Gallup. The LaFayette Inn, which was formerly the old Plainfield Hotel, has been a public tavern and hostelry for over a century, it being one of the relays for the old stage coach line between Providence and Hartford. There is a whole lot of history connected with this old inn, General Washington and Marquis de LaFayette stopping in it over night on their way to Philadelphia. LaFayette wrote a letter while sitting in a combination desk chair which has since bore the name of the "LaFayette chair." This chair, which is very well preserved for one that has done so much service, was bid off at the auction on Saturday for $26, but it is the public opinion that it was bid in, for it is reported that Mrs. Ball had a standing offer of $100 for it by some Colonial association in Philadelphia long before the auction sale.

The house was divided and part of it was moved nearer the street, thus making two buildings.

STAGE COACH AND TAVERN DAYS

In these days of good roads, trolley cars, automobiles, fast expresses, fast steamships and flying machines, with their accompaniment of immense hotels where every luxury is obtainable and the watchword is not "anything in season," but "everything in any season," so quickly do people accept the innovations and become accustomed to conveniences that few pause to reflect on the fact that these things have come mainly within a period of seventy years, and the greatest of them within even twenty-five years. While appreciating the advantages of many of our modern ways, and perhaps to more recognize their value, let us look back briefly to a time when these things were not, and see how they came to be, and to a later time when, fully

"Long ago at the end of the route,
The stage pulled up and the folks stepped out."

As the Indians, the aboriginals of this country, wandered here and there from one hunting ground to another, or from tribe to tribe as messengers or visitors, they made faint trails on the most used ways. Their moccasined feet passed lightly over the grassy plains and through the forests, for their instinct of direction was unerring. When the white men came to this country, they found these faint trails leading in various directions, as also trails made by wild watering places. The settlers utilized these trails, and soon deepened and enlarged them with their heavy shoes. At first everybody walked, even the governors; domestic cattle, called the best of pathmakers, were soon introduced, and aided in the work with their heavy, leisurely tread; it was not long before the trails became "trodden paths," worn narrow lanes, scarcely two feet wide, in which it was necessary to walk Indian file.

In 1635, horses were imported, small and poor, it is true, but soon replaced by better ones; then little walking was done, and the narrow trodden paths became a scarcely wider bridle path for horses, while blazed trees served as guide posts. As new settlements were made and communication established with the older ones, paths slowly grew to rough, uncertain roads and cartways. Many of these roads followed, and still follow, the old trails, and some of our best and most used highways are simply an improvement and elaboration of some old Indian trail or early "trodden path" of the white settler.

The earliest path mentioned in the records is the old Plymouth or Coast path, connecting Plymouth and Boston, and passing through Braintree, now the regular thoroughfare. This path was established by order of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1635. The Old Connecticut path started at Cambridge and continued through Marlborough, Grafton, Oxford, on to Springfield and Albany; the New Connecticut path, also starting at Cambridge, went through Grafton, Worcester and Brookfield to Albany. The Providence path led from Boston to Providence and the Narragansett Plantations. Perhaps the most familiar to us of this part of New England is the famous "Pequot path," later called the Post road, leading from Providence through Wickford, Charlestown, and Westerly, Rhode Island, to New London, or "Pequit," Connecticut. This old path is frequently mentioned in land deeds and in the court records of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; it is practically identical with the favorite automobile road of the present day, and is also closely followed by the Shore Line railroad.

The longest and best-known path in Massachusetts was the Bay path, passing through the Province of Massachusetts Bay, as it was formerly called; this path, starting at Cambridge, left the old Connecticut path at Wayland, then went through Marlborough, Worcester, Oxford, Charlton to Brookfield; here the Hadley path branched off to Ware, Belchertown and Hadley, while the Bay path joined the old Connecticut path and so on to Springfield and Albany. This Bay path is made familiar to us by J. G. Holland's story of that name.

As the number of settlements increased, travel increased in proportion; then came the demand made by travelers overtaken by storm or darkness for a place of shelter, food and lodging. Few homes of that period were prepared to entertain strangers at any and all hours, and as the dignitaries themselves had to travel frequently on business for the colonies, they immediately took action in the matter.

In 1644, as shown by the Colonial Records of Connecticut, the General Court ordered "one sufficient inhabitant" in each town to keep an "ordinary," since "strangers were straitened for lack of entertainment." In 1656, the General Court of Massachusetts made the towns liable to a fine for not sustaining an ordinary.

These houses of public entertainment were at first called "ordinaries," probably ordinary, in the sense of common, and established by law. The ordinary was under the supervision of the General Court and later of the town officers, and was hedged about with so many regulations and restrictions that the landlord of the present day would give up in despair. The ordinary was usually a large house with great fireplaces, and many rooms, and ample stable accommodations:

> "Across the road the barns display
> Their lines of stalls, their mows of hay."

The better class had a parlor which was used as a sitting room for ladies, or was engaged by some dignitary for himself or family. The most interesting as well as the most used room of the house was the taproom; its enormous fireplace, bare, sanded floor, and ample settles and chairs, with a constant flow of visitors, combined to make a cheerful spot. A tall, rudely made writing desk served as a place for the landlord to cast up his accounts, and for the accommodation of the few guests who desired to write. The bar itself was usually made with a sort of portcullis gate, which could be closed if desired. While the bars remained until very recently in some of these places, the old portcullis gate is rarely seen. At Howe's Tavern in Sudbury, Massachusetts, more familiar to us as the scene of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," this gate remained, as also at the Wadsworth Inn, built in 1828; this house stands on the Albany turnpike, about three miles from Hartford, Connecticut, and was one of the twenty-one inns within twenty miles on that road.

By the end of the Seventeenth Century the designation "ordinary" had passed into disuse, and "tavern" was the name by which the ordinary was known. It was singular that the word "inn," used in England, was not common in America; "inn" was a word of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning house; while tavern was in France *taverne*, in Spain and Italy, *taverna*, while the Latin form, *taberna*, was also used—all derived from the Latin root, *tab*, hence, *tabula*, a table. One wonders what influenced the colonists at that early day to use this form rather than the customary English one. In later days. the word tavern has fallen into disrepute, but formerly it denoted a highly respectable place, kept by a most worthy landlord.

As to the entertainment of these places, opinions differed. In 1637, Lord Ley declined Governor Winthrop's invitation to make his home at the

Governor's house, on the plea that he was so comfortably situated at the ordinary. Hempstead, in his journey to Maryland in 1749, writes of being "handsomely entertained"; while Madam Sarah Knight, on her trip to New York, found the accommodations little to her liking, as she has fully informed us.

Each tavern was known by name, and some of these names are most interesting—the Blue Anchor, the Great House, the King's Arms, the King's Head, the Thistle and Crown, Rose and Thistle, Duke of Cumberland, St. George and the Dragon, the Red Lion, the Green Dragon, Dog's Head in the Manger, the Fighting Cocks, the Black Horse, the Three Cranes, Bunch of Grapes, Plow and Harrow (one of the places where Hempstead stopped), are some of the names adopted. The corruption of some names gave amusing signs—the Bag o' Nails, from the "Bacchanalians"; this was a favorite name; the Cat and Wheel, from St. Catharine's Wheel; the Goat and Compass, from "God Encompasseth Us"; Pig and Carrot, from the French *pique et carreau;* an English one was the Bull and Mouth, from the Boulogne Mouth or Harbour.

Like the inns of Shakespeare's day, some of the large taverns had names for each room. The King's Arms in Boston, Mass., one of the earliest, stood at the head of Dock street, and in 1651 was sold for £600; an inventory of the goods and furnishings of the house showed that some of the chambers were the Star Chamber, the Court Room, the Nursery, etc. The Blue Anchor, another Boston ordinary, had among its rooms the Rose and Sun Low, the Cross Keys, the Anchor and Castle, the Green Dragon—which are more interesting than our Pink Room, Blue Room, Red Room, and the like.

Before it became customary to name the streets and number the houses, at a time when comparatively few people were able to read or write, sign boards were a necessity, for the sign language is universal. Not only innkeepers, but men of all trades and callings, made use of them. The signs were widely varied; some were painted or carved boards; and images—some carved from stone; modeled in terracotta or plaster; painted on tiles; wrought of various metals; and even stuffed animals were utilized. Some of these old signs are still in existence; occasionally such a sign is noticed at some inn, whose landlord has recognized its value and drawing power in these days of antique hunting. Such, for example, is "Ye Golden Spur," on the East Lyme trolley line; and the signboard bearing the Lion and the Unicorn, at the Windham Inn, on Windham Green. More, however, are carefully preserved among the treasures of the historical societies.

In Salem, Massachusetts, in 1645, the law granted the landlord a license provided "there be sett up some inoffensive sign obvious for direction to strangers." The Rhode Island court in 1655 ordered that all persons appointed to keep an ordinary should "cause to be sett out a convenient Signe at ye most perspicuous place of ye said house, thereby to give notice to strangers yt it is a house of public entertainment, and this is to be done with all convenient speed." The signs were attached to wooden or iron arms extending from the tavern, or from a post or a nearby tree, or from a frame supported

by two poles. The Buck's Horn Tavern in New York City had a pair of buck's horns over the door. Of the "Wayside Inn" Longfellow wrote that

> "Half effaced by rain and shine,
> The Red Horse prances on the sign."

In the library at Windham Green is preserved an image of Bacchus, carved from a piece of pine by British prisoners confined at Windham during the Revolutionary War, and bequeathed by them to Widow Cary, who kept a tavern on the Green. Miss Larned says: "The comical Bacchus, with his dimpled cheeks and luscious fruits, was straightway hoisted above the tavern for a sign and figure-head, to the intense admiration and delight of all beholders."

In the custody of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford is a signboard showing on one side the British coat-of-arms, and on the other side a full-rigged ship under full sail, flying the Union Jack; it has the letters "U A H," and the date 1766. This sign belonged to Uriah and Ann Hayden, who kept a tavern near the Connecticut river, in Essex, then the Pettapaug parish of Saybrook.

Bissell's Tavern, at Bissell's Ferry in East Windsor, Connecticut, had an elaborate sign depicting thirteen interlacing rings, and in the center of each was a tree or plant peculiar to the State designated, the whole surrounding a portrait of Washington. It may be mentioned here that during and after the War of the Revolution scarcely a town but had its Washington tavern, with varied Washington signboards; all names or signs relating to the King or to the British Kingdom were discarded, and as the Golden Lion changed into the Yellow Cat, so the other names underwent a similar change.

Not only are these old signs interesting in themselves, but they have a still greater value for the reason that many noted painters, even great artists, have frequently been compelled to make use of the signboard as a temporary means of livelihood. Hogarth, Richard Wilson, Gerome, Cox, Harlow, Millais, Holbein, Corregio and Watteau are among those thus accredited; while Paul Potter's famous "Young Bull" is said to have been painted for a butcher's sign . Benjamin West is said to have painted many of the tavern signs in Philadelphia, and the "Bill of O. Cromwell's Head" was designed by Paul Revere.

As has been said, the ordinaries were established by order of the General Courts at first, and later by the town authorities, who considered them as town offices, the appointment one of honor, and were therefore very particular to whom a license was granted. A landlord was one of the best-known men in town, influential, and possessed of considerable estate. The first house of entertainment in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was kept by a deacon of the church who was afterward made steward of Harvard College. The first license to sell strong drink in that town was granted to Nicholas Danforth, a selectman and representative to the General Court.

In New London, Connecticut, on June 2, 1654, "Goodman Harries is chosen by the Towne ordinary keeper." The good man died the following November, and on the sixth of that month "John Elderkin was chosen Ordi-

nary Keeper." "Widow Harris was granted by voat also to keep an ordinary if she will." On Foxen's Hill, at the other end of the town, Humphrey Clay and his wife Catharine kept an ordinary till 1664. In this same town, "At a General Town meeting September 1, 1656, George Tongue is chosen to keep an ordinary in the town of Pequot for the space of five years, who is to allow all inhabitants that live abroad the same privilege that strangers have, and all other inhabitants the like privilege except lodging. He is also to keep good order and sufficient accommodation according to Court Order being not to lay it down under six months warning, unto which I hereunto set my hand. (Signed) George Tonge."

George Tongue bought a house and lot on the Bank, between the present Pearl and Tilley streets, and opened the house of entertainment which he kept during his lifetime and which, being continued by his family, was the most noted inn of the town, for sixty years. His daughter married Governor Winthrop, and after the Governor's death his widow went to live in this house on the Bank, which she inherited from her parents.

In Norwich, on December 11, 1675, "Agreed and voted by ye town yt Sergent Thomas Waterman is desired to keepe the ordynary. And for his encouragement he is granted four ackers of paster land where he can conveniently find it ny about the valley going from his house into the woods." He was succeeded in 1690 by Deacon Simon Huntington. Under date of December 18, 1694, "The towne makes choise of calib abell to keep ordinari or a house of entertaynement for this yeare or till another be chosen." In 1700, Thomas Leffingwell received a license, and this is supposed to have been the commencement of the famous Leffingwell Tavern, situated at the east corner of the town plot, and continued for more than a hundred years. In 1706, Simon Huntington, Junr., and in 1709, Joseph Reynolds, were licensed. On December 1, 1713, "Sergeant William Hide is chosen Taverner." Here is shown the change of name from "ordinary" to "tavern."

Women sometimes kept the ordinary and tavern, as quoted in the case of Widow Harris and Widow Cary; some of the taverns kept by them became quite noted. In 1714, Boston, with about ten thousand inhabitants, had thirty-four ordinaries, of which twelve were kept by women; four common victuallers, of whom one was a woman; forty-one retailers of liquors, seventeen of these being women; thus proving that women were accorded some rights and privileges in the early days.

The taverns were not used entirely as a convenience to travelers; the Puritans had no special reverence for a church except as a literal meeting house; often until a church edifice could be erected, services were held in barns, as in Deacon Park's barn in New London; oftener, their meetings were held in the large room of a tavern. The Great House at Charlestown, Massachusetts, the official residence of Governor Winthrop, became a meeting house in 1633, and later a tavern. The "Three Cranes," kept by Robert Leary and his descendants for many years, had the same experience, the building being destroyed in June, 1775, in the burning of the town.

In New London North Parish, Samuel Allen, from Massachusetts, built a large house on the Governor's road leading from New London through

Colchester to Hartford; he was licensed to keep a tavern, and was one of the seven men who organized the church in the North Parish; before the meeting house was built, services were held in the great east chamber of his tavern, and here the Rev. James Hillhouse preached his first sermons and received his call to become their pastor. This house stood on or near the present site of the Montville town farm.

The relations of the town and meeting house did not end here, but continued on the most friendly terms. The church officials looked sharply after the conduct of these houses of sojourn. Usually ordinary and meeting house kept close company, the license generally specifying that condition; in the intervals between sermons, the congregation frequently repaired to the tavern, which must, however, be cleared during the hours of worship. Besides serving as a place to hold religious services, if needful, the tavern was an important factor in the social and political life of the early settlers. Here they met to exchange news and views, to discuss town affairs, talk over the horrors of Indian warfare, and, incidentally, to sample the solacing liquors on tap.

At Brookfield, then Quambaug, Massachusetts, the only ordinary was kept by Captain Ayers, who was the captain of the trainband of the place, and this tavern was the garrison house of the settlement. Its interesting story has been often told.

The taverns also served as recruiting stations for the French and Indian wars; the trainbands met and drilled there; here were held "Book Auctions," "Consorts" of music; entertainments, dramatic and otherwise; the agents for various lines of business made the tavern their headquarters; the first insurance agencies were there, so that the tavern may well be called the original business exchange; lodges of Freemasons organized and held their meetings, as did the medical societies. At the tavern was frequently to be found the only newspaper in the town.

The story of the War of Independence cannot be dissociated from that of the old taverns, and those which still remain are counted among our most interesting relics, and pilgrimages are made to them. The meetings of those who were among the first to rebel against injustice were held at the taverns, and Paul Revere has left a record of the conferences of the band of which he was a member, their meetings being held at the Green Dragon in 1774 and 1775. On that night when Revere stood "impatient to ride," watching for the signal, at the Wright Tavern in Concord was lodged Major Pitcairn, the British commander, and in the parlor of this tavern, on the morning before the battle of Concord, he stirred his glass of brandy with his bloody finger, saying that thus he would stir the rebels' blood before night. The Buckman Tavern at Lexington was the headquarters of Captain John Parker, on that night of April 18, 1775, and the rallying place of the minute-men; the tavern contains many a bullet hole made by the shots of the British soldiers. Lord Percy made his headquarters at the Monroe Tavern at Lexington, on that April 19th. After the battle of Lexington, the American men reassembled at the Wayside Inn at Sudbury and the Black Horse Tavern at Winchester. Cooper's Tavern and Russell Tavern, both at Arlington, were the scenes of great activity during this war.

In the village of Bennington, Vermont, the most noted tavern was that built before 1770, by Captain Stephen Fay. The north and south road passed through the village and became the thoroughfare for much travel between Connecticut and western Massachusetts to the new lands to the northward. Many people went from eastern Connecticut to Bennington. Gradually the thoroughfare became a route from Boston to Albany. The tavern was a great resort for travelers and emigrants, and was widely known as the headquarters of the settlers in the contest over the lands claimed by New York. On the top of a high signpost before the front door was placed the stuffed skin of a catamount, "grinning defiance at the State of New York"; hence Landlord Fay's house was more generally known as "Catamount Tavern." One of the rooms was used for meetings on town affairs, and in the marble mantel over one of the fireplaces was cut in deep letters the words "Council Room." Before the fireplace in this council chamber sat Ethan Allen the night before he sent forth his summons for the Green Mountain Boys to muster for the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, on May 10, 1775; here sat the Vermont Council of Safety during that trying campaign of 1777; and here Stark and Warner planned their famous attack which won the victory at Bennington, August 16, 1777. Five sons of Captain Fay participated in this battle, one of them being killed. In 1778, David Redding, a traitor and spy, was tried here and condemned. Afterwards the tavern was used as a private dwelling house, and was burned to the ground, March 30, 1871. The site of the old place is now marked by a finely modeled bronze catamount mounted on an immense block of black marble.

The tavern at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, was kept by Major John Farrer, who became an officer of the Revolution; there was great rejoicing at this house when Washington visited it in his triumphal journey through the country. This same place was later known as the Pease Tavern, and was kept by Levi Pease, who has been called the "Father of the Turnpike."

At Wickford, Rhode Island, the Phillips farmhouse, still standing, was used as a tavern; the two immense chimneys are over twenty feet square and take up so much room that there is no central staircase, but little winding stairs ascend at three corners of the house; on each chimney piece are hooks to hang firearms, and at one side are set curious little drawers for pipes and tobacco. Landlord Phillips was a major in the Revolution.

Time is lacking for mention of the many taverns, large and small, noted or obscure, of even our own State or section. Our valued historians in the "History of Norwich, Connecticut," and in the "Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich," have named some of them—the Leffingwell Tavern, Peck's and Jesse Brown's taverns, all still standing; the latter became the home of Mr. Moses Pierce, and is now the Rock Nook Home; the Lathrop Tavern, destroyed by fire soon after 1821; on the site was erected by the Union Hotel Company the brick building now known as the Johnson Home, belonging to the King's Daughters of the city.

At various times, at Bean Hill, Major Durkee Webster and Jacob Witter kept a public house; Morgan at East Great Plain; at the Landing, Ebenezer Fitch and Jeremiah Harris. Between Norwich and New London were at

least three—Raymond's, Bradford's and Haughton's. Haughton's tavern was near Haughton's Cove in Montville, and during the war of 1812, when the warships were anchored in the river, the officers of the ships often visited this tavern for social recreation. Much of the business of the town was transacted there, and the trainband met for its annual drill. A large room was fitted up for dances, parties and entertainments.

With the advent of stage and mail coaches, travel, and consequently the number of taverns, increased. The milestones themselves could tell a story of those days. Benjamin Franklin, the postmaster general, undertook the work of setting up milestones on the post roads. The Pequot path, later the King's highway and then the Post road, was one of those so marked, and it is said that one of these milestones still stands at New London and another at Stratford. One of the advertisements of tavern and stage coach lines stated that "This Elegant road is fully Set with well cut milestones."

Judge Peleg Arnold, one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolution, kept a tavern in the northern part of Rhode Island, where is now Union Village (a suburb of Woonsocket), on the Great Road from Smithfield to Mendon, Massachusetts. In 1666 this road was a footpath, which by 1773 had grown into a cart-path. Judge Arnold was one of a committee appointed to re-lay the old road, and near the northern boundary of his farm he set up the milestone with the inscription, "14 miles to Providence; Peleg Arnold's stone, 1774."

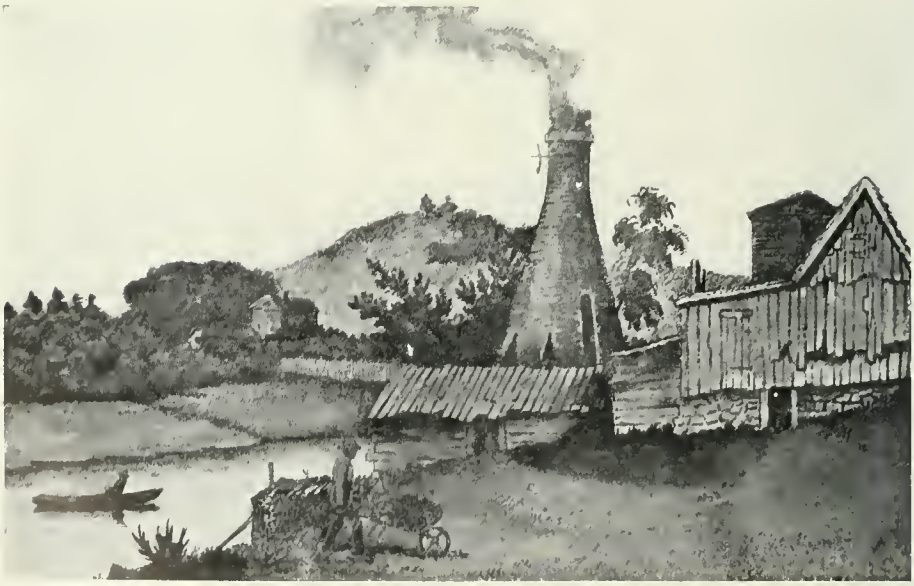
The first turnpike of the United States is claimed by Miss Caulkins to have been established in 1792, between Norwich and New London. Turnpikes meant better roads and more travel, and tavern and stage coach reached the height of their popularity together. At Windham Green, for example, as late as 1840, four-horse stage coaches passed through daily, going north, south, east and west, with smaller stage lines for mail service from Windham to Woodstock, Middletown and other points. Similar conditions prevailed everywhere.

Then came the railroad and steam coach and the doom of the stage coach was at hand. In 1840 there were four hundred and twenty-six miles of railroad lines in New England in short, disconnected lines; they increased rapidly, and line after line of stage coaches was discontinued, and tavern after tavern fell into disuse, until before many years had gone by, stage coach and tavern were found only in isolated regions. Nothing has been said of the discomforts and inconveniences of those early days of travel, nor need we pity the travelers too much. As the old lady remarked, when asked how she managed to get along without certain conveniences, "You don't miss what you never had." Looking back over the changes the years have brought, the question inevitably arises whether the same number of years in the future will bring equally great many changes in means of travel and manner of living.

THE POTTERIES OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

Among the vanished industries of Norwich, though of great interest to the collector, are the potteries, fine specimens of whose work are still to be

OLD HUNTINGTON HOUSE, RENTED BY CAPTAIN RENE GRIGNON FOR A GOLDSMITH'S SHOP.



OLD POTTERY OF SIDNEY RISLEY, ERECTED ABOUT 1835.

seen in the town. Coarse pottery was made to a certain extent soon after the settlement in New England; our ancestors used pewter and wooden dishes, spoons and other utensils, many of these being retained in Norwich families. Pottery was not common in American houses until the middle of the eighteenth century, and few persons of Revolutionary times had ever seen porcelain. Wooden trenchers, spoons, pewter dishes, mugs, water pitchers, and similar articles, appear in many old inventories. In 1822 there were only twelve potteries in Connecticut, the value of the earthen and stone ware being $30,740.

Pottery, in its broadest sense, includes everything made of clay, either wholly or in part, and then baked in a fire or furnace; and all makers of wares consisting of clay, either pure or combined, and finished by baking, were potters. As it is now generally understood, objects made of clay and baked, which are opaque, are called pottery; those which are translucent are called porcelain. Such ware is also distinguished as soft pottery and hard pottery; soft pottery is made of any ordinary clay, like a common house brick or a flower pot, the color depending on the kind of clay used and the amount of firing, and the coloring matter. Hard pottery is made by mixing stone or sand with the clay, which, on baking, becomes hard, not easy to scratch, and will stand much usage and is made in various colors; hence we have the terms "Stone and Earthen Ware" in the old advertisements.

The clay itself, in all its varieties, is characterized by its coherence, weight and compactness; it is hard when dry, but stiff, viscid and ductile when moist, hence a pottery has to have a good water supply. It is smooth to the touch, not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not subsiding readily in it. It contracts by heat, but is so tenacious that it is readily moulded into shape, "as the clay in the potter's hands." The glaze is secured by the introduction of salt into the kiln when the temperature is the highest, and this is known as "salt glaze."

The tools were of the simplest; a potter's wheel is a revolving disk turned by the foot of the potter, by an assistant, or, later, by machinery. The clay is moistened with water, then thrown on the potter's wheel, which is set in motion by the thrower, who with thumb and fingers, curved sticks and a few other simple tools, shapes the vessel. The potter's wheel is one of the earliest known implements of the trade, for Jeremiah writes, "Then I went down to the potter's house, and behold he wrought a work on the wheels."

Some of the vessels were made in forms; large bottles or jugs with small necks were made in two sections, the lower one first, and next the neck, which was then fitted to the lower part and pressed with the slip until the jointure had entirely disappeared. Relief ornaments for the surface were either engraved in the mould, or moulded separately and fastened on with a slip of the paste; handles, spouts, etc., were made separately and then fastened on. The colors were obtained from colored earths mixed with some vitrifiable substance, which must be earthy or metallic, as vegetable colors disappeared in the process. Blue was obtained from cobalt; green from copper, or cobalt and iron; browns from iron, antimony, nickel, iron and platinum; white from tin and arsenic, and rose-pink from gold, with silver and tin. So the potter,

like the artist, must know how to mix his colors, to obtain the desired results. Blue seems to have been oftenest used here, in the decorations of the stoneware, perhaps because that color showed to best advantage on the stone-gray color, or perhaps it was cheaper and more easily obtained. The cobalt mines at Chatham, east of the Connecticut river, may have been a factor in its use. With these points in mind, our Norwich potteries and their products may be readily understood.

As has been previously stated, pottery was not manufactured in New England to any extent till after the middle of the eighteenth century; the earliest mention so far found by the writer of a pottery in Norwich is the one established by Colonel Christopher Leffingwell. Colonel Leffingwell was an ardent patriot, a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, a friend of Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans. The Leffingwell family has always taken a prominent part in the development of the town, as told in Miss Caulkins' "History of Norwich, Connecticut," and Miss Perkins' "Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich, Connecticut."

A few years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Leffingwell started a number of business enterprises in Norwich, perhaps partly on account of the financial side, but also perhaps from the far-sightedness with which he and other prominent men foresaw the inevitable struggle with the Mother Country. Among these enterprises were a grist mill, a paper mill, a chocolate mill and a pottery. Just when the pottery was first in operation is not known, but on April 9, 1774, Colonel Leffingwell sold to Thomas Williams "about fourteen rods of land lying a little southerly from my Stone ware Kiln in the First Society of Norwich . . . with the privilege of passing and repassing upon my land from the east end of said lot on twenty feet broad, thence in a direct line by my said Potters Kiln & Shop, between said Shop and my House that Judah Paddock Spooner Lives in, to the Highway."

The following advertisements appeared in the "Norwich Packet & The Weekly Advertiser" in August, 1779:

To be SOLD for Cafh or Country Produce, by the Maker, at his houfe near Doctor Lathrop's at Norwich; A NEW ASSORTMENT of home-made Earthen WARE; confifting of Milk pans, Chamber Pots, Mugs, &s. &c., &c.

To be Sold at the Printing Office, (for Cafh or Country Produce) A FRESH ASSORTMENT of Home Made Earthen WARE; confifting of the following articles, viz. Milk Pans, Butter Pots, Pitchers, Jugs, Pudding-Pans, Bowls, Mugs, Platers, Plates, &c., &c. (In 1793 the business was carried on by Charles Lathrop, son-in-law of Colonel Leffingwell, and later still by Christopher Potts, whose advertisement appears in the Norwich, Connecticut. "Gazette" of September 15, 1796.)

C. Potts & Son informs the Public that they have lately established a Manufactory of Earthenware at the shop formerly improved by Mr. Charles Lathrop, where all kinds of said Ware is made and sold, either in large or small quantities and guaranteed good. (This Christopher Potts was probably of the New London or Groton family, and a descendant of William Potts, who came from New Castle, England, and married in 1678, in New

London, Connecticut, Rebecca Avery, daughter of Captain James Avery. In 1790, Christopher was living in Norwich, with Asahel Case and Gideon Birchard as neighbors.)

In "Morse's Gazetteer" for 1797, stone and earthen ware is mentioned among the industries of Norwich.

Thomas Williams, in whose deed from Colonel Leffingwell the first mention is made of a pottery, built a house upon his little piece of land, and in August, 1796, sold it to Rufus Sturdevant, and in this deed Leffingwell's stone-ware kiln is mentioned. In August, 1797, Sturdevant sold the place with the same privilege of crossing the land of Christopher Leffingwell, "in a direct line by the Pottery Kiln & Shop, between said Shop and the house owned by said Leffingwell, to the highway, to Asa Spalding, who died in 1811, and in 1813 Luther Spalding sold the property to Joseph H. Strong, with the same privilege of crossing, the Potters' Kiln and Shop being again mentioned, and also the house of Epaphras Porter, who had purchased some adjoining property.

Colonel Leffingwell died in 1810, and in his inventory were included: "One Shovel for a Potter's Kiln, three Turning Machines for a Potter, One Machine for grinding paint and forty-five pounds of yellow ochre."

In "Morse's Geography" of 1805, Norwich is quoted as manufacturing paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks, watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors and all kinds of forge work. At what date the manufacture of pottery at this place was discontinued is not definitely known. In 1811, Cary Throop had a shop there, but probably not used as a pottery, and before 1816 the pottery seems to have disappeared.

The location of the first pottery has in years past been the source of much discussion, but the place is definitely fixed by the deeds mentioned, some of these being mentioned in Miss Perkins' "Old Houses of The Antient Town of Norwich, Connecticut, 1660-1800." (1895; pages 82, 83.) Mention of the pottery is found on page 83. Between pages 168 and 169 is a map of Norwich in 1795, showing location of houses still standing, and houses removed before and after 1795. Number 24 is listed as house of Thomas Williams, owner; No. 25 is the pottery kiln and shop, both down near the Yantic river, on the road leading from Harland's corner to Norwich Town Church, both removed since 1795. It may also be located by (a) the houses of "Tossit" and "E. Porter" on the colored map used as a frontispiece of that book, the map being entitled "Norwich, circa 1830; A Boyish Remembrance, Don[d] G. Mitchell" (Ike Marvel.)

Fine specimens of the wares made at this pottery are owned in Norwich; a red plate with yellow scroll is an unusual piece. In the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Connecticut, are two pieces of pottery, a jug and a jar, which are labeled as having been made in Norwich, Connecticut, about 1810. They are of a deep red color, with black blotches made by admitting smoke into the kiln, and have a special lead glaze. Bowls, large and small, and jars tall and deep, or round and squat, of this ware, are seen, besides many examples of the stone ware utensils.

The second pottery of which anything has been learned was located near the so-called Clinton Woolen Mills, in that part of Norwich commonly known as Bean Hill, now the Saxton Woolen Company on Clinton avenue.

Andrew Tracy, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bushnell) Tracy, inherited some land from his father, and in 1781 sold to his brother, Isaac Tracy, some of the land, one parcel of which was described as lying at the west end of the Town street, and was formerly part of his honored father, Mr. Isaac Tracy's, home lot, excepting and reserving a free highway one and one-half rods wide on the easterly side to pass and repass to and from the Town street to the Corn Mill. In 1791, Isaac Tracy sold this land with a dwelling house and corn mill, known as Tracy's Mills, bordering on the river and mill pond, his right being one-third of said land, house, mill and lane, and including the "lane to the Town street," together with the dam across the river. No mention is made of a pottery.

On December 24, 1798, Andrew Tracy mortgaged to a Boston firm three parcels of land in Norwich, the third of which is described as lying south of the highway on Bean Hill, so-called; bounded by the highway (Town street) on the north, and south on the river; "Including the mill lot, mill house, the privilege and appurtenances Rents & Profits viz: my two thirds part thereof and all my interest in the Blacksmith Shop, forge trip hammer & tools, Potter's works, &c." This is the first mention of a pottery on these premises. Andrew Tracy removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in January, 1800, appointed Elisha Hyde of Norwich, Connecticut, his attorney. On the following June, Tracy gave a quit-claim deed of the premises, including the potter's works, to Captain Joseph Hosmer, who had purchased the mortgage of the Boston firm.

Captain Joseph Hosmer came from Salem, Massachusetts; he is thought to have been the son of Captain David and Mary (Cabot) Hosmer, who for a time resided in Norwich. He probably carried on the pottery business as a side issue, in connection with other enterprises. He died in July, 1803, and the inventory of his estate included hollow ware and stone and earthen ware. On June 3, 1805, the Widow Hannah Hosmer, with Captain James Hyde, as executors of the estate, sold part of the estate to William Cleveland; the deed describes the land as beginning at the south-westerly corner of the potter's shop standing on the premises, and is bounded westerly on the river, touches the mill pond and mill ditch, and included a dwelling house, grist mill, blacksmith shop and stone potter's works standing thereon, with the privilege of an open way from the Town street to the premises as the mill lane then lay, and the flow of water for the convenience of all the works thereon standing.

William Cleveland, also a descendant of a Norwich family, came from Salem, Massachusetts, as did his predecessor, Captain Joseph Hosmer. Purchasing the pottery in 1805, he continued the business till May 2, 1814, when he sold out to Peleg Armstrong and Erastus Wentworth, both of Norwich. The previous April, Cleveland had sold part of his land to Ebenezer and Erastus Huntington, and the Huntingtons were improving one of the buildings as a spinning and weaving factory. The part sold to Armstrong and

Wentworth included a stone pottery shop, wood shed, and a stone pottery kiln on the premises, and gave to the Huntingtons the privilege of passing to and from a door about the center of their factory building.

The Huntington and Backus Company became the Norwich Manufacturing Company, which in 1829 purchased part of the land of Armstrong and Wentworth. In June, 1834, Armstrong sold out his share in the business to Wentworth, so that pottery marked Armstrong & Wentworth, or A & W, dates from 1814 to 1834. The manufacturing company evidently wanted more room, so the next year Wentworth sold land with "the buildings heretofore occupied by me as a Pottery." This company has been at various times the Huntington & Backus Company, the Norwich Manufacturing Company, Uncas Woolen Mill, Elting Woolen Mill, Clinton Woolen Mills, and now is the Saxton Woolen Company.

The lane leading from the Town street to the mill is now Clinton avenue. About twenty years ago, while excavations were being made for repairs on the dam, many pieces of earthenware were dug up, consisting of broken scraps and imperfect specimens for the greater part. Some of the squat stoneware ink bottles in good condition were preserved as curiosities by the superintendent of the mill.

Peleg Armstrong was born April 14, 1785, in Norwich, Connecticut, the son of Jabez and Anne (Roath) Armstrong; he married (first) Lucy Wentworth, sister of Erastus Wentworth, and on her decease he married her sister, Mary Wentworth. Erastus Wentworth was born November 8, 1788, in Norwich, the son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Sangar) Wentworth, of Norwich; he married, in Stonington, Connecticut, Esther States, daughter of Adam and Esther (Noyes) States of Stonington. This Adam States came from Holland and established a pottery at Stonington before 1800. Miss Wheeler tells of this States family and the pottery, and relates an amusing story of "Uncle Wentworth" in her "The Homes of Our Ancestors in Stonington, Connecticut" (1903; pp. 212, 213).

The next pottery was near the second one, and was located on the river, near Yantic bridge, and is still remembered by some who lived in the neighborhood or had occasion to pass over that road.

Erastus Wentworth sold his land and shop on October 22, 1835, and on the 31st of the same month he purchased of Joseph H. Strong "the kiln lot so called," bounded northerly by the highway and westerly by the river Yantic. This was around the bend of the river from the other pottery, and had been perhaps used for extra work. Business did not seem to prosper, for in December, 1835, Wentworth assigned to Henry B. Tracy several parcels of land, one of them being the kiln lot, with a pottery and other buildings. Also two one-horse wagons, and one wagon harness, the pottery wheels in the pottery, wheelbarrow, pads and all of the tools and machinery in the pottery and the land on which the pottery stood. The following April, Henry B. Tracy, as trustee, sold to Lewis Hyde, the highest bidder, the land with the pottery and other buildings. Mr. Wentworth moved to Stonington, where he carried on the business at the States place, and nothing further has been learned of the pottery at Pean Hill, though it is said that for a time the busi-

ness was carried on by Joseph Winship, who had worked with Mr. Wentworth, and a Mr. Spencer from Hartford, Connecticut, who soon returned to Hartford, while Mr. Winship went to work in the newly opened pottery of Sidney Risley, at the Landing.

Of the size, shape or general appearance of these earlier potteries there seems to be no record or description, but particulars of the next one are obtained from an old resident of Norwich, who used to live in the vicinity.

Sidney Risley came to Norwich, where he married, on April 28, 1841, Mary Dodge, of Norwich; he was then called of East Hartford, Connecticut; in 1845 he owned land and a dwelling house on School street. He established a small pottery in Thamesville, on the bank of the river, almost directly back of the present residence of Mr. John E. Post, 76 West Thames street, probably on leased ground. The buildings were small but some good work was done, examples being still extant. Before September, 1845, Risley had removed to Cove street, and in the first Norwich directory published in 1846 was listed as "Sidney Risley, stoneware pottery, Cove street, W. C." (W. C., West Chelsea.) While the west bank of the Thames river was at that time the home of a number of sea captains and the site of shipyards, the section around Cove street, in what was then called West Chelsea, was almost undeveloped. The large stone house of Captain William W. Coit, on the present Fairmount street, later occupied by Mr. John Porteous, was the only prominent dwelling house of the section.

In the "Norwich Directory" of 1857 is the advertisement of "Sidney Risley, No. 4 Cove St., Manufacturer of Stone Ware in Every Variety. The Trade supplied with all kinds of Stone Ware, at the lowest market prices. N.B. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to." In this same directory appears the name of Joseph F. Winship, potter, living on Salem turnpike, employed by Risley; in 1861 he was still working in the pottery. This Winship has been mentioned as formerly in the employ of Erastus Wentworth at Bean Hill.

Additions were made to the original plant, so that in later years considerable space was occupied. The calendar for 1921 issued by the "Norwich Morning Bulletin," shows the old pottery, the picture being taken from an old print in possession of Attorney William H. Shields, of Norwich. The sheds, workroom, and old kiln, on the bank of the cove, are most interesting, and contrast sharply with the appearance of the spot at the present day. A small arm of the Yantic river ran up to the place where the pottery was situated, and from this the street obtained its name of Cove street. Wood for the kiln could be brought by boat or team. Everyone in that section of the town knew when the fires were going at the pottery, for the dense black smoke from the three-foot sticks filled the sky for a space of from 36 to 50 hours, according to the particular kind of work being done. The clay used in the manufacture of the wares is said to have been brought from New Jersey and Long Island in schooners which anchored in the river nearby.

The wares of the Risley pottery, like those of Armstrong & Wentworth, were loaded in wagons and peddled through all the eastern part of Connecticut. Wentworth, as has been said, had two one-horse wagons; Alvin T.

Davis was one of the old drivers for Risley, and his pottery wagon with a fine pair of Newfoundland dogs hitched on ahead of the horses is still remembered.

Risley at first leased the property, but in 1856 purchased it and continued the business until his death on April 26, 1875, at the age of sixty-one years. His son, George L. Risley, then continued the works until his tragic death on the day before Christmas, 1881. He had gone to the pottery to light the fires under an upright boiler, which blew up, and, going through the roof of the building, landed in the cove about 120 feet away. It is said that the force of the explosion was so great that the 1500-pound boiler passed completely over a fifty-foot elm tree at the rear of the pottery. Mr. Risley was so badly injured that he died that evening. An account of the accident appeared in the "Scientific American" in January, 1822.

B. C. Chace opened the pottery about a year later, under the name of the Norwich Pottery Works; in 1885 he was succeeded by George B. Chamberlain, who continued it for about two years. Perhaps a little more ornamental work was attempted at this time, for a Norwich resident remembers seeing one of the Chamberlain girls make a vase, with flower ornament. The business was then continued by Otto N. Suderburg till 1895, when it was discontinued.

All the buildings comprising the pottery have now disappeared and the locality is greatly altered in appearance. The cove was filled in when the New London, Willimantic & Palmer railroad was built, and its successor, the New London Northern railroad, became owners of part of the property. What was left of the buildings was torn down in 1900, the old brick was thrown into a hole in the lot, and a new building, used as a warehouse, was erected on the old pottery site by Mr. Charles Slosberg. The warehouse, with the Slosberg name, may be seen from the Central Vermont railroad station on the West Side. Thus, after a period of over one hundred and thirty years, vanished one of the industries of Norwich.

In these days when glass in many forms—jars, bottles, tumblers, dishes of all kinds even to baking dishes—is in general use, it is hard to realize that our grandmothers had to put up all their preserves, mostly "pound for pound," and kept them in earthen or stone jars of various shapes and sizes. Home-made beer, cider, wine and other liquid refreshments were kept in stone bottles or jugs. The ink bottles, large and small, were of this stoneware; mugs, pitchers, milk-pans, butter pots, pudding pans, platters and plates, are mentioned in the old advertisements. The soft soap, without which no household was kept properly clean, was stored in one of these jars, one in particular being in mind which in former days was considered only a little old red jar, but which in later years was recognized as an unusually fine specimen, of deep red color and graceful lines. Some crockery was imported from England, and after the China trade was opened, dishes became more plentiful, but it was many years before the use of such ware became general.

Thus it is easily seen that a pottery was a necessary industry; wagon-loads of the red soft pottery and the stone and earthen ware were sent out over the roads in all directions, even as the tin-peddler's cart of a later day.

The former has entirely disappeared, and the latter is now rarely seen. The early potters rarely stamped their work with any distinctive mark, in this section at least; but those who have been so fortunate as to examine the red, smoke-blotched ware or the red with yellow trimmings, would recognize the work again. Armstrong & Wentworth used the mark, "A & W," or later, "Armstrong & Wentworth, Norwich." One of the jugs made by this firm has the owner's name written in the clay, because he did not want to have his jug mixed up with that of anyone else. Risley's mark was usually "S. Risley."

This, in brief, is the story of the potteries of Norwich; some who read may be interested enough to look over the old jugs, jars and bottles in attics or cellars, which have been displaced by some more modern utensils, and may be rewarded by finding some token or mark which will indicate the approximate time of their making. Not every town can boast of a pottery, and so if the piece of pottery or stoneware tells its own story of having been "made in Norwich," then indeed is the finder the fortunate possessor of a specimen of one of the vanished industries of Norwich.

THE SILVERSMITHS OF NEW LONDON COUNTY

The craftsmen of a country are one of the best indications of its growth and prosperity. When New England was first settled, only the barest necessities were obtainable, and for many years old inventories revealed very humble circumstances. But as time passed and the population increased and trade with the old country became easier, the home soon showed the effects of the increasing demands. Then, as now, people of means would obtain from New York or Boston articles of superior workmanship and material, but the people in general were content to patronize a workman near home. Many fine examples of the skill of New York or Boston silversmiths may be seen in New London county, but interest in the old families of the county, and much of the silver used by them, is enhanced by a knowledge of the old gold or silversmiths of the section. Much interest was aroused by an exhibit of old silver held by the New London County Historical Society on February 8, 1912, in Slater Hall, Norwich. Many of those who attended the exhibition went home to examine their old silver, and found to their delight that they were now able to identify the maker.

Old silver has a fascination peculiarly its own—its sheen, its unmistakable touch, its shape and design, the many forms in which it appeared and the unusual ways in which it was used—each has its charm, and the joy of possession grows deeper when something is known of the craftsman who made it, or when some incident in connection with its inception is told. New London county may well be proud of the number of gold and silversmiths who appear on its records and of their work which still remains. So in this sketch of the silversmiths are linked some old families, their homes, and their workmanlike beads upon a chain of their own making.

Rene Grignon was the first goldsmith of whom anything is known in Norwich, Connecticut, and is said to have been the second in the colony; he was here as early as 1708, when he presented to the First Church of the town

a bell which was "thankfully accepted." He was received as a regular inhabitant in 1710, and in 1711 he purchased land in the southwestern part of the town; in December, 1711, he is called "Rene Grignon of Norwich, Goldsmith," and in other deeds is called "captain." He occupied a house owned by the Huntingtons, on the corner of the present North Washington and East Town streets, which has since been torn down.

Miss Perkins, in her "Old Houses of Norwich, Connecticut," writes, "Capt. Rene Grignon was a French Huguenot who came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century and joined the French settlement at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Driven from thence with the rest of the settlers by persecution, in 1691 he went to Oxford, Massachusetts, and when that French settlement was abandoned after the Indian massacre of 1696, he moved to Boston, where he was at one time 'Ancien,' or elder of the French church. In 1699 an attempt was made to re-establish the French settlement at Oxford and many of the former inhabitants returned. * * * In 1704 occurred the Deerfield massacre, and the French at Oxford, thoroughly alarmed and disheartened, again abandoned the settlement, and it was probably soon after this date that Captain Grignon came to Norwich."

He died in 1715, his wife having passed away not long before. On March 17, 1714-15, he appears on the land records of Norwich as "goldsmith," and made his will the twentieth of the same month. He gives to Capt. Richard Bushnell, one of his neighbors, his silver-hilted sword, double-barreled gun and pistols, and appoints him executor. To Daniel Deshon, a young French Huguenot in his employ, he wills "all my Gooldfmith Tools and Defire he may be bound out to fome suitable person in Boston till he arrive at the age of twenty-one years; To learn the trade of a Goldfmith and I also give him Ten pounds to be paid him when said Daniel comes of age." He gives "To my man James Barett the Time I have in him and direct my Executor to make him free as soon as I shall be Interred." He remembers Jane Jearson, alias Normandy, and bequeaths the remainder of the estate to "my dear and well-beloved friend, Mary Urenne." The inventory of the estate of "Rene Grignon, of Norwich, Gentleman," was taken March 28, 1715, and shows that besides the goldsmith trade, he carried a large variety of other goods. Among the articles enumerated were "rare jewels of gold, 316 precious stones, pearls and precious stones, bags of bloodstones and others, gold, gold dust, plate and bullion, bullion, a box of chirurgeon's instruments, taylers sheers, locks, pewter, dozen verspective glasses, wigs, hair, cambric, cotton and tow cloth, needles, thimbles, shoe buckles, leather gloves, girdles, hatbands, silk, jack knives, other kinds of knives, various kinds of spices, ivory combs, spirit vitrioll, drugs of many kinds, and numerous other articles." Also "Mrs. Grignon's apparel, £32." Besides the house and land in the western part of the town, he owned "five lotts in Voluntown." That he had a large and widespread custom is evidenced by the fact that debts were due to the estate from persons in Windham, Colchester, Lebanon, Plainfield, Ashford, Derby, New London and Groton. On the records of the New London county court are many actions for debt brought by the executor to recover the money due. His inventory recalls that of Samuel Gray of New London, and like that estate, when every-

thing was settled, there was very little left. Two pieces of silver believed to have been his work are still extant; one of them, a cup, is shown in "Early Silver of Connecticut and Its Makers," by George M. Curtis (facing page 47). His mark was "R. G." crowned, a stag (?) passant below, in a crowned shield, and, judging from these pieces, he was an excellent workman.

About the time Captain Rene Grignon was carrying on the goldsmith business in Norwich, Samuel Gray had a similar trade and store at New London. He was born in 1684, in oBston, Massachusetts, son of ——— and Susanna Gray of Boston. He married Lucy Palmes, daughter of Major Edward and Lucy (Winthrop) Palmes, and granddaughter of Governor Winthrop, but did not long survive his marriage. Hempstead records in his Diary, under date of May 25, 1713, "Mr. Small Gray Died. had been Sick a Long time." He was buried in the "Ancient Buriall Place of New London," and the "most elaborately wrought stone in the place is erected to the memory of Samuel Gray, who married Lucy, the daughter of Major Palmes. It is of purplish slate, small in size but thick, with a very skillfully carved border: "Here Lyes ye body of Mr. Samuel Gray, Aged 28 years and 7 months. Decd May ye 25th, 1713." As in the case of Capt. Grignon, what is known of his goldsmith business is learned from the inventory of the estate. For that early day, it was very valuable. Among the items were: 99 oz. of plate in 3 tankards, 3 cups, 1 spoon, 6 forks (this last an unusual item); more plate in buckles and buttons; 76 oz. of plate; 2½ oz. of gold "wanting 40 gr."; silver plate, more gold plate, chafing dish; "Gold Smith tooles and Implements with a parcel of enamel; some Gold and Silver filings with other Small tooles, with a parcel of Charcoal." Listed under "Shop Goods" appeared "blue cotton, red cotton, buckram, linen, calico, kersey, crape, muslin, broadcloth, gloves, 1000 pins, lace, fans, knives, forks, scissors, buttons, needles, brass thimbles, chocolate grater, ribbon, silver lace, beads, spices, a barrel and one-half of molasses not good," silver sarvet, pewter, etc. The total amount was $539, but the debts amounted to $405. Samuel Gray had made his will before his marriage, leaving his estate to his mother, Susanna Gray, of Boston, widow; the widow Lucy Gray appealed from this will, and the mother appointed her son "John Gray of Boston aforesaid, goldsmith," as her attorney. A settlement was reached by the mother (who seems to have received the goldsmith tools) and the widow, who later married, as second wife, Samuel Lyndes of Saybrook, Connecticut. She had no issue by either husband.

John Gray came to New London in 1713 to settle his brother Samuel's estate; married there on October 21, 1714, Mary Christophers, daughter of Richard Christophers of New London, one of the most prominent men of the town. He continued the business of his brother, having a shop of assorted wares, and pursued his trade of goldsmith. He lived only a few years after coming to New London, dying in January, 1720, at the age of twenty-eight years. He, too, was buried in the oldest cemetery in New London, where a stone still bears the inscription: "Here lies the body of Mr. John Gray, who died January ye 14th, 1720, aged twenty-eight years." The inventory of his estate included silver buttons, silver buckles, nine ounces of silver, etc. His estate was divided equally between his widow and his mother, Susanna Gray

of Boston. Among the articles set off to his mother were "The gold smiths tooles, viz: bellows, anvil, Hammers, files and Implements of various sorts all belonging to the trade," and valued at six pounds. It is from these inventories that much is learned of the tools used by a goldsmith of early times. The widow married for a second husband, in 1721, Jonathan Prentis, of New London.

The next goldsmith of whom anything is known in New London was Daniel Deshon, born about 1697. He was an apprentice of Captain Rene Grignon of Norwich, who in his will made the following provision for him: He gave "To Daniel Deshon all my Gooldfmith Tools and I Defire he may be bound out to fome suitable person in Boston till he arrive at the age of twenty one years, to learn the trade of Goldsmith. I also give him Ten pounds to be paid when said Daniel comes of age." He settled in New London, where he married Ruth, daughter of Christopher Christophers, Esq. He died in November, 1781; his wife died in 1775. Three of their sons were prominent in the War of the Revolution. Both are interred in the old burying ground in New London. The Deshon family were prominent in New London for many years, the wife, Ruth, being a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower."

Pygan Adams was born March 27, 1712, in New London, son of the Rev. Eliphalet and Lydia (Pygan) Adams of New London, and grandson of the Rev. William Adams of Dedham, Massachusetts, by his first wife, Mary Manning.

Rev. Eliphalet Adams was for many years pastor of the First Congregational Church in New London, and here his son Pygan was one of the deacons. Captain Pygan Adams held many prominent positions in his town, and represented the district in the General Assembly of the colony, most of the sessions between 1735 and 1765. He was at one time overseer of the Mohegan Indians, and one of the builders of the New London lighthouse. He is mostly mentioned as a merchant, but in a deed executed in 1736 his father called him a goldsmith, and as it is always interesting to learn something of a man from his cotemporaries, the following items are given from the "Diary of Joshua Hempstead" of New London, 1711-1758:

1735, July 9 I pd Pygan Adams 37s for 1 pr of Gold Buttons & mending the Link of the other pr & he had the old link of them I lost. (Page 290.)

1738, March 15, I went in to Town & bot 2 axes of Mr. Saltonstall & Some Plate Buttons of Pygan Adams. (Page 332.)

1744, March 24 Got my Watch mended by Pygan adams the main Spring being broke. (Page 423.)

He was perhaps one of the best craftsmen of his kind in Connecticut; a fine porringer, with the mark "P. A.," a rat-tailed spoon and tankard, owned in Lyme, and several fine spoons owned on the eastern end of Long Island, are attributed to him, as no other silversmith with these initials is known. He died in July, 1776; the Rev. Robert Hallam, D.D., was one of his descendants.

Of the goldsmith, Theophilus Burrill or Burrell, nothing is known except

what is learned from Hempstead's Diary above quoted. Under date of January 1, 1738-39, he writes: "Mond fair & Exceeding Icy Slippery. the ground is al like Glass. I was at the Town meeting and ye Choice of Taverners & Theophilus Burrell a Goldsmith aged about ( ) Died with Convulsion fitts. he belonged to Boston but hath Sojourned in Town 2 or 3 years. January 3 Burll buried." (Page 344.) Probably it was the same man who was so badly affected during that teriffic thunderstorm of August 31, 1735, of which Hempstead tells on page 293 of the Diary, when several people were killed by the lightning, and others were seriously injured "& one Burrell a Stranger in the Gallery by ye Stairs on ye East Side (of the church) were al Struck & by bleading & propper means they Recovered."

For some years after the death of Capt. Rene Grignon in 1715, no record of a goldsmith in Norwich has been noted. In 1750, Capt. Charles Whiting leased some land from Daniel Tracy, "opposite Col. Jedediah Huntington's," and here had his shop. He was born in 1725, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Bradford) Whiting, a descendant of Major William Whiting of Hartford, Connecticut, and of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1749 he married Honor, daughter of Hezekiah and Honor (Deming) Goodrich, of Wethersfield, and lived in Huntington lane. Captain Whiting died in 1765, as on August 6 of that year administration on his estate was granted to the widow, Honour Whiting. The inventory included "Spoon-punches, money scales, nest of weights, burnishers, draw plates, rings, silver seals, silver cost buttons, brass stamps, silver jewels, 17 pwt of gold," etc. His mark, or specimens of his work are not known.

Of several of the gold and silversmiths of the time, only brief glimpses are vouchsafed. One of these is Samuel Post, born February 12, 1736, in Norwich, son of Samuel and Sarah (Griswold) Post. He is said to have practised his trade in New London, but went south after the Revolutionary War, and has not been further traced. Another was a Boston silversmith stopping in New London, of whom Hempstead notes, 1758: "Jan 27 Fryd a man belonging to Boston a Silversmith a Journeyman Died of a Consumption. his name was Richardson." "Saturd 28 fair and very cold.—Richardson buryed, a wife & 1 child at Boston." (Page 698.)

William Adgate was born in Norwich in 1744, and died there in 1779; he married in 1767 his step-sister, Eunice Waterman, and lived on the Town street, now North Washington street, just above the Lowthorpe meadows, where he had his goldsmith's shop.

David Greenleaf was a goldsmith who lived in Norwich from 1761 to 1769; he was born July 13, 1737, in Bolton, Massachusetts, son of Dr. Daniel and Silence (Marsh) Greenleaf. In 1763 he married Mary Johnston, of New London North Parish, now Montville, Connecticut, daughter of Samuel Johnston of Chesterfield Society, in New London. This Mary Johnston has been called daughter of Stephen and Mary (Kinne) Johnson, and also of Ebenezer and Deborah (Champion) Johnson, but a deed from David Greenleaf and wife Mary, then living in Windham, Connecticut, in 1778, shows that she was the daughter of Samuel Johnston of New London; this family then spelled the name "Johnston," in distinction from the Johnsons.

In October, 1761, David Greenleaf of Norwich, "Gooldsmith," purchased a piece of land on the Town street, "near Christopher Leffingwell's Shop." About 1769 he moved to Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he was living in March, 1772, but soon after went to Bolton, Massachusetts; in Windham and Coventry, Connecticut, in 1778. He died in Coventry, December 13, 1800. His wife Mary died in Hartford, at the home of her son, David Greenleaf, May 1, 1814. His trade-mark was "D. Greenleaf," and articles made by him are owned in Norwich.

Samuel Noyes was born November 3, 1747, in Groton, son of William and Sybil (Whiting) Noyes. His grandfather, Deacon John Noyes, had married as second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting, so he probably learned the goldsmith's trade from his uncle, Captain Charles Whiting of Norwich. He married, in 1770, Abigail Harding, and set up his goldsmith's shop not at the Green at Norwich Town, where his uncle had located, but at "the Landing," as that portion of Norwich was called, and which by that time had begun to be settled as a business and residential section of the town. His advertisement appeared in the "Norwich Packet and the Weekly Advertiser," for September 22, 1779: "Wanted, as an Apprentice to the goldfmith and jeweller's bufiness, an active BOY, of about 14 or 15 years of age—For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL NOYES in Norwich Landing. Auguft 31, 1779."

In 1777 he bought some land in the East Society of Norwich, "at a place called Pauquetannock Village, near the Head of the Cove Called by that name," and here he lived. This locality is always a puzzle to students of Norwich history; at the time of Noyes' purchase, Poquetannock, as it is still called, was in the bounds of the town of Norwich, but in 1786 was set off to the town of Preston, and the dividing line between the town of Norwich and the part of Groton now included in Ledyard, went through the village. The Noyes family would naturally have attended the Congregational church at Long Society (still so known) on the east side of the Shetucket river, but instead they were members of the Episcopal church, as told by the following item taken from Long Society Church records: "Norwich Jany 23: 1786. This is to Certifie that Samuel Noyes Late of Norwich Deceased was at his Death and for Several Years before a professor of the Episcopal Church. Certified by John Tyler, Minister of the Episcopal Church in Norwich." This certificate was given so that the widow would not have to pay a church rate to both churches.

A gold or silversmith often worked at other trades, and it is stated that in 1775 Samuel Noyes made and repaired guns and bayonets for the light infantry. He was buried in Christ Church burying ground, and a stone bears the inscription: "In memory of Samuel Noyes, son of William Noyes, who died July 24th, 1781, in the 33d year of his age."

Probably the most prominent silversmith of his day in Norwich was Thomas Harland, who was born in England in 1753, came to New England in 1773, and appeared in Norwich, Connecticut, that same year; he married Hannah Clark, daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Leffingwell) Clark, the mother being of the old Leffingwell family. The house built and occupied

by him at Harland's corner is one of the picturesque old houses of the town. He was an experienced goldsmith, having served, according to the English custom, a long apprenticeship. At first he called himself a watch and clock maker from London; he had his shop near the store of Christopher Leffingwell, and seems to have immediately secured a large and constantly increasing trade. He advertised extensively and employed ten or twelve hands constantly. It is said that his annual output was two hundred watches and forty clocks. Clocks made by him are still in use; one of them stands in the hall in the Harland homestead. His skill as a silversmith is well demonstrated by some beautiful old pieces in possession of the family—a heavy silver ladle; a porringer, with a cover, which was unusual; spoons, large and small, with a dainty shell design on the handle. His talent was also demonstrated in another direction; when the town of Norwich wanted a fire engine, he drew plans and assisted in carrying them out.

He died in 1807, and the inventory of his estate is most interesting in the number and make of the watches, &c.; also the large number of books in his library was an unusual collection for those days, and included a large number of French works. Among his apprentices were David Greenleaf, Nathaniel Shipman, William Cleveland, grandfather of President Grover Cleveland. perhaps Joseph Carpenter, and others. Eli Terry, of clock fame, and Daniel Burnap, the clock-maker and silversmith of East Windsor, Connecticut, were also his apprentices. A descendant, Henry Harland, was a well known author, who wrote under the nom de plume of "Sidney Luska."

Jonathan Trott was born in 1734, and was a jeweler and goldsmith in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1772; in 1778 he was in business in Norwich, Connecticut, where on April 12, his son, George Washington Trott, was baptized at the First Church of that town. He also kept the tavern on Norwich Town Green, later known as the Peck tavern; he is said by the Hon. Charles Miner, a native of Norwich, but later of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to have been an ardent patriot, and one of Mr. Miner's earliest recollections was the thunder of the cannon in front of the tavern when peace was proclaimed in 1784.

In the "Connecticut Gazette" of December 18, 1783, Jonathan Trott, Innholder, of Norwich, has a notice to the effect that the meeting of the Medical Society of New London County would be postponed by adjournment till January, 1784. On the 22nd of same month he was one of the signers for a charter for the city of Norwich. Before 1790 he had removed to New London, where he died October 4, 1815, at the age of 81 years. His wife was Elizabeth Proctor, and one of his sons was named John Proctor Trott. Several pieces of his work remain to testify to his skill as a silversmith. Two of his sons, Jonathan Trott, Junior, and John Proctor Trott, followed their father's trade. Jonathan, Jr., died February 17, 1813, aged 42 years. There is said to be owned in Lyme a tea-set of the style popular about 1810, and bearing the mark, "I. T.," which was ascribed to this younger Jonathan.

John Proctor Trott was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1769, learned his trade of his father, and removed with him to New London. In 1793 John P. Trott and William Cleveland bought a parcel of land in New London, on

the street leading from the court house to the market, Cleveland selling his part in 1794 to Trott. This same year, Trott and Cleveland purchased another parcel of land. John P. Trott married, December 11, 1796, Lois Chapman, daughter of Capt. Joseph Chapman, of Norwich; both are buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery in New London. Their home stood where the Mohican Hotel now stands; in the deeds the lot was referred to as Hill's or Erving's lot. Miss Caulkins, in her "History of New London, Connecticut," published in 1852, writes: "Where the Trott mansion now stands is supposed to have been the place where stood the house of Charles Hill, fortified in the time of the Indian War. The present house was built by Samuel Fosdick, at the head of Niantic river, but taken apart, brought into town, and erected in 1786. It has been occupied by J. P. Trott, its present owner, more than half a century." In the second edition of the "History of New London," under the heading of "New London in 1860," she adds, "The Trott house, an ancient building on State street, antique and venerable in its appearance, but of post-Revolutionary date, was taken down in 1854. It stood at the corner of Meridian street, a site occupied in the infancy of the town by the house of Mr. Charles Hill, which was one of the six fortified houses of King Philip's War in 1676." Next to the Mohican Hotel, on Meridian street, is an old house with an old garden, which its occupants say was built by John P. Trott; they also say that his shop was on State street, between where Perry & Stone have their jewelry store, and the corner of Bank street, long called Keeny's corner. A considerable number of articles of silver made by him bear his mark, "JPT," in capital letters, or "JPT" in script. Trott & Cleveland advertised in 1792, and Trott & Brooks in 1798.

Robert Douglas was born in New London, in 1740, and in 1766 he advertised that his silversmith's shop was next door to Capt. Titus Hurlbut's, and that he made shoe and knee buckles, chapes and tongues, buttons, stones, crystal rings, sparks, and cyphered earrings. He died at Canterbury, Connecticut, while on his way home from Boston to New London, in 1776, while serving his country in the War of the Revolution.

John Gardiner was another goldsmith of New London; he was born October 7, 1734, in New London, Connecticut, the son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary (Adams) Gardiner, and grandson of Rev. Eliphalet Adams, and a descendant of the Gardiner family of Gardiner's Island. He probably learned the trade of his uncle, Pygan Adams; he died in 1776, and his inventory filed in 1777 includes a long list of silversmith's tools, among which were two stamps used as his trade-mark, "J: Gardner" in a rectangle. The silver cup belonging to the Berkeley Divinity School is an example of his skillful workmanship.

John Champlin was born about 1745, and had a shop in New London, which was entered by burglars in 1779 and a number of articles stolen; among them were "12 strings of gold beads; 40 pairs of silver shoe buckles and a parcel of silver knee buckles; 3 or 4 silver plated and pinchbeck knee buckles; 6 silver table spoons; 3 dozen tea spoons; 10 silver watches; a large quantity of watch chains, keys, main springs, stock buckles, stone rings, jewels, broaches, etc." When New London was burned September 6, 1781, his loss

was estimated at £104-8-5, and on November 30, 1781, he notified his old customers and others that since the destruction of his shop by the enemy he had erected a new one by his dwelling in Main street. He died June 18, 1800, a record stating that he was a goldsmith and died of dropsy at the age of 55 years. According to the land records of North Kingstown, R. I., in 1779, a Thomas Bissell, a native of the place, conveys some land, and in the deed cals himself a goldsmith, of New London, Connecticut.

John Hallam, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Latimer) Hallam, was born October 7, 1752, in New London, and died there May 7, 1800. He married (first) Mary Harris, and (second) Elizabeth Prentice. In 1773 he advertised "At his shop near the signpost, makes and sells all kinds of goldsmiths and jewellers work as cheap as can be had in this Colony." He engraved the plates for the bills of credit issued by the Colony in 1775. When New London was burned in 1781, among those who suffered "by the ravages of the British army" was John Hallam. John Hallam lost £417-10-0; a John Hallam & Benjamin Harris lost £300, and Edward and John Hallam lost £310. No specific mention is made in the inventory of his estate of tools used for the goldsmith work, but did include a large quantity of silver; two tankards, a can, a cup, two porringers, milk-pot, pepper-pot, punch ladle, sugar bowl, table and tea spoons, a soup spoon, and "1 French Fork."

Ezra Dodge, born in 1766, was one of the silversmiths who combined several occupations; in "A Short Account of the Yellow Fever as it appeared in New London in August, September and October, 1798," in the list of deaths is that of "Ezra Dodge, watch maker, clock maker, gold and silver smith, brass founder, gunsmith, locksmith, grocer, &c. &c. 32. An ingenious mechanic, good man and valuable citizen." A local record notes among the deaths, "August 29, 1798, Ezra Dodge, goldsmith, interred by the masons." Among the debts due to the estate were those of Widow Warner of Windham, William Brian of New York, and Church & Havens of New York.

John Greenleaf, born in 1778, was probably an apprentice; he also died in the yellow fever epidemic, and in the account mentioned above is "Jofeph Greenleaf, gold and filver fmith 20."

Gurdon Tracy was born in Norwich, January 18, 1767, son of Isaac Tracy, Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Rogers, of New London; he advertised as conducting a silversmith business in Norwich in 1787, but was in New London before 1791, when he purchased a small lot of land "on which his Goldsmith's Shop now stands." He also combined this business with other trades, and the following letter in regard to the clock in the tower of the new church in New London is of interest in that connection; the letter was dated at Norwich, December 1, 1790, and written by Thomas Harland of Norwich to Marvin Wait:

Sr. Being unwell I sent the Bearer to see what was amiss in your clock from whence he has just now returned. Had the person who winds the clock known where to have apply'd a few drops of oyl the difficulty would have been prevented; from whence you will see the propriety of having the clock wound up by a person who is acquainted with the business. Mr. Gurdon Tracy was at my house last week and says He would be glad to wind up and take the

whole care of it for a reasonable compensation. Should you see cause to give him the charge of it I have no doubt of his doing it to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the same time should any part of the work fail or give way I shall be every ready to wait upon you at the shortest notice.

Your most obliged humble Servant

THOMAS HARLAND.

His suggestion was acted upon, for on January 9, 1792, the society committee gave Tracy an order for forty shillings for keeping the clock in repair for one year to date. Gurdon Tracy made his will on June 22, 1792, and died July 10 or 11, 1792. He gives "or releases to my honored father, Isaac Tracy, whatever balance may be due to me from him," and the same to his brother Erastus Tracy, and the balance is given to his wife Lucy. He was buried in the "Antient Buriall Place of New London," where a stone bears the inscription, "In memory of Mr. Gurdon Tracy who died July 11, 1792, in the 26th year of his age."

The inventory of his estate, taken July 18, 1792, shows that he had a full equipment for carrying on his trade, and is here given as an illustration of the kind and variety of tools and implements used just previous to 1800. Included were an "anvil, 1 Tankard 58½ oz, 1 Can, 1 Porringer, 2 bottom stakes, 1 soup spoon punch, a child spoon punch, Swage for porringer bottoms, Stake for punch ladle, a Milk pot anvill, 5 pitching hammers, 1 Raising hammer, 1 Booging hammer, 2 forging hammers, 1 small planishing hammer, 1 small round punch, 1 salt spoon punch, 1 pr Iron screws for casting, a large vice, a smaller one, smallest, a Lathe, a large Ingot Skillet, vice tongs, flasks, hollow stamping iron, Stake, 7 hammers, 15 punches, a teaspoon punch, Ladle ditto, Sheers and sundry small things, forging tongs, plating mill, 2 bullets, a Brace Kitt, Gun brasses, Watch Engine, Drawer of Buckle patterns, a clock engine, Drills, Engravers, Burnishers, a blow-pipe, plating nippers, plyers, springs, mandrill, square and magnet, watch-making tools, a variety of small watch tools, 4 cases stakes, 2 sett of beadtools, compasses, magnifying glass, Turkey oil stone, drawer of buckle tools, vice plates, ring measure, moulds, grindstones, also shoe, knee, stock and boot buckles all of silver, silver steeltop thimbles, English buckles, horse buckles, sleeve buttons, stone jewels, gold jewels, locket, chain, seals, pennants and bows, silver bars, chrystals, hatpins, and the goldsmith's shop and land." A silver tankard nine inches high, made by "G. Tracy" of Norwich, in 1790, is now owned in Minneapolis, Minn. Gurdon Tracy's mother belonged to a well-known and wealthy New London family, which may account for his having established himself in New London.

Erastus Tracy, brother of Gurdon, was born December 31, 1768, in Norwich, where in 1790 he advertises as follows:

The fubscriber has lately opened a SHOP oppofite Capt. Jabez Perkins Store at Norwich Landing; where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH making GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER'S bufiness; thofe who pleafe to favour him with their cuftom may depend on the ftricteft attention and difpatch by their humble fervant. ERASTUS TRACY. Norwich Landing, Sept. 30, 1790.

After the death of his brother Gurdon he appears to have removed to

New London, perhaps taking his brother's shop, but did not live many years. His death occurred on August 17, 1796, and is noted as "Erastus Tracy formerly of Norwich, aged 26 years, of consumption."

Another goldsmith of New London county was John Breed, who was born November 15, 1752, in Stonington, the son of John and Silence (Grant) Breed. His relative, Gershom Breed, had business dealings with people in Colchester, which may have influenced John Breed to remove to Colchester, where he married, May 19, 1773, Lucy Bulkley, who belonged to the old and influential Bulkley family. His house stood near the meeting house in Colchester, on the Town street, which in early days was called the "Governor's road," and was the main highway leading from Hartford to New London. The Rev. Salmon Cone, for thirty-eight years minister of the First Congregational Church, was his next door neighbor. In passing through Colchester, attention is attracted by the fine broad grass plots lying between the sidewalks and the street. The highway, or Governor's road, was laid out very wide, and in 1807 the inhabitants of Colchester voted to sell some of this land, not needed for the road. In 1808 the town sold to Lucy Breed some of the land in front of her house, "near Collins' hill, so called," the line beginning at a "Large Rock at the mouth of Mutton lane, so called."

In the "Connecticut Gazette" of May 3, 1776, John Breed of Colchester advertised as a goldsmith. It is probable that in the latter years of his life he turned his attention to farming, for the inventory of his estate showed very little in the line of his trade, except his silversmith's anvil and a case of tools. He died May 2, 1803; by his will made November 11, 1798, he left all his estate to his wife Lucy Breed, including "a right in the Colchester Library, and 1500 acres of land in the town of Newton, Susquehannah." After her husband's death, Lucy lived in the house with her two handmaidens, Hannah Bunce and Nabby Hazard, whose faithful services she remembered in her will. Among other legacies she left to the town of Colchester $500 "to be applied toward building a house for the poor of the Town." The inventory of her estate included the cherished "Case of Silversmith's tools" and the silversmith's anvil. This is undoubtedly the case which was sold in 1911 to a well-known collector of old silver.

John and Lucy (Bulkley) Breed are buried in the old cemetery back of the Bacon Academy, near the Bulkley family. The inscriptions on their gravestones are as follows: "Sacred to the Memory of Mr. John Breed, who died May 2d. 1803, in the 51st year of his age." "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Lucy Breed, wife of Mr. John Breed, who died Dec. 30, 1821, aged 72 years."

Joseph Carpenter was born in Norwich in 1747, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Carpenter; as early as 1769 he was established in business as a goldsmith, in a shop belonging to his step-father, for which he paid a yearly rent. In 1772 he purchased boards and stones for "stoning the seller," and for the underpinning of a shop; in 1773 he bought stepstones, shingle nails and eight scaffold poles, so it may be assumed that it was about this date that he built the interesting building now used by Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., as a museum. In 1774 and for some years after, he paid

rent to the Rev. Benjamin Lord, for the church society, for the land "my shop stands on." After the parsonage lands are ceded to the church he received a nine hundred and ninety-nine years lease of this land, then known as lot No. 4. It is said that he occupied one side of the shop, while his brother carried on a mercantile business in the other part. The building has been very little altered, and still retains its gambrel roof and old-fashioned shutters and all the features of a shop of the olden times. His stock in trade consisted of gold necklaces, and beads, rings and stone earrings, teaspoons, smelling bottles "specktacals" or "specticls," stone nubs, bonnet pins, "torta-shell buttons," brass holberds, cristols, knee and stock buckles, watches and clocks. He also advertises in January, 1776, that he has for sale engravings of "four different views of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, &c., copied from original Paintings taken on the Spot. The price is six shillings per set for the plain engravings and eight shillings for the colored ones."

He married, in 1775, Eunice Fitch, and built the house next to the shop, where Joseph Carpenter, the third of the name, lived, occupying the old store for the general merchandise business. After the latter's death, when the old store was looked over, an interesting copper plate which had belonged to the goldsmith was found. "Wm Robinson, Sculpt" was the engraver. At the top are the words, "Arts and Sciences," a tea set, a flying cherub, a tall clock, a globe, a ship in full sail, a knife box, are among the group, while the inscription is "Joseph Carpenter, Goldfmith and Jeweller." His trade-mark seems to have been "I C" in a square, and later on "J C" in a square. He died in 1804.

His son, Charles Carpenter, who settled in Boston, Massachusetts, learned the trade from him; perhaps also Henry and Rufus Farnham were his apprentices. Henry Farnham was born in Norwich in 1773, son of Ephriam and Sarah (Hunn) Farnham or Farnum. In September, 1807, Charles Carpenter, of Boston, jeweler, sold to Rufus Farnham and Henry Farnham, both of same Boston, jewelers, his one-sixth part of the house, shop, store, and land lately occupied by his father, Joseph Carpenter, situated on the plain near the courthouse. Another apprentice may have been George Dennis, who was baptized Sept. 3, 1749, at the First Church of Norwich, the son of George and Desire (Bliss) Dennis. He advertised in Norwich in 1778, as a gold and silversmith, but little is known of him.

Another silversmith who learned his trade of Joseph Carpenter was Roswell Huntington, born in 1763, in Norwich, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Edgerton) Huntington. A family record written by Fanny Lord Rogers about 1843, about some of her relatives, including the Edgertons, states that "Sarah Edgerton married for her first husband, Ebenezer Huntington, by him she had one son. Mr. Huntington declined of consumption, went to the south for his health and died there. The son learnt the silversmith trade of Mr. Joseph Carpenter & went to Hillsborough N. Carolina." In 1784 he advertised his place of goldsmith and jeweler as opposite the store of Gen. Jedediah Huntington.

There was a Philip Huntington born Sept. 26, 1770, son of Benjamin and Mary (Carew) (Brown) Huntington. He was chosen town clerk in 1801, immediately on the death of his father, who held that position. It is said

that the town clerk's office was a small gambrel-roofed building painted red and standing close to the street. An ell was added on one side and this was used at times as a shop. A spoon with the mark "P H" has always been said to have been the work of this Philip Huntington, and he may have combined this business with that of town clerk. He died in 1825, his wife Phila Grist having died in 1806.

William Cleveland, son of Aaron and Abiah (Hyde) Cleveland, was born December 20, 1770, in Norwich; he was one of the apprentices of Thomas Harland, from whom he learned the jeweler's trade and watch and clock making. For a time he was in New London associated with John Proctor Trott under the firm name of Trott & Cleveland. He went to New York for a time but returned to Norwich, where in 1830 he bought some property of the Lord heirs; next to the house he built a small shop where he carried on the silversmith and watch business. On page 296 of Barber's "Historical Collections of Connecticut" is a view of the Norwich Town Green, in which this shop is shown. An old lady long since dead remembered the shop because of its sign, an immense wooden watch hung above the door. Many spoons made by him are owned in Norwich; his mark was an index hand in a square, the name "Cleveland" in a long rectangle, and an eagle, displayed, in a circle. He married Margaret Falley, and his son, Richard Falley Cleveland, was the father of Grover Cleveland, late President of the United States. Deacon William Cleveland later lived in Worthington and Salem, Massachusetts, and in Zanesville, Ohio, where he was associated with a Mr. Bliss. He died at Black Rock, New York, in 1837.

A William Gurley, born in Mansfield in 1764, advertised in Norwich in 1804, but evidently did not long remain.

Nathaniel Shipman was an apprentice of Thomas Harland; he was born in Norwich, May 17, 1764, son of Nathaniel Shipman and his second wife, Elizabeth Leffingwell. He set up in business for himself, and his advertisement appeared in the Norwich "Packet" for October 8, 1790:

CASH given for Old Gold & Silver, by NATHANIEL SHIPPMAN, who has for fale Clocks, Watches, & a general Assortment of Gold Smiths Work. Norwich, Sept. 1, 1790.

He became a man of considerable influence in the town, which he represented many times in the legislature; he was judge of the county court and judge of probate. He died in Norwich, July 14, 1853. Besides his silversmith work, he also made clocks, some of which are still in use in Norwich homes. He was grandfather of the late Judge Nathaniel Shipman.

Abel Brewster, born February 6, 1775, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Witter) Brewster, had a goldsmith shop on the meeting house green in Canterbury, Connecticut, where his brother, Walter Brewster, also lived. In the "Courier," published at Norwich, April 3, 1799, J. Huntington & Co. advertise among other things, "Table and Tea Spoons made to any pattern by Abel Brewster of Canterbury, may be had of Huntington & Co., also orders for any kind of Goldsmith and Jewellry Articles left with them will be executed by faid Brewster with neatness and dispatch. Norwich Port, March 26, 1799."

In November, 1804, he seems to have set up his shop in Norwich Landing, and advertises that he is now selling for the most reasonable prices in cash or approved notes, a variety of warranted middling and low prized watches, chains, seals, keys, warranted silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; sugar tongs, silver thimbles, a variety of fashionable gold ear rings, knobs, lockets, bosom pins, and finger rings; warranted gold necklaces of superior quality; ladies' and gentlemen's morocco pocket books; pen knives, most kinds of watch materials and a variety of other articles in his line. "N.B. All kinds of Watches repaired with the utmost punctuality and dispatch. Cash and the highest price given for old gold and silver." On February 27, 1805, he advertises, "A SUCCESSOR WANTED—ABEL BREWSTER. Finding the care necessary in his business too great for the present state of his health, offers to dispose of his whole stock in Business, consisting of Watches, Furnishing Materials, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Work, Tools, &c, &c. He thinks the call highly worthy the attention of some Gentleman of the profession. Also for sale, the house, shop and garden formerly occupied by him and beautifully situated on Canterbury Green." In "The Courier" of April 3, 1805, he announces that "Having disposed of his business to Messrs Judah Hart and Alvin Wilcox, he requests all persons indebted to him (whose debts have become due) to make immediate payment without further notice." He died in 1807, and the inventory of his estate included a small house and lot "in Swallowall" (now Franklin Square) in Norwich.

The day of the old-time gold or silversmith had nearly passed; much of the work was now done by machinery, and while spoons still continued to be occasionally made, yet seldom has a good specimen been found in this section of later-day work.

Judah Hart was born in New Britain, in 1777; began business in Middletown in 1800, and was in partnership with Charles Brewer, and in 1803 with Jonathan Bliss. In March or April, 1805, with Alvan Wilcox, he purchased the business of Abel Brewster, in Norwich, Connecticut; and on April 30, 1805, they advertise for sale a number of second-hand clocks, watches, jeweler's and silversmith's tools. Many spoons bearing the mark of "H & W," with an index hand, are in use in Norwich. In 1809 Wilcox sold his share to Hart, who then used the index hand, and the letters "J. Hart." "Hart & Wilcox" had also been used as the firm's trade-mark. In 1815, Judah Hart bought some land in Norwich, on Franklin Square, which in 1816 he sold to Thomas C. Coit and Elisha H. Mansfield. He then seems to have been for a time in Griswold, Connecticut, and later removed to Brownsville, Ohio.

The Alvan Wilcox who was associated for a few years with Judah Hart in Norwich, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1783. In 1824 he was living in New Haven, Connecticut, and his shop was on the southwest corner of Church and Chapel streets, where a number of early silversmiths were located before his day. The evolution of the business is shown by the fact that in 1841 he is called a silver worker; in 1850 a gold and silver thimble and spectacle maker, and in 1857 a silver-plater. He died in 1865.

Eliphaz Hart, a younger brother of Judah Hart, born in 1789, in New Britain, Connecticut, learned the trade of his brother, Judah; spoons having the mark of E. Hart are in existence, but he probably did not continue in the business for long. He died in Norwich, in the suburb known as Greeneville, in 1866.

The firm of Coit & Mansfield, which in 1816 bought out the business of Judah Hart, carried a much different stock of goods from the previous owner; in April of that year they advertise that they have just received and offer for sale, "a good assortment of Military Goods viz Elegant silver and gilt epauletts; silver Lace; gold and silver cord; tinsel do; elegant gold and gilt Hat Loops; Sword Knots; do Hangers; horseman's brass mounted Swords; artillery do; Pistols; Plumes; Feathers; Stocks; Cockades; Red Cord for trimming pantaloons etc. They expect in a few days an assortment of very nice military Guns Likewise for sale English and French watches (which will come low & warranted); elegant gilt Watch Chains; Seals & Keys; Silk Chains; Knives; Beads; Spoons; and Jewellry as usual." This stock was laid in evidently in response to the demand for such articles following the War of 1812. If one doubted as to whom or where such goods could be sold, the following might be the answer. At a town meeting held in Norwich September 15, 1814, "Whereas from the great number of Merchant ships which are laid up in this Harbour, the Contiguity of three Publick Vessels of War, (one of which is peculiarly an Object of the enemy's wishes) the great number of Cotton, Woolen, Flour and other valuable Manufactories; a public arsenal, and divers ship yards, Together with the peculiar local situation of this City, and its Adjacent Villages and districts at the head of Navigation on the River, the same are eminently in danger, assailable by the Enemy and Subject (unless personally defended) to his threatened waste and Destruction, And Whereas if an invasion were renewed at the Eastern end of the Sound, it would be doubtless so conducted as to leave no hope that a military force could be spared from the New London station for our defence And from the suden manner in which a descent of the Enemy may be made, the work of Outrage & Destruction may be completed before the militia of the Adjacent territory can be brought to the defence of the State, while the encreasing strength of New York (by rendering hopeless an attack there) and the advanced season of the year, renders our situation daily more critical & alarming disquieted as we are with general terror & anxiety," the petitioners requested His Excellency the commander-in-chief and the officers of this military district to send two thousand of the military forces of the State to be stationed in or near this city. Some spoons owned in Norwich have the mark "C. M." with the index hand used by Hart & Wilcox.

Thomas Chester Coit, one of the partners, belonged to the old Coit family of Norwich, where he was born in 1791; he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen years, and was in the silversmith business in Norwich for fourteen years; later he moved to Natchez, Miss., and died in New York.

Elisha Hyde Mansfield, the other partner, was born in Norwich in 1795, died in Norwich, married Sally Davison, and named one of his sons Chester Coit Mansfield. He was a son of William and Hannah (Hyde) Mansfield,

and the old house known as the Mansfield house stood on the original home lot of the Hydes.

After 1800, the persons who worked at all at the old silversmith's trade made little but spoons, but had manufactured articles for sale.

Roswell Walstein Roath was born in Norwich, in 1805, the son of Roswell and Eunice (Tyler) Roath, and grandson of the Rev. John Tyler. In the "Courier" of October 25, 1826, he advertised that he had just returned from New York and had for sale "Watches, Jewellry & Fancy Hardware, fifes, clarionets, spectacles &c." His store was on the corner of Main and Shetucket streets, where later Kinney and then Parlin kept a similar store. Roswell W. Roath removed with two sons to Denver, Colorado, where they all died.

Thomas Kinney had this location at a later date, and one elderly lady of the town remembered it as the place where she used to buy a thimble-full of beads for a cent. Samples of his work as a silversmith are seen, with his mark of "T. K." S. R. Parlin occupied, it is said, this corner, before he moved to the opposite corner. His mark was "S. R. Parlin—Pure Coin."

Elisha Tracy Huntington, born 1817, died 1859, married Malvina, daughter of Dr. Thomas Goswell; he is called "a jeweller." His brother married a daughter of Thomas Kinney. His store was on the corner now occupied by the Norwich Savings Society, and which was afterwards occupied by a Mr. Faulkner and still later by S. R. Parlin. This store is of interest as the inn where General Washington rested on the night of June 30, 1775. It has been taken down in recent years to make way for the new building erected by the Norwich Savings Society.

This completes, so far as is known, the workers in gold and silver in Norwich and vicinity. Many fine examples of the work of the old gold and silversmiths are cherished in this part of Connecticut, and the beauty of finish, delicacy of work and the graceful forms, make one sigh again for the vanished days when the craftsman loved his work and gave to it of his best.

There were a few silversmiths who carried on that business in Preston and Stonington, Connecticut.

John Avery, born December 6, 1732, died July 23, 1794, in Preston, was a son of John and Anna (Stanton) Avery, both from old families of New London and Stonington. He was a farmer and goldsmith, having taken up the latter trade at a comparatively late period in life, on account of a partial failure of his health. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity, as illustrated by the fact that he studied out and carried into effect the entire process of making a brass-wheeled clock without ever having learned the trade. In addition to his farming work, he carried on quite an extensive business in manufacturing clocks, silver shoe buckles, knee buckles, silver spoons and gold beads, employing, it is said, at times as many as seven journeymen and apprentices. Four of his sons, John, Jr., Samuel, William and Robert, learned of him the goldsmith's trade. Clocks made by him are still seen, also spoons, beads, etc. When the Revolutionary War broke out, being in poor health and having a growing family, he could not go, but procured a substitute, and served on various committees at home. Two of his sons, John and Samuel, in company with many other young men from Preston and the neighboring

towns, were on their way to the fort in Groton when it was captured by the British in September, 1781.

Among the goldsmith's tools included in his inventory was one not heretofore named, viz. "7 Love whirls and arbors." His trade mark was "I. A." in a small square, and some spoons made by him have a little rose (?) ornament where the handle is joined to the bowl. An old account book belonging to him and beginning March 14, 1762, has an interesting list of articles made or repaired by him. The number of silver dollars brought to be made into spoons, and clocks to be mended, was rather surprising, for Avery lived some distance in the country on Avery (now called Preston) Plains. The house where he lived and had his shop is still standing.

John Avery, son of the above, worked with his father at the trade of silversmith and clock maker, but little is known of his work; he was born in 1755, and died in 1815. Samuel Avery, another son, also learned the trade of silversmith, but seems to have turned his attention more to other things, and was the inventor of a nail-cutting machine. He was born in 1760 and died in 1836. Of William Avery, another son, litle is known of him as a worker in gold and silver; probably all articles made in the father's shop bore the father's trade-mark, though perhaps made by one of the sons. Of Robert Stanton Avery, another son, born in 1771, died in 1846, more is known. He lived and died in the house in which he was born, situated on the east side of Avery's Plains, in Preston. Some examples of his handiwork in gold and silver are now in the possession of descendants. A story is told of six tablestones made by him; one day "Granny Treat" Brewster, so-called because her maiden name was Treat, brought to the shop six Spanish silver dollars to be made into spoons for her granddaughters. She had the spoons marked "D. B." (Dorothy Brewster), and gave two spoons each to her three granddaughters. Robert made the spoons under his father's directions, and when they were finished he placed them in his hatband, stem down, and rode off on horseback to deliver them. In the course of time, Robert married one of the granddaughters, and so two of the spoons came back; then on her death, he married another of the grandaughters, and two more came back. At the old-fashioned supper of bread and milk or mush and milk, if any other spoon was handed to Robert, he would say, "Oh, I want one of my own spoons!" One of these particular spoons is in a Norwich home, while others are in Ledyard.

After his father's death, Robert gave up the silversmith business and devoted himself to farming; he became a successful breeder of blooded stock, and his herd of deep-red cattle was one of the finest anywhere around. He also engaged in wool-growing and had a large flock of sheep. He was captain of the militia company and justice of the peace; is said to have been the first man in the town to use a cast iron plow and to own a wagon, and held many public offices.

Daniel Billings was a goldsmith who was in business in Poquetannock Village in 1795, as learned from an old account book owned by Isaac Greer of that place. Little is known of him, but spoons with the mark "D. Billings" are in the possession of some whose grandparents lived in Poquetannock, on

PINEHURST, NORWICH.

CHATEAU DE CHAVANIAC-LAFAYETTE, BIRTHPLACE OF MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, PURCHASED BY A GROUP OF AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN TO BE A FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL MUSEUM, OR "FRENCH MOUNT VERNON."

the line between the present town of Ledyard and the town of Preston.

Another worker, Christopher Gallup, born June 22, 1764, in North Groton (now Ledyard), Connecticut, was the son of Col. Nathan Gallup, a brave soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Sarah Giddings. He died July 30, 1849. The house where he lived in Ledyard is still standing, in good repair, and the room in which he used to work at his silversmith's trade is pointed out by his descendants. His mark was "C. G.," and from the quality of the work on these spoons it is more than probable that he made other articles, but so far none have been identified.

In Stonington, Connecticut, a David Main, born 1752, died 1843, perhaps the son of Jeremiah and Thankful (Brown) Main, was called a gold or silversmith, but his work is not known.

There were three of the Stanton name who lived in Stonington, and there pursued the calling of a silversmith. Enoch Stanton was born in 1745, and perished at the massacre of Fort Griswold, in September, 1781. He held the rank of lieutenant, and on April 8, 1783, his widow sent the following to Captain William Latham: "Sir, please to send me by the bearer hereof, Mr. Zebulon Stanton, the sum of Fifty pounds of my deceased husband (Lieut. Enoch Stanton's) wages for his service in Fort Griswold and his receipt shall discharge you from the same. (Signed) Wait Stanton." He left a widow and seven small children, the oldest about twelve years old.

His brother, Zebulon Stanton, was born in 1753 and died in 1828; the house which he built about 1776 faces the Park, and the beautiful spreading elms before it testify to its age. The house is large, and the ell at the right, with its two large show windows full of small panes of glass, was formerly the shop where he worked at his trade. Spoons made by him, with his mark, "Z. S.," are owned by Stonington people.

A Daniel Stanton was a silversmith in Stonington, but which Daniel is not definitely settled. His mark, "D. Stanton," would indicate a later date than the two above mentioned. Daniel, brother of Enoch and Zebulon Stanton, perished at the massacre of Fort Griswold, but a Daniel, son of Daniel and Mary (Eldridge) Stanton, was also in the fort at that time, was wounded, but recovered, and died in later years.

PINEHURST

Two hundred and fifty years ago, when colonists were seeking homes in the land called by them New England in memory of the England which they had left, a company of men purchased a tract of land "nine miles square," "lying and being at Moheagan," in the Colony of Connecticut.

Few as yet were the settlements in the colony. Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield were established in the Connecticut Valley between 1633 and 1636, and Saybrook, at the mouth of the river, in 1635; in the western section, New Haven was founded in 1638; while in the eastern part a grant had been made to Mr. Winthrop in 1644 for "a plantation at or near Pequod"; this plantation became in time the present town of New London. The nine miles square which the white men bought in 1659 of their red brothers, "Onkos, Owaneco, Attanwanhood, Sachems of Mohegan," was situated fourteen miles

north of the Pequot plantation, in the midst of the Mohegan territory. It was a fertile, well watered region; the Great river, called also Monheag or Pequot river (now the Thames); the Yantic, with its beautiful falls; the Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers—all flowed through the country. The waters teemed with an abundance of bass, shad, trout, and other varieties of fish. Shell-fish, such as clams, oysters and lobsters, were plenty; water-fowl made their homes in the ponds and marshes; while wild turkeys, quail, partridge and other game birds were common. Dense forests gave protection to numerous wild animals; in the forests the underbrush was frequently cleared away by fires started for that purpose by the Indians, while faint paths, traversed in single file by wild man and wilder beast, led through them here and there to the Indian lands lying to the north and west, which in after years became the towns of Lebanon, Windham and Plainfield. At certain seasons of the year the Indians came to the Great river to fish, hunt, or gather the fruit of the wild plum.

Such was the tract of land named by its owners Norwich, at the time of its purchase from the Indians. Some of the new proprietors came from New London, some from Saybrook, while a few were from still more distant settlements. There were no roads over which to convey their families and household effects; to try to make their way by the Indian trails would have been difficult and dangerous; but transportation by water from Saybrook and New London was easily effected. Uncas, the Mohegan Sachem, had shown himself very friendly to the whites who had befriended him in his difficulties with the Narragansetts. What more likely than that he himself should have directed their course up the Great river, past his fort at Shantok Point, where he had been relieved by one of the newcomers, up to the head of the river, on past the steep hills whose woods in many places crept down to the edge of the water, where now lies the fair city of Norwich, up the Yantic Cove to the Indians' landing place, below the falls. Not only would this be the easiest and most obvious way, but the numerous references in the early land deeds to the Indian Landing Place, and the old landing place, show it to have been the way commonly used. In the beginning, a house lot with pasture land adjoining or lying nearby was assigned to each settler. A road was cleared, and the lots were laid out on it from the Reynolds house (which is still in the possession of the Reynolds family) to Yantic bridge.

All the rest of the "nine miles square" was held in common by the proprietors, and was known as common or undivided land. A mill for grinding corn was one of the first necessities of a new settlement; and the earliest town act of which any record has been found is dated December 11, 1660, and is the renewal of a contract said to have been made at Saybrook between the "Town of Moheagan" on the one hand and John Elderkin on the other, concerning the erection of a mill. Elderkin agreed to pay a forfeit if the mill at Norwich was not completed by November 1st, 1661. He was a millwright and carpenter and is traced from Lynn, Massachusetts, down to Providence, Rhode Island, to New London, Connecticut, and finally to Norwich, where he ended his days. In each place he built mills, churches and houses, and many inducements were offered to persuade him to locate in new settlements.

The mill at Norwich was first erected at No-man's Acre, above the Yantic Falls, but was soon removed to a site below the Falls.

A home-lot had been assigned to Elderkin on the Town street with the other families, but this lot not being convenient to his business, he was granted a place by the mill. Today the spring still gushes forth the pure water which made it noteworthy in the olden time. Elderkin's Mill, "the valley near the mill in which the Spring is," "the deep valley that goeth down to Goodman Elderkin's house," and the "island before his house at the Mill Falls" are all mentioned in early deeds.

For nearly a year the pioneers were employed in erecting shelters for their families, putting up walls and fences and preparing for planting; but by 1661 they were in better condition and needed more land for crops and pasturage, so in April of that year the division of some of the land held in common was made. This was long known as the "First Division Land." In this distribution was included the Little Plain, so called in distinction from the Great Plain in the southern part of the town. Among the allotments was one to Lieut. Thomas Tracy of a parcel of land in the "Little Plaine by the Indian Burieing Place."

When the purchasers of Norwich came to their new home they found up on the hill near the landing-place, a "place of Indian Graves." There was no reservation of the spot included in the deed from the Indians, nor, so far as is known, was it ever secured to them in any legal way, yet some understanding or tacit agreement must have existed, for their right of interment was not questioned, and when Lieutenant Tracy's allotment was found to encroach on this place, another parcel was substituted for part of it—"Eight acres of pasture land given by the town in way of exchange for land in the little plaine (viz) the Indian Burying place." The "Indians' Land," and the "Indians' Burying Place," are frequently mentioned in the old deeds. This spot is familiar at the present day as the small enclosure within which stands the Uncas Monument and a few graves; but formerly the burying place covered a much larger area. The land adjacent to the Falls and on the Little Plain was a favorite resort of the Indians, of whom traces were found for many years. Deposits of arrow-heads were found on the brow of the hill above the Yantic Cove; in 1859, Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman stated that "for many years he had received from Mr. Angel Stead what he terms 'a crop of arrow-heads' gathered annually in his gardening on the plain between the landing and up-town." Miss Caulkins says, in connection with the house built by Major Whiting and afterwards owned by Captain Dunham, that "the ground plot included the ancient Indian cemetery and sixteen acres of land running down to the neighborhood of Lathrop's Mills. In preparing for the foundation of this house, a gigantic Indian skeleton was exhumed, and many rude stone tools and arrow-heads were thrown up." (This is now the site of the house of Mr. F. L. Osgood.)

De Forest, in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut," writes that when an Indian was buried, implements of war and hunting were placed by his side in the grave, and dishes for food, for the use of the disembodied spirit. In digging for a sewer on Sachem street in recent years, human bones

and a skull, supposed to be Indian, were thrown up by the workmen. Only the dead of the royal line were brought here for sepulture. In view of the earnest efforts made not long ago by the descendants of the Mohegan Indians to establish their claim to the land in the vicinity of the Indian Graves, these glimpses of the way in which the original proprietors regarded it is interesting. No interment has been made for many years. Barber, in his "Connecticut History Collections," writes that in 1826, when a descendant of Uncas was buried there, "Mrs. Calvin Goddard, in whose immediate vicinity the burial yard lies, invited the tribe, a score or two, to partake of a collation."

Although Lieut. Thomas Tracy received eight acres of land in another place by way of exchange, yet he was allowed to retain part of the original allotment; among his lands recorded in the Book of Grants appears the following: "Six & one half acres of upland more or less, in the little plaine by the Indian Graves, abutting Indian land westerly sixty-four rods—abutting land of John Elderkin Southerly to the brow of the hill eighteen rods—abutting easterly on the highway sixty-three rods—abutting Northerly on Land of John Olmstead eighteen rods; part of his first Division Land. Laid out Aprill 1661." This piece was nearly rectangular, being eighteen rods in width, sixty-four rods on the western side and sixty-three on the eastern. To John Elderkin was granted forty acres on the southerly side of Little Plaine side-hills, abutting Lieutenant Tracy's land on the north; in 1665 he had another grant of twenty-six acres on the "southward side of Little Plaine." In this grant the Indians' right is also respected, and incidentally the former grant to Tracy is mentioned. Elderkin's twenty-six acres is described as bounded "Easterly on Land formerly belonging to Lieut. Thomas Tracy—seventy-six rods on the brow of the hill. The Indians to have liberty to pass & Repass from the Cove up the hollow to their Burying Place and also to have liberty to Cutt and make use of the wood halfe the waye down the hill all along the land formerly belonging to Lievt. Thomas Tracy And not to be molested." In the settlement of Lieutenant Tracy's estate, the six and one-half acres by the Indian Graves was given in 1692 to his son Samuel, but Samuel dying in 1693, without heirs, it fell to his brother, Daniel Tracy, then to Daniel Tracy, Junior, in whose possession it remained till his death in 1771; it was then placed in the inventory as "Six acres of land at the Indian Graves, at £18 an acre, amounting to £108." In the division of the estate this parcel of land was set out to the son, Samuel Tracy, and was listed at £192, which was quite an increase in value. Land was plenty in those early days, and many of the original home-lots and grants contained much more than the nominal measurement; in February, 1773, Samuel Tracy sold to his sister's children, Samuel and Hannah Huntington, "About Nine acres on Little Plain at or near the Indian Graves—abutting on Col. Simon Lothrop's land," and still had a small piece left, as will be seen. Meanwhile, Col. Simon Lothrop had been acquiring the Elderkin holdings, including the mill, dwelling-house and island near it, and in 1736 the last piece of Elderkin property in this vicinity was purchased by him; in July, 1773, he conveyed to his son, Elijah Lothrop, the tract adjoining the Tracy lot.

In the first years of the settlement of the town, the inhabitants were tillers of the soil, but with the passing of the years and a better knowledge of the country, the natural advantages of their situation were recognized and business was extended in various directions. For a long period the principal part of the settlement was in the neighborhood of Norwich Town Green, the Town Plot, as it was designated. The busiest part of the Norwich of the present day was long known as the East Sheep-walk, and consisted of nine hundred acres, belonging to the dwellers of the eastern section of the town and was used for pasturing cattle. The Indian Landing Place was the one in common use till 1684, when the town voted to lay out land for a public landing at the mouth of Yantic Cove, and have a suitable highway connect with it. Thereafter this was known as the Landing Place, or, in common parlance, the Landing, which term is still used by old residents.

Mill-lane (now Lafayette street) was the regular road to the landing place and mill; the side road leading down to the little plain being a pent, or closed way, with bars. In 1670 it was ordered that "if any person shall pass with horse or cattle over the general fence and so come through the Little Plain to or from the town, he shall pay a fine of 5 shillings."

One of the old-time stories was that of the deaf old man who used to ask, "Is your father at home or gone to the Landing, hey?" The "Old Landing Place" was the term used to designate the one first used. As building and traffic increased, a better road was needed; in 1740 some of the inhabitants petitioned that a convenient highway might be opened to the Landing, in place of the two pent highways then in use. Although the petition was refused at that time, yet a few years later the closed highways were opened and two roads were laid out, one on the east and the other on the west side of the central hill, variously called Waequaw's Hill, Fort Hill, Rocky, Savin, and now Jail Hill. This western road was given in the "District of Highways at Chelsea" in December, 1752, as "beginning at the water, south from ye westerly corner of Daniel Tracy Jr's house at the Landing place, thence a straight line to the southeast corner of Daniel Tracy's land where the highway goes Cross Wawecos Hill, thence by Daniel Tracy's land and land of John Bliss—thence a straight line to the Parting of the Paths on the Little Plaine at Oliver Arnold's corner." The West Road, as it was called for many years, practically coincided with the present Washington street. Up to 1780 there were many houses at the Town plot and at the Landing or Chelsea Society; the first church built by the Episcopalians was erected on the site of the present Christ Church; but northward on the West Road there were no houses to the head of the plain till Elijah Lothrop, Junior, built a house on the land "lying in Chelfea Society in said Norwich Northward from the Church on the Westerly side of the highway," which his father had given him in 1775. This house originally stood where the Lee house now stands, to the south of the Tracy land. About this time, Hannah Huntington, who had married the Rev. Eliphalet Lyman, of Woodstock, laid out the land purchased of her uncle Samuel Tracy, and sold it in parcels suitable for building lots, which were described as "lying on the west side of the

West Road leading from Norwich Town plat to the Landing place in said Norwich."

Major Ebenezer Whiting was the first purchaser of a lot, in April, 1780; said lot butted "westerly on Land Supposed to be the Indian Burying place;" this would seem to indicate that the burying place was seldom visited, and that the location of graves was uncertain. Here Major Whiting built his house, which after his death was bought by Captain Daniel Dunham; later on it was owned by Calvin Goddard, and is now owned by Mr. F. L. Osgood. The lot adjoining Major Whiting's was taken by Daniel Rodman, but he may not have built a dwelling house. In the same month (June, 1781), Samuel Woodbridge bought the lot south of Rodman's and here erected a house in what, as Miss Caulkins writes, "was then considered a wild and secluded spot, but exceedingly beautiful in situation; a contemporary notice speaks of it 'as an excellent place for rural retirement.'"

The same time that Rodman and Woodbridge bought their lots, Thomas Mumford purchased the one south and in 1787 the lot passed into the hands of Dan & Eliz. Huntington of Woodbridge, but did not build a house. (He afterwards lived in the house on Broadway, now owned by Mrs. Priscilla Adams.) Thus till after 1799 the only houses above the church on the West road were those of Elijah Lothrop, Samuel Woodbridge and Major Whiting. They were fine houses for those days, situated in a beutiful locality and occupied by influential citizens. But a different element was introduced in 1799.

For many years after the settlement of the town there were few needy persons; only two or three required assistance during a year, and these were cared for by the selectmen. At a later date the poor were placed with those who would take them at the lowest terms. As the town grew, the number of poor people increased and more room was necessary. At a town meeting held December 26, 1798, it was voted that a committee should be appointed "to examine whether there is not some more suitable place for a Poor House than that now fixed upon & whether if such a place be found, it will be expedient to cause a poorhouse to be erected there providing it can be done without any further expense to the Town than what is contained in the Contract already made by the Committee for building the Poor House and to report at the next Meeting." At the meeting held April 11, 1799, it was voted that the selectmen should be authorized on behalf of the town "to make such agreements with Mr. Samuel Woodbridge and the contractor for building a poorhouse, as they shall think reasonable relative to removing the poorhouse to the lots owned by said Woodbridge and Ebenezer Erastus Huntington southerly and adjoining the old church lot in Chelesa and relative to an exchange of the Land where the poorhouse now stands for the land proper to place the poorhouse on." But a different arrangement was effected. Samuel Tracy, of the fourth generation, at the time of his death in 1798 still owned a portion of the grant in the Little Plain which had been made to Lieut. Thomas Tracy in 1661; in the division of his estate, "The Land at Indian Graves where the Poorhouse is building" valued at £40 18s 6d, was set off on April 17, 1799, to Ebenezer Tracy, the second son, and on May 9,

1799, "Ebenezer Tracy of Middletown, Connecticut, Physician and Surgeon, sold to the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich for $137.50 a certain tract of Land lying in Chelsea Society in Norwich aforesaid, on the west road leading from the Court House to the Landing on the Littale Plain so called, Containing One acre and Sixty rods and is butted and bounded as follows viz: Beginning at the Southeasterly corner of a Lot of Land belonging to Daniel Huntington at the Public Highway; thence South West—to the brow of the hill next to the Cove; thence South East—to the Public Highway aforesaid; thence North East nine rods; Thence on the line of the highway as it now runs to the First corner, and is the same lot of land set out to me in the division of my Honored Father Samuel Tracy Esq. Deceased, Estate." So in 1799 the last portion of the grant in the Little Plain by the Indian Graves passed out of the Tracy ownership. Here the poorhouse was builded, and in 1806, in compliance with the law, a workhouse was erected near it. For twenty years these buildings stood here. During this period the neighborhood changed greatly. As has been said, the grist-mill was situated below the Falls; the waterfall at this place was considered one of the most interesting natural curiosities of the region, and is described in Barber's "Historical Collections," published in 1836: "The bed of the river consists of a solid rock, having a perpendicular height of ten or twelve feet, over which the whole body of water falls in an entire sheet upon a bed of rocks below. The river here is compressed into a very narrow channel, the banks consisting of solid rocks. For a distance of 15 or 20 rods, the channel or bed of the river has a gradual descent, is crooked and covered with pointed rocks. The rock forming the bed of the river at the bottom of the perpendicular falls, is curiously excavated, some of the cavities being five or six feet deep, from the constant pouring of the water for a succession of ages. At the bottom of the falls there is the broad basin of the cove, where the enraged and agitated element resumes its usual smoothness and placidity, and the whole scenery about these falls is uncommonly beautiful and picturesque."

Since the diversion of the water for the mills, it is only in the time of the spring floods that glimpses of its former grandeur and beauty are seen. Col. Simon Lathrop carried on the business of the grist mill and was succeeded by his son Elijah, who with his brother Simon added an oil mill in 1778. During the Revolutionary War, iron-wire and nails were also manufactured here, but for many years the Falls region had only two or three mills and the dwelling house of Elijah Lathrop, Sr.

At last, however, the commercial value of the site was recognized, the old Lathrop house, the grist and oil mills, with the old distillery and tannery with the land adjoining were purchased by a company consisting of men from out of town. The West Road, being not far from the mill sites, was sought for residences. Calvin Goddard, one of the company, purchased the Dunham house; William Williams bought the Teel house, now the residence of Dr. Howe; about 1808, Theodore Barrell had built a house across the road from the Lathrop home; this became the property of William P. Greene, another of the company. The Elijah Lathrop house and lot of 25 acres had been purchased in 1809 by Mr. John Vernett, who had it removed farther

down the street, where it still stands, the second house above Christ Church. Mr. Vernett then erected a fine new house on the old site, and planned for many improvements, but financial losses compelled the sale of the place, which was bought by Benjamin Lee in 1811. This house remains nearly the same, with the exception of the veranda added in recent years. It is said that the double row of trees which at present serves as a driveway to the barn of the Tyler place was planted to screen the aristocratic mansion from the Almshouse. The Woodbridge property had been purchased in 1811 by Richard Adams, a gentleman from Essequobo, who had visited in Norwich when a lad; Adams also bought the Huntington lot, which lay between him and the Almshouse and which had been sold to Bela Peck in the settlement of Huntington's estate.

In the meantime the Almshouse had become inadequate to the demands made on it, and at a town meeting held April 30, 1819, it was voted that "a committee of five persons be appointed to sell the land on which the present Alms House stands with the buildings on the best terms which may offer. And to purchase another tract of land about twenty acres for the purpose of erecting a New Almshouse thereon of sufficient size and dimentions to accommodate all the poor of said town." This was accordingly done and the same year a new almshouse was erected on the present site. On November 23rd, 1819, Bela Peck, Charles P. Huntington, John L. Buswell, and Francis Asher Perkins, a committee of the town of Norwich, by virtue of a vote authorizing them "to sell the land on which the (then) present Almshouse & Workhouse stand, together with the buildings," for $860 conveyed to Charles Bowen, "in part of his Contract for building the new Almshouse, a certain piece of Land being in Chelsea Society in Norwich aforesaid on the west road leading from the Court House to the Landing, on the Little Plain (so called) Containing One acre & Fifty five rods—and is the same land conveyed to the Town of Norwich by Dr. Ebenezer Tracy of Middletown, Conn., —it being our intention to convey all the land bought of said Tracy (Excepting that part which has been laid out on the Main Street for a highway) together with the buildings and appurtenances thereon standing." The following April, Bowen sold to Richard Adams, who owned the adjoining property, this "tract of land Situated in Norwich on the west road leading from the Court House to the Landing, Containing One acre and fifty-five rods or thereabouts and is the same which was conveyed to said Bowen by the Town of Norwich," the consideration being $500. Among those whom the manufacturing facilities attracted to the Falls district was William C. Gilman, of Boston, who established here a naillery in 1813; later he became one of the members of the Thames Manufacturing Company. On his marriage with Eliza Coit, daughter of Daniel Lathrop Coit, he lived for a time in the Barrell house, with the Lees across the road for neighbors; in November, 1823, Mr. Gilman purchased from Richard Adams, for $600, "a parcel of land on the west road from the Town to Chelsea Landing, near the Mansion House of said Adams;—beginning at a post now erected at the corner of said Lot on the Highway—thence Southwest—thence Southeast—to the line of the west road; the last courses abutting on land of the Thames M'f'g

Company; thence by the west road to the first bound,—containing about Two and one half acres and includes all the land conveyed to sd Adams by a deed from Charles Bowen and including about One acre of the land conveyed to sd Adams by Bela Peck, Esq., directly north of said Bowen Lot."

Here Mr. Gilman built a house which stood near the street nearly opposite the house now occupied by General William A. Aiken. It is said that it was the first house built of new lumber on which the carpenters had worked for a long time; owing to the War of 1812, and the economies ensuing, old lumber had of necessity been used in building and repairing. Cherry trees were planted in front of the house, and a well was in the corner by the street. As the ground sloped more sharply in the rear of the house, an open basement was made. The house had many conveniences unusual at that day, among them being a bathtub, which, however, had to be in the basement on account of the water supply. The water from a spring on an elevation across the road had a sufficient fall to furnish an ample supply for the large tank. Madam Gilman took great pleasure in her garden, which was enlarged in 1837 by the purchase from the Norwich and New York Manufacturing Company of a parcel of land adjoining the rear of the Gilman yard. This tract was described as "Beginning at a corner of the fence on Yantic Street so called, at the easterly side of the road and in the rear of land belonging to Richard Adams, Esq. thence up the Hill in the line of the picket fence to land of said Adams, thence following the line of said Adams to land conveyed by said Adams to William C. and Eliza Gilman, thence by said Gilman's line to the Road and thence by the Road in the line of the present fence or wall to the place of beginning; said lot being part of the land conveyed by the heirs of Elijah Lathrop to the Thames M'f'g Co. and by them to the present grantors." This land was part of one of John Elderkin's grants which had been purchased by Col. Simon Lathrop, and conveyed by him to his son Elijah, who in his will dated 1808 gave "To son Simon for the support of my negro woman Beulah, all my land from the south line of Thomas Fanning's Esq. tan house lot to the poorhouse; if he refuses or Beulah dies before it is all used—it is to go to the support of my son Lynde, then to Lynde's two children by present wife, Grover and Abbe." In the inventory is the "Land from the Poorhouse toward the mills, £150." On November 7, 1823, "Grover L'Hommedieu Lathrop and Dan Platts 3rd and Abby Platts wife of Dan Platts, all of Saybrook, Conn., for $300 sold to the Thames Manufacturing Co., one certain lot of land in Norwich, containing six acres more or less and is bounded on the Thames Cove—on land of Benjamin Lee—on land of Richard Adams and on land of the Thames M'f'g Company, and is the same land that was given to the said Grover and Abby by the will of their Grandfather, Mr. Elijah Lathrop late of said Norwich deceased, with a right of way through it." (This right of way became Yantic street.) This addition nearly doubled the size of the Gilman premises, and here Mrs. Gilman had her Swiss gardener lay out winding and picturesque paths, some of which still remain. In his gardening, the man unearthed a deposit of Indian arrow-heads made of quartz, flint, and of some hard stones not indigenous to the region. Mr. Gilman was mayor of the city in 1839, and was the first president of the

Norwich & Worcester railroad. Here was born, in 1831, Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, the beloved president of Johns Hopkins University; he delivered the historical address at the bi-centennial celebration of Norwich in 1859, and died in October preceding the 250th anniversary of the town. After living here for about twenty years, business interests took Mr. Gilman to New York, where he removed with his family in 1845.

When the Gilman house was built it faced the West Road, while below it was the "Road that Turns out that Gows to the Mills"; "at a Court of the Common Council of the City of Norwich, Holden at the House of Mr. Newcomb Kinney, January 17, 1833, at 6 P. M., Mayor Lanman, presiding, the committee appointed at a former meeting to take into consideration the petition of William L'Hommedieu, Thomas Robinson and others for naming the streets of the city made a report and thereupon each street was put separately and carried in the affirmative. The Street commencing at Mr. Wickham's Dwelling House by Lyman Brewer's and Calvin Goddard's to the Dwelling House of Walter Lester to be called Washington Street. From Washington Street near W. C. Gilman's by the falls and Peleg Hunt's and E. Corson's to the North line of the City to be called Clay Street."

Clay street was altered to Yantic street, at a meeting held four days later. Mrs. Eleanor Kip, from New York, then came to live here, purchasing the property for $8,000; Mrs. Kipp, with her sister, Mrs. Whittredge, and her daughter Mrs. Austin and two grandchildren, lived here till October, 1850, when he sold the place to Joshua Newton Perkins and returned, it is said, to New York. Washington street had now become one of the most desirable residential streets of the city, and the price paid was $10,000; at this date and in all the later conveyances down to the last one in 1904, the premises are described as lying on the west side of Washington street by which it is bounded easterly; bounded southerly and westerly by Yantic street; the only change being the name of the owner on the north; on that side, the land was owned by the Falls Company and by Richard Adams till his death, then by William P. Green. Mr. Perkins soon made many changes; the grounds were filled in and graded, the Gilman house was moved up the street, and has long been occupied by Mr. Lewis A. Hyde. The front remains the same, but the veranda is a later addition. A New York architect, Mr. Gervase Wheeler, and his associate, William T. Hallett, erected the brick house where it now stands. The house was large and commodious, and its position afforded a fine view of the valley and cove. It resembled the Italian villas on the shores of the lakes. A photograph taken in 1866 shows the simplicity and beauty of the plan; the "Newton Perkins Place" was one of the show places of the city.

Mr. Perkins was one of the prominent men of Norwich, active in the advancement of its educational and industrial interests. After a period of some twenty years, business affairs took him to New York, and the house passed into the possession of Robert Bayard of New York. The Bayards did not occupy the house, which was in charge of a caretaker till it was purchased by Mrs. Edward Gibbs, who made many alterations and additions, among them the wide verandas; the "Newton Perkins Place" was merged into "Pinehurst," its present name. It was on these verandas that Paul Leicester

Ford worked on his story, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," which he dedicated (1894) "To those dear to me at Stoney Wolde, Turners, New York; Pinehurst, Norwich, Conn.; Brook Farm, Proctorsville, Vermont; and Duneside, East Hampton, New York, this book, written while among them, is dedicated." The little sylvan altar in the woods in the rear of the house still remains to recall the christening of George Gibbs Mansfield, the son of Richard Mansfield, the great actor. By an odd coincidence, New York again proved a magnet, and the Gibbs family went to that city to reside. The house again was uninhabited, till 1904, when Frank Allyn Roath, a descendant of Robert Allyn, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, became the owner; Mr. Roath enjoyed his beautiful home but a few short years. He left it to his wife, Gertrude Hakes Roath, who is much interested in horticulture, and a true lover of nature. Under her supervision the grounds show the effects of the renewed care, and many wild flowers are finding homes in congenial soil. Mrs. Roath (now Mrs. Charles W. Gale) is a descendant in the eighth genertaion from John Elderkin, who built the first house and mill at the Falls, and who received as an original grant from the town of Norwich a portion of the land on which this many times great-grandchild now lives.

The Barral House—Louis Barral (Bariel, Barrel), 1780, married Mary Beckwith, and had two children: Mary, born 1782; Louis, born 1784. In 1785 he bought land on Mill Lane of Joseph Reynolds, and built the house at present occupied by Hunt, the florist, on Lafayette street. In the latter part of 1792, intending to leave Norwich, he offered his house and land for sale, and in 1795 lived in Northampton, Massachusetts. Philip Hyde bought the house in 1800, and in 1826 David Yeomans; Daniel Tree bought it in 1846. LaFayette said to have called here on Louis Barrel, possibly in 1785, when the General was in America.

MILITARY HISTORY

CHAPTER XXIV

New London County in the Civil War—In the Spanish American War—In the World War—World War Honor Rolls.

During the Civil War, there were three companies from New London county in the Second Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, under President Lincoln's call for "three months' men." These were: Company A, Frank S. Chester, captain; Company B, Henry Peall, captain; and Company C, Edwin C. Chapman, captain. These were all mustered into the service of the United States on May 7, 1861. They were engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and were mustered out of service at the end of their term, August 7, 1861.

The Third Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, had but one company from New London county when it marched away from Hartford on May 25, 1861, Company D, mustered into service May 11, 1861, Edward Harland, captain. The regiment was engaged at Bull Run, and was mustered out of service in August, 1861.

Company H, composed of New London county men, most of whom had been out with the "three months' men," was organized in 1861, and was a part of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, a fighting regiment that saw service from Fort Pulaski, April 10, 1862, until Fort Fisher, January 19, 1865.

The Eighth Connecticut Regiment of Infantry contained two New London companies—D, John E. Ward, captain and G, Hiram Appleman, captain. This regiment saw hard service under command of Colonel Edward Harlan, of Norwich, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and Colonel John E. Ward, who succeeded him in command. Lieutenant Marvin Wait, son of John Turner Wait, of Company A of this regiment, was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam. Another hero of this regiment was Colonel Charles M. Coit, of Norwich, who was badly wounded, but resumed his position in the Chelsea Savings Bank, and later was postmaster.

The Ninth Connecticut Regiment contained but few New London men, but the Tenth Regiment had two companies—F, Joseph W. Branch, captain; and H, Robert Leggett, captain. The Tenth served until Appomattox, and was in many battles.

The Twelfth Connecticut Regiment contained two companies recruited in New London county—D, Nathan Frankau, captain; and K, Edward K. Abbott, captain.

The Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, which enjoyed the distinction of the longest term of service of any Connecticut regiment, contained two companies that were partly recruited from New London county. The regiment was mustered into service April 25, 1866.

In the First Connecticut Regiment Heavy Artillery was one company of New London men—D. Joseph C. Dunford, captain. Henry W. Birge, of Norwich, was major. The regiment made an excellent record.

The First Connecticut Regiment of Cavalry had one company recruited from New London county—C, William S. Fish, captain.

The Fourteenth Regimen of Infantry had two companies from New London county—E, William H. Tubbs, captain; and H, Samuel H. Davis, captain.

The Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry was recruited from New London and Windham counties, and left for the front August 22, 1862, under command of Colonel William G. Ely, of Norwich.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry was recruited in Hartford, New London and Windham counties, Hiram B. Crosby, of Norwich, being major; John E. Wood, of Groton, captain of Company C; Charles T. Stanton, of Stonington, captain of Company E; William Spittle, of New London, captain of Company F; James E. Brown, of North Stonington, captain of Company G; Ralph C. Foote, Jr., captain of Company H.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry was recruited almost exclusively from New London county, the staff officers, with one exception, being county men: Thomas G. Kingsley, of Franklin, colonel; Joseph Selden, of Norwich, lieutenant-colonel; Henry Stoll, of New London, major. The captains were: A, Jesse C. Maynard, of Salem; B, Clark Hanenfon, of Norwich; C, Enoch Myers, of Old Lyme; D, Samuel T. Huntoon, of Norwich; E, Christian Goff, of New London; F, Loren A. Gallup, of Norwich; G, John L. Stanton, of Norwich; H, Daniel Champlin, of Stonington; I, William H. Bentley, of New London; K, Jedediah Randall, of Groton.

The above were the companies and regiments which New London county men were in as organized bodies. Many soldiers from the county, however, served in other regiments, and New London county had no cause to apologize either for the quantity or the quality of her soldiery.

The Order growing out of the Civil War, the Grand Army of the Republic, has been well represented in New London county, though the representation necessarily grows smaller each year. There are now in the county five Grand Army Posts: Sedgwick No. 1, Norwich, Orrin S. Price, commander; W. W. Perkins, No. 47, New London, Louis J. Baker, commander; Williams, No. 55, Mystic, Thaddeus Pecor, commander; J. F. Trumbull, No. 82, Stonington, E. H. Sheffild, commander; M. A. Taintor, No. 9, Colchester, J. M. Huntley, commander. Each of these Posts has an auxiliary body—the Woman's Relief Corps, that has been of great benefit to the Order; the Sons of Veterans, composed of sons of Civil War soldiers; and the Daughters of Veterans, a companion organization—these have camps in the county. Ann Rogers Lyon Tent, No. 1, Daughters of Veterans, is located in New London.

There are twenty-one camps of United Spanish War Veterans in Connecticut, of which two are in New London county: R. S. Griswold Camp, No. 6, E. W. Grant Baker, commander; George Cole Camp, No. 7, New London, Robert J. Shovlin, commander. In the anniversary number of "The Day," published in October, 1921, appeared the following interesting

review of the military companies of New London for a period of forty years, 1889-1921:

New London was headquarters of the Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, forty years ago, and at that time there were two companies of infantry in this city. Colonel William H. Tubbs, of this city, commanded the regiment, and his associate officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. King, Putnam; Major Henry W. Johnson, Putnam; Adjutant, Captain George Haven, New London; Quartermaster, Lieutenant George W. Phillips, Willimantic; Pa master, Lieutenant Joseph W. Gilbert, Norwich; Inspector of Target Practice, Captain Alonzo W. Sholes, New London; Chaplain, Edward W. Bacon, New London.

The local companies and their officers were: Company D, Captain William H. Bentley; First Lieutenant Fred E. St. Clare; Second Lieutenant William M. Mason. Company I, Captain Abner N. Sterry; First Lieutenant J. Emerson Harris; Second Lieutenant William M. Mercer. Afterwards Company A was added to the local battalion, and a machine gun battery and sections of the signal and hospital corps were also added. The armory was in the old Aborn hall building on Bank street, the site of the new theatre of the Walter T. Murphy Amusement Company.

On June 28, 1898, Companies A, D, and I, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, left this city for the Spanish-American War. The three local companies left the State Armory at 10.45, and marched down State street to the Union Station, wheer they entrained for Camp Haven, Niantic. There the companies were federalized a few days later. Captain Henry S. Dorsey commanded Company A; Captain Frank W. Rogers, Company D; and Captain Eugene T. Kirkwood, Company I.

In 1903 the Coast Artillery was organized in Connecticut, and the first two companies of the State were recruited in this city. At that time there were two infantry companies in the city—Company D, commanded by Captain Frank V. Chappell; and Company I, commanded by Captain David Conner. The artillery companies were designated as the First and Second Companies. The First Company was recruited entirely of new blood, with Captain Hadlai A. Hull in command. The Second Company was recruited from Company D, Infantry, and Captain Chappell was retained in command. This gave New London two coast artillery companies and Company I. Later another coast artillery company was organized from Company I and was designated Tenth Company, with which the Second Company was merged, Captain Chappell resigning and Captain David Conner being in command.

The First and Tenth Companies continued in existence until 1917, when the World War broke out and they were federalized and merged with other regular army and national guard units, both seeing service in France.

In March, 1917, when war with Germany became inevitable, the Home Guard was organized in Connecticut, and three infantry companies and one machine gun company were organized here. The three infantry companies were: Company E, Captain Jeremiah J. Murphy; Company H, Captain E. T. Kirkland; and Company K, Captain J. N. Lapointe. The machine platoon was in command of First Lieutenant Ernest E. Rogers. Later, the Third Regiment was formed in this county, and Colonel E. T. Kirkland was placed in command.

About a year later the Home Guard became the Connecticut State Guard, and the Third Regiment retained its designation, with Colonel Kirkland in command, with headquarters in this city. A year ago the National Guard was reorganized in Connecticut, and gradually the units of the Third Regiment were demobilized. At the demobilization there were two infantry

companies in this city—Company A and Company B, also Headquarters Company. The Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, now Battery A, was recruited principally from Company A, Captain Elwood T. Stanton, and Second Lieutenant Elmer E. Watson enlisting and being commissioned officers in the new Tenth Company, and First Lieutenant Alfred Ligourie being placed in the officers' reserve corps. Company B, Captain Edmund B. Reed, continued in existence until last winter, when Headquarters Company, Coast Artillery, was recruited, Captain Reed and First Lieutenant George King being commissioned officers in the National Guard, and Second Lieutenant George E. Fisher being discharged. With the depletion of the regiment on account of the National Guard, Colonel Kirkland and staff resigned, and the Headquarters Company was disbanded.

At present, New London is the headquarters of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, with Colonel Morris B. Payne commanding. Two of the units are located here—Headquarters Company, commanded by First Lieutenant Edmund B. Reed; and Battery A, in command of Captain Thomas E. Troland.

The New London Armory was started in 1884. It is located on the site of the old Coit house, at the corner of Washington and Coit streets, and was ready for occupancy in 1885. Recently the building has been changed by the cutting of large doors on both streets for the purpose of accommodating the large gun which the United States Government has turned over to the State, and the tractors and autos that will be stored in the basement.

The county was a seat of great activity during the World War, owing to the fact that the shipyards, forts and the submarine flotilla made it a military and naval base. The city of New London was taxed to the limit to provide accommodations, and every town in the county contributed liberally of men and means after the United States entered the conflict. The names of those who entered the service have been preserved in the town histories, and need not be recorded here. Like the Civil War veterans, these soldiers have banded themselves together for the purpose of preserving friendships that were formed, to guard their mutual interests, and to keep in close touch with each other for social and for patriotic purposes. The greatest of these orders, the American Legion, has ninety-five posts organized in the State of Connecticut, seven of these being in New London county: Robert O. Fletcher, No. 4, Norwich, John S. Blackmar, commander; John Coleman Prince, No. 9, New London, Thomas S. McGinley, commander; Lyme No. 41, Old Lyme; Donald A. Bigelow, No. 54, Colchester, E. L. Keely, commander; Sergeant Richard William Morgan, No. 55, Mystic, John R. Wheeler, commander; James W. Harvey, No. 58, Stonington, Fred E. Hyde, commander; Joseph St. Germain, No. 85, Sprague, Odilla N. Arpin, commander.

There are State societies of national organizations basing membership upon descent from veterans of the various wars in which the American Colonies and States have engaged. Connecticut has State chapters of the following: Society of the Cincinnati; Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the Revolution; Sons of the American Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; Daughters of the American Revolution (with five chapters in New London county, at New London, Mystic, Groton and Stonington, Norwich and Jewett City). A Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and a State body of the Naval and Military Order of the

Spanish-American War. A State Department of Connecticut Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and a State branch of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812.

New London is headquarters of the First Coast Artillery of the Connecticut National Guard, Colonel Morris B. Payne, of New London, commander. The armory is on Washington street. Other officers of the regiment from New London county are: Major Charles H. Hull, commander of First Battalion; Captain David Conner, regimental adjutant; Captain James D. Copp, intelligence officer; Captain Henry B. Selden, adjutant First Battalion; Lieutenant Otto H. Schroeter, plans and training officer, First Battalion; Lieutenant Robert W. Young, orienteur officer; Lieutenant Paul H. Bolles; Lieutenant Robert A. Keefe.

The Headquarters Battery of the regiment is quartered in the Armory at New London; Edmund B. Reed, captain; George L. King, first lieutenant.

Battery A, of New London, One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment of Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, is commanded by Captain Thomas E. Troland, First Lieutenant Elwood L. Stanton, and Second Lieutenant Elmer E. Watson. Battery B of the same regiment is located in Norwich, the armory there also housing the headquarters battalion and combat train Battery B is commanded by Captain William B. Denison, First Lieutenant Ernest L. Bartolucci, Second Lieutenants David A. Tongen and Jonathan L. Johnson. Headquarters Battalion and Combat Train is commanded by Captain Herbert F. Burdick, First Lieutenant Harry W. House, Second Lieutenant Tracy R. Burdick.

For many years patriotic New Londoners dreamed of some day having a great Naval Station four miles up the river, but none could have foreseen what form this improvement would take. A Naval Station on the Thames river there had been from the early seventies, but its activities were short-lived and it gradually declined in importance until it became merely a navy yard in name. Only a few watchmen were maintained there, to prevent the junk from being stolen.

Then through Congressional pressure the Navy Department determined to utilize the yard as a coaling station. Coal pockets were erected, and for a time there was a revival of activity, but there did not seem to be much need for a coaling station. Then it was proposed to make of it a training quarters for marines. Buildings were altered, new quarters added and a drill ground laid out, but before much more could be done the Spanish-American war came along and all the marines were called away, never to come back.

With the development of the submarine and its utility for harbor defense, a new use was found for the Thames Naval Station. It was discovered to be a specially good place for the maintenance of undersea craft. However, not much progress was made in the way of needed improvements until the World War, and then the Submarine Base took on a pronounced boom. An appropriation of several millions was spent in developing it. Officers' quarters, barracks, wharves, storehouses, etc., were erected, until it

has grown to be a city by itself. At one time during the war, nearly ten thousand men were stationed or in training there. Since the close of the Great War, the force of men has been much diminished, but the work of developing is still going on. The government has fortified the harbor, and an adequate force of men provide protection against foe.

Muster roll of the 3rd Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, for Spanish-American war service. Mustered into the United States Service at Niantic, July 2-6, 1898. Mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, March 20, 1899.

FIELD AND STAFF

Col. Augustus C. Tyler (resigned; discharged Jan. 31, 1899), New London.
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Rodgers (promoted to colonel Jan. 31, 1899), Washington, D. C.
Maj. Henry J. Thayer (resigned; mustered out Sept. 9), Putnam.
Maj. Gilbert L. Fitch (resigned Sept. 19), Stamford.
First Lieut. and Adjutant Roswell D. Trimble (promoted to major Oct. 31), New London.
First Lieut. and Quartermaster Percy H. Morgan, Poquonnock.
Maj. and Surgeon Julian La Pierre (resigned; mustered out Sept. 21), Norwich.
First Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon Hiram B. Thomson (promoted to major and surgeon Sept. 23), New London.
First Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon Harry M. Lee, New London.
Assistant Surgeon John S. Blackmar (appointed Oct. 3), Norwich.
Chaplain J. Spencer Voorhees, Hartford.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Sergt.-Maj. Richard P. Freeman, Jr., New London. Discharged Sept. 8.
Q. M.-Sergt. James D. Copp, New London. Discharged Sept. 8.
Chief Musician Chas. H. Phillips, New London. Reduced to ranks.
Prin. Musician Aubrey J. Newburg, New London.
Hosp. Steward Clarence D. Sevin, Norwich
Hosp. Steward Harry F. Thompson, New London.
Hosp. Steward Hubert F. Pierce, East Norwalk.
Corp. Sidney E. Morton. Reduced to ranks.
Corp. Edward Pendleton. Reduced to ranks. Promoted to corporal.

COMPANY A, OF NEW LONDON

Capt. Henry S. Dorsey.
First Lieut. Edward T. Drea; resigned Nov. 28.
Second Lieut. Edward H. Corcoran.
First Sergt. Frank A. McDonald.
Q. M.-Sergt. John A. Malona, Waterford.
Sergt. Hubert W. Ryan; reduced to ranks.
Sergt. John J. Lawless, Waterford; promoted to first sergeant, to second lieutenant, Co. D.
Sergt. Walter W. Philbrick.
Sergt. Edward A. Lawiess, Waterford.
Corp. Daniel A. Rankin.
Corp. John T. Sweeney; reduced to ranks.
Corp. Joseph D. Phillips, Waterford; reduced to ranks.
Corp. Edward C. Smith; reduced to ranks.
Corp. Jeremiah T. Moriarty; reduced to ranks; promoted to corporal.
Musician Frank Joseph.

Privates

Breen, Michael E.
Berardinelli, Peter S., Waterford; discharged Jan. 24.
Brunell, Herbert, Noank.
Caracausa, Joseph.
Chapman, Edward K., Groton.
Carney, Thomas.
Carey, Patrick J., Stonington; promoted to corporal.
Chapman, Andrew G., Norwich.
Cleveland, Robert I.
Cotter, John F., New Britain.
Drudy, John D.; promoted to corporal.
Dunn, Daniel F.
Delap, George T.
Deffley, James E.
Doyle, Joseph M.
Foley, Michael.

Greer, Benjamin
Hynds, John J.
Howard, Joseph
Jaeger, Robert H.; promoted to corporal.
Kay, Benjamin F., Groton; promoted to corporal.
Kopp, George
McCarthy, Robert J.; dishonorably discharged.
Mead, Harry A., Portchester, N. Y.; transferred to regimental band.
Mealady, Daniel J.
Morgan, Charles L., Montville.
McLaughlin, James H.; deserted Sept. 1.
McMoran, Eugene.
O'Rourke, Edward J.
O'Rourke, Thomas; dishonorably discharged.
Petty, George
Perrin, Frederick A.; promoted to corporal.
Powers, Wm. P., Hartford; dishonorably discharged.
Ryan, John F.
Rogers, Edward H., East Lyme.
Sullivan, Dennis D.
Sullivan, James; dishonorably discharged.
Sheridan, John J.
Sheridan, Wm. J.
Storey, Wm. J.; deserted Nov. 11.
Saunders, Lyman R., Mystic.
Shea, Daniel F.
Skinner, John O.
Sauter, John F., Norwich.
Turk, Harry
Tumelty, Thomas
Tracey, Wm. D.; promoted to corporal.
Wilson, John
Wilson, Wm.; dishonorably discharged.
Williard, Arthur L.; appointed musician.
Weinstein, Joseph
Wright, Fred C., Pomfret; discharged Feb. 6, 1899.
Watson, Wm. L., Hartford; dishonorably discharged.
Woods, John E., New Britain.
Waldron, James E., Wallingford; dishonorably discharged.

COMPANY B, OF PAWCATUCK

First Lieut. John F. Murphy, Pawcatuck; promoted to captain Co. L, Nov. 22.
Second Lieut. Isaac F. Gavitt.
First Sergt. James F. Spellman.
Q. M.-Sergt. Esbon H. Gavitt.
Sergt. James J. Murphy; promoted to second lieutenant Co. H, Jan. 22.
Sergt. John J. Bentley.
Sergt. Patrick W. Shea.
Sergt. Michael F. O'Connell.
Corp. Thomas F. Lenihan; discharged Feb. 13, 1899.
Corp. John T. Fitzgerald.
Corp. John H. Shea.
Corp Cornelius L. Shea.
Corp. James P. McMahon.
Corp. James D. Neville.
Corp. Dennis F. Connell.
Corp. John J. Donahue.
Corp. James M. Lindsay.
Musician John J. Cunningham.
Artificer Dennis C. Brown.
Wagoner James J. McCort, Stonington; reduced to ranks.

Privates

Alves, Charles, Stonington.
Ahern, Henry P., Norwich.
Buck, Henry H.; deserted.
Brightman, Frank, Stonington.
Barry, Joseph, Norwich.
Boles, John, Jr.
Church, Walter, Stafford.
Carson, Edward R., Stonington.
Carey, John E.
Casey, Daniel J., appointed wagoner.
Casey, John F.
Casey, John.
Connor, James J., Norwich.
Donahue, James F.
Donahue, Michael E.
Donahue, John F.
Doran, Andrew E., Manchester.
Eaton, Ervin J.
Ennis, John, Stonington.
Farrell, John E.
Fenton, Edwin H.
Fallon, John, Stonington.
Fairfield, David M.; transferred to band.
Fogarty, William L., Norwich; dishonorably discharged.
Griffin, John, Boston, Mass.; dishonorably discharged.
Gilmore, Dennis, Stonington.
Gould, Ezra, Monson, Mass.; promoted to corporal.
Holland, Bert E., transferred to band.
Knight, Wm. B.
Keegan, John H.
Knowles, George E., North Stonington.
Luck, Gussie A.

Maxson, John W., Stonington; discharged Nov. 18, disability.
McDonald, John J.
McDonald, Thomas J.
McGrath, John D.
McKay, Robert; transferred to Company I; promoted to corporal; transferred to N. N. C. S., Dec. 14, as sergeant-major.
McQuard, James.
O'Gara, James P.
Palmer, Henry E.; discharged Jan. 16, 1899.
Preston, Roger A.
Rushlow, Joseph T.
Robinson, Henry, Stonington.
Roche, Patrick D.; promoted to corporal.
Shea, Daniel C.
Shea, Daniel, Stonington.
Sutton, James, Stonington.
Sullivan, Edward J.
Smith, Joseph.
Tedford, Robert, Stonington.
Whalen, John J.
Wilcox, Jerome A., Stonington; deserted.
Wright, Robert W., Derby.
Witenheimer, Albert H., Derby; promoted to sergeant-major.. promoted to second lieutenant, Dec. 8.

COMPANY C, OF NORWICH

Capt. Charles A. Hagberg.
First Lieut. Harry E. Comstock.
Second Lieut. Frank Q. Smith.
First Sergt. Milo R. Waters.
Q. M.-Sergt. John Gembel.
Sergt. John A. Hagberg; promoted to first lieutenant Co. B, Nov. 22.
Sergt. Charles A. Polsten; reduced to ranks.
Sergt. Edward T. Waterman.
Sergt. Charles E. Ramage, Montville; discharged Feb. 2, 1899.
Corp. Charles H. Thorpe, Uncasville; promoted to sergeant.
Corp. Wm. C. Zelze; discharged Feb. 2, 1899.
Corp. Alfred A. S. L'Heureux, Taftville; reduced to ranks.
Corp. James N. Clark, Jr.; reduced to ranks.
Corp. John Hubbard; discharged Oct. 10.
Corp. Frederick W. Burton.
Corp. George W. Rathbun; discharged Feb. 2, 1899.
Corp. Henry H. Morrill; promoted to sergeant.
Corp. Charles Sabrowski.
Musician Leopold A. Grzywacz, transferred to band.

Privates

Audette, Elmer, Taftville.
Audette, Alfred, Taftville.
Aspinall, Henry.
Ahern, Wm. H.
Bauman, John.
Benjamin, James H.
Bliven, George L., Lebanon; discharged Sept. 6.
Barnes, Philo H., Preston.
Brock, Eugene S.
Chase, Walter M.; transferred to Co. D; appointed musician.
Coffee, Walter C.; promoted to corporal; promoted to sergeant.
Casey, Daniel C.
Corcoran, Murty, Taftville.
Cox, Thomas J.
Caruthers, Wm.
Connell, Patrick F.
Cahoon, David A.
Carter, John.
Callahan, Dennis.
Callahan, John F.; discharged Feb. 3, 1899.
Carroll, Wm. F., Preston.
Comstock, James H.; transferred to band.
Dyrdal, Giordi.
Duff, Daniel; promoted to corporal.
Durfey, Frank, Greenville.
Donahue, Patrick H.; appointed artificer.
Fletcher, Wm. C.; discharged Jan. 24, 1899.
Fletcher, George H.; promoted to corporal.
Foren, John M., Jewett City.
Fitzgerald, Frederick.
Gambel, John, Taftville; died Sept. 19.
Gay, James M.
Gadle, George H.; appointed wagoner.
Gibson, Herbert A.; promoted to corporal.
Grover, Anson E., Preston.
Geary, Morris F., Montville.
Haselden, John W.; promoted to corporal.
Hughes, Joseph.
Hiscox, Judson L., Preston.
Jack, James, Jr., Greeneville; promoted to corporal.
Jeffers, Walter B. S., Jewett City; promoted to corporal.
Kellog, Walter J.
King, Joseph W.
L'Heureux, Nelson S., Taftville.
Loffler, John T.
Lynch, George H., Preston; discharged Nov. 27, 1898.

Lumsden, George R.
Letendre, George, Taftville.
Maguire, Wm. F.
Malone, Wm. J., Taftville.
McClure, Wm., Preston.
McVey, Peter.
Merrill, Orville W., Springfield, Mass.
Miner, Huburt, Greeneville.
Moore, Michael M.; promoted to corporal; reduced to ranks.
Morgan, James, Jr.
McGill, John H., Stamford; discharged Jan. 3, 1899.
McCormick, James, Maysville, Ky.
Mausmann, Andrew H., Franklin.
Olsson, Ivar, Greeneville.
Osborne, John C.; appointed musician.
Oliver, Charles B.
Perkins, Charles T.; promoted to corporal.
Peckham, Wm. W.; transferred to band.
Pierce, Arthur W., Jewett City.
Pickorski, Mike.
Reeves, George P., Taftville.
Robinson, Walter C.; appointed musician.
Rushlow, Peter.
Rathbun, Charles I.; transferred to band.
Raphael, Robert, Montville.
Sabrowski, August; discharged Jan. 24, 1899.
Sellick, Frederick W.
Sikorski, Albert.
Sikorski, John, Greeneville.
Simpson, Louis E, Franklin.
Skinner, Benjamin F.
Sterry, Frank E.; promoted to corporal.
Sullivan, Patrick, Taftville.
Thorp, Albert; promoted to corporal.
Thorpe, William H., Montville; promoted to corporal.
Tooker, Frederick B.; transferred to band.
Turner, George A.
Tylendar, Antoni.
Woodworth, Harvey L.
Welden, Albert C.

COMPANY D, OF NEW LONDON

Capt. David Conner, New London.
First Lieut. Wm. H. Ryley, New London; discharged Jan. 24, 1899.
Second Lieut. Charles P. Kirkland; promoted to captain Co. M, Sept. 11.
First Sergt. George Hennes.
Q. M.-Sergt. Emmett L. Crowell.
Sergt. Frank L. Beckwith; reduced to ranks.
Sergt. Carlos G. Champlin; transferred to Co. H, 2d U. S. Vols., Engrs., Dec. 6.
Sergt. Wm. R Chipman; promoted to first sergeant.
Corp. Joseph J. Carr; reduced to ranks; dishonorably discharged Feb. 18, 1899.
Corp. Daniel B. Scoville; reduced to ranks.
Corp. Harry B. Prince; reduced to ranks.
Corp. John J. Butler.
Corp. Frank J. Martin.
Corp. Michael F. Hogan, North Plains; deserted Oct. 13.
Corp. Michael C. Carey.
Corp. John F. Conway.
Corp. Byron W. Bemis, Shelton; promoted to sergeant.
Musician George E. Ryley; reduced to ranks; promoted to corporal.
Musician Charles Ormsby.
Wagoner Cassius A. Harding.

Privates

Albecker, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allen, Henry, Norwich.
Lee, James T., Norwich.
Polskey, Joseph, Montville.
Willey, Frank, Norwich.

COMPANY F, OF DANIELSON

Contained one man from New London county—Jolly, James K., Norwich.

COMPANY H, OF STONINGTON

Capt. Hadlai A. Hull; promoted to major Sept. 23rd; resigned Oct. 17th.
First Lieut. Herbert D. Utley, New London; resigned Oct. 11th.
Second Lieut. Walter F. Fish, Mystic; resigned Jan. 1st.
Corp. Oscar W. Palmer, Norwich; promoted to first sergeant.
Corp. Myron A. Maynard, Jewett City.
Corp. Wilfred Prevost, Jewett City.
Wagoner George Conrad, Norwich.

Privates

Abby, George, North Stonington.
Bassett, Edwin B., Norwich.
Brennan, Humphrey, Norwich.
Carroll, John T., Norwich.
Cavanaugh, Patrick, Stonington.
Conrad, John, Preston.
Coughlin, David, Norwich.
Carrigg, Thomas, New London.

Callahan, Christopher, New London.
Carter, John F., Norwich; discharged Aug. 22nd.
Daniels, Richard, Stonington.
Devine, Michael, Jr., Norwich.
Dupois, Joseph O., Occum.
Galbraith, Arthur, Norwich; appointed artificer.
Gay, Frederick A., Norwich.
Gay, William T., Norwich.
Hallesey, Wm., Norwich.
Hewlett, Charles, Lebanon.
Healy, Daniel, New London.
Kehr, Wm., Norwich.
Kelly, John N., Norwich.
Lamb, Walter H., Norwich; promoted to corporal.
Lukoski, Joseph, Norwich.
Mell, Charles B. Norwich.
Mullaney, John H., Groton.
Pariseau, Nelson, Glasgow.
Powers, Ralph F., Norwich; discharged Aug. 22nd.
Rourke, John, Preston.
Sullivan, Patrick, Norwich.
Shannon, Jeremiah, Jewett City.
Sparks, Ernest, Norwich.
Sheehan, Daniel, Jewett City.
Wallace, Wm. E., Griswold.
Whipple, Frederick E., Jewett City.
Winans, Frank J., Norwich.

COMPANY I, OF NEW LONDON

Capt. Eugene T. Kirkland; promoted to major Sept. 11th; to lieutenant-colonel Feb. 27, 1899.
First Lieut. Albert P. Ware; promoted to captain Sept. 11th.
Second Lieut. Carey Congdon; promoted to first lieutenant Sept. 15th; resigned Dec. 4th.
Second Lieut. Daniel Tyler Moore.
First Sergt. Harris Pendleton, Jr.; promoted to Second Lieut. Co. M, July 23rd; to first lieutenant Co. E, Oct. 15th.
Quartermaster Sergt. John T. Sherwin.
Sergt. Richard B. Smith; promoted to first sergeant.
Sergt. Louis H. Goddard.
Corp. Thomas H. Jennings, promoted to sergeant; to second lieutenant.
Corp. Clark S. Bishop; promoted to sergeant.
Corp. Jeremiah J. Murphy; promoted to sergeant.
Corp. John H. Broadwell.
Corp. John I. Stubbert; promoted to sergeant.
Corp. John E. Angus, Groton.
Musician Harry A. Wiley.
Musician Wm. M. Dunn.

Privates

Allen, Wm. H.
Allen, Lucian O., Mystic.
Blake, Frederick C.
Blanchard, Frederick C., Norwich.
Brobeck, Albert.
Butterly, Peter.
Callahan, Wm. F.; promoted to corporal.
Crump, Richard L.; promoted to corporal.
Farrell, Frank F., Norwich.
Gernhard, Adam J., Norwich; promoted to corporal.
Gleason, Wm. J.
Hunter, John A., Jr., Norwich.
Hanrahan, John, Norwich.
James, Frederick H.
Kelly, James F.
Latham, Albert, Groton.
McCarron, John.
McGregor, James J., Mystic; promoted to corporal.
Malona, Charles; appointed artificer.
Mills, John, Waterford.
Mulligan, Frank.
Newburg, Harry N., Groton.
Noland, Wm. H.; promoted to corporal.
O'Neil, Owen, Norwich.
Peppin, Frederick, Taftville.
Rehly, Charles, Norwich.
Smith, Jesse, Groton.
Williams, Frank E., Groton.
Willows, Henry L.; promoted to corporal.
Wolfe, David, Mystic.

COMPANY M, OF WINSTED

Private Turner, Theodore, Norwich.

HONOR ROLL OF NORWICH IN THE WORLD WAR

a—Jacob Abelman
a—Arthur C. Adams
n—Harold G. Adams
n—Hunter D. Adams
n—Lawrence J. Ahearn
a—Michael J. Aldi
a—Sarafin Aliano
n—Christopher G. Allen
n—Ellsworth Allen
a—Frank P. Allen
a—George M. Allen
n—Horace H. Allen*
a—Louis C. Allen
a—Ward T. Alling
a—Harry W. Allyn
a—J. Alvis
a—George H. Amburn
n—George A. Anderson
a—John J. Anderson
a—Otto A. Anderson
a—Frank Andree
a—John M. Antoncopoulos
n—Robert J. Appley
a—Jacob Ariewitz
a—Berton Armstrong
a—Henry R. Armstrong
a—Percy Armstrong
a—Richard T. Arnold
a—Andre Arsenault
a—Reginald G. Ashbey
a—Andrew Assault
n—Thomas J. Aubrey
n—Rolland L. Auclair
a—Andrew M. Avery
a—Welcome H. Babbitt
a—Bertram B. Bailey
a—Dominick Bailey
a—Earl G. Bailquitz
a—Frederick Baker
a—L. Baldessarre
a—Johnston B. Banfield
a—G. Baraduce
a—Burton E. Barber
a—Dominick Barber*
a—Peter A. Barber
a—Allen Barbour
a—Harold R. Barney
a—Dennis J. Barry
n—Eugene Barry
a—Felix J. Barry
n—Francis P. Barry
a—J. A. Barry
a—Michael Barry
a—Thomas C. Barry
a—Ernest L. Bartosiewicz
n—John W. Barwell
a—Abraham Bass
a—Philip Baumgartner
a—Adolf Bartosiewicz
a—Armand Bazinet
a—Lucien Bazinet
a—Frank J. Beattie, Jr.
a—Alfred Beausoliel
a—Osias P. Beausoliel
n—Frank E. Beckwith
n—Delloyd E. Beebe
a—Joseph Belair
a—Elmer C. Belden
a—George C. Bell
a—Michael J. Bellefleur
a—Oliver M. Bellefleur
a—Dominick A. Belliveau*
a—Philip Belliveau
a—Natale Belloni
a—Charles Belloni
a—Theodore Belvol
a—Benjamin Bendett
a—Harold J. Bennett
a—John S. Bennett
a—F. Benoit
a—Harvie A. Benoit
a—Alfred H. Benoit
a—Raymond H. Benoit
a—Frank G. Benson
a—Charles N. Bentley
n—Harold Bentley
n—Howard P. Benjamin
a—Peter J. Bernal
a—D. Bernaseoni
a—Frank A. Bernier
a—Hector Bernier
a—Ernest J. Bernier
a—Henry J. Berry
a—Charles Bertrand
a—Arthur X. Bessette
a—Francis C. Bidwell
a—Peter Biolsky
a—William C. Birge
n—Lawrence W. Bjurstrom
a—John S. Blackmar
a—James Blair, Jr.
a—John W. Blair
a—Lionel Blair
a—George Bliss
a—Walter N. Block
a—Ignatius Blynn
a—Nathan Blumenthal
a—John W. Blumley
a—William C. Bode, Jr.
a—Henry Bode
a—Irving E. Bogue*
a—Louis H. Bogue
a—Harold E. Bolando
a—Louis J. Bolton
a—Hoaam Bondaren
a—Anthony C. Bonin*
a—Edward L. Bonin
n—George F. Boon
a—William Booth
a—Earnest J. Bossey*
a—Fred Boscoe
a—William Brault*
a—Carl Brend
a—William R. Brend
n—William Brennan
a—Robert Brierly
a—Clarence L. Briggs
a—Benjamin Briscoe
n—Traver Briscoe
a—Frank Britton
a—Joseph J. C. Broadhurst
a—Ferdinand Brodeur
a—John Bromley
a—John Brongo
a—Joseph Brongo
a—Salvatore Brongo
a—Arthur D. Brooks
a—Fred J. Brophy
a—Amiel C. Brosofski
a—Edward Brosofski
a—James Brongus
a—Allen Brown
a—Edward L. Brown
a—George P. Brown
a—Thomas G. Brown
a—Elmer B. Browne
a—John Browne
a—Wladystaw Brursynie
n—Leon S. Bruckner
n—Francis Buckley
a—Michael O. Bulka
a—Roger A. Bullard
a—Charles A. Burdick
a—Leland M. Burdick
n—William Burgess
a—Edwin Burgess
a—August Burke
a—Edward J. Burke
a—Frank D. Burke
a—George H. Burke
n—James J. Burke
a—James T. Burke

a—Gustave Burke
a—Raymond J. Burke
a—Edward J. Burns
a—Martin F. Burns
a—William J. Burns
a—Durlin D. Bushnell
a—Charles E. Bushnell
a—Herbert J. Bushnell
a—William C. Bushnell
a—Adam Butkiewiez
a—William E. Brosofski
a—Irving R. Bottomley
a—Joseph E. Bottomley
a—Joseph A. Boutote
a—Lucio Bove
n—Albert H. Bowe, Jr.
n—Daniel J. Bowen
a—Dennis J. Bowen
a—Joseph R. Bowen
a—Carlton S. Bowers
n—John R. Bowman, Jr.
a—William Boyd
a—John W. Boyle
a—Paul Bradlaw
a—Patrick J. Bradley
a—Earl W. Bramble
a—Nelson T. Branch
a—Henry Brayman
a—Jesse Brayman
a—Joseph F. Byington
a—Louis Byer
a—Harwood Byrnes
a—Matthew E. Byrnes
n—Stephen J. Bokowski
a—Joseph Boucek
a—Alfred Cadarette
a—Ovila Cadarette
a—Louis J. Caisse
n—Emory E. Calkins
n—James E. Calkins
a—William P. Callahan
a—John W. Callahan
a—Arthur F. Campbell, Jr.
a—David Y. Campbell
a—Harold D. Campbell
n—Lawrence Cantwell
a—Nicholas Capseledakis
a—P. Caraslanis
a—James Carberry
a—William F. Carberry
a—John A. Carbray
a—Peter J. Carbray
a—Emery W. Card
n—Edward T. Cary
a—Ulderic J. Chenette
a—Joseph M. Carey
a—George W. Carpenter
a—Guy F. Carpenter
a—Paul C. Carpenter
a—William T. Carpenter
a—John J. Carroll
a—William Carson
n—Henry J. Carter
a—M. J. Carter
a—William H. Caruthers
a—James Carver*
n—Frederick C. Case
a—Raymond B. Case
a—George H. Casey
a—John L. Casey
a—Joseph Casey
n—George A. Cass
a—Charles W. Cassidy
n—Richard E. Cassidy
a—Dennison R. Caswell
a—Edward Caughey
a—David Cellucci
a—Stanislaw Cieslak
a—Wiersic Cimafiey
a—Ernest J. Champagne
a—Merrill T. Champlin
a—Ovila Chancerelle
a—Albert R. Chandler
a—Chester A. Chapman
a—Ralph W. Chapman
a—Robert S. Chapman
a—Percival M. Chapman
a—Frank L. Chappell
a—William Charbino
n—Charles Charbonneau
n—Fred Charbonneau
n—Alexis H. Charnetski
a—John B. Charon
a—Le Grand Chartier
n—Otho Chase
n—A. Prentice Chase
a—George A. Chase
a—Thomas C. Chase
n—Robert H. Church
a—Antonio Ciccona
a—Sarafin Ciliano
a—David M. Clark
a—Leonard S. Clark
a—William H. Clarkson
a—Andrew J. Clendennin
a—Fred A. Cloutier
n—Erwin A. Cohen*
a—Meyer Cohen
n—Jeffery V. Coit
a—B. Colberg
a—John J. Coleman
a—Patrick Coleman
a—Dennis Collins
a—Howarth C. Collins
n—Patrick J. Collins
a—Thomas J. Collins
n—Harry Comstock
a—Walter F. Congdon
a—Lawrence Connelli
a—Daniel Connelly
n—Thomas J. Connelly
a—Gavin Connor
a—William Connors
a—Otis Conrad
a—George F. Cook
a—James J. Cook
n—Phillips C. Cook
a—Webster D. Copp
a—Edward J. Corcoran
a—Joseph Corcoran
a—Mat Cordinon
a—William E. Corey
n—Charles J. Corkery
a—Joseph Cormier
a—Maxime A. Cormier
a—Thomas J. Cosgrove
a—Frank S. Coskey
a—George E. Counihan
a—James P. Counihan
n—Horace Coyle
a—James H. Craney
a—Harold W. Cranska
a—Wesley Cranska
n—Frederick B. Craven
n—Harold Crawford
n—J. Lincoln Crawford
a—Leonard F. Cromona
n—William H. Croston
a—Robert E. Cross
a—Charles Crowe
n—George A. Crowe
a—Samuel Crowe
a—Frederick S. Crowell
n—Clayton E. Cruikshank
n—William J. Cruikshank
a—William L. Cummings
n—John H. Cunningham
n—John A. Cunningham
a—John Curry
a—Joseph Curto
a—Antoni Czaplinski
a—Joseph Czpruer
a—Michael D. D'Atri
a—James J. Daley
a—Wactaw Dabrowski

a—John W. Dale
a—Stephen Langlowitz
a—John Danglowitz
a—Arthur Danglowitz
a—Arthur F. Davignon
a—Herman Davignon
n—Harold S. Darbie
n—Frank J. Davis
a—George H. Davis
a—Komnas Davulelis
n—Joseph Dayall
a—Felix Debarros
a—John DeBrunner
a—Raymond A. Decelles
n—Harold Decelles
n—Leon F. Decelles
a—Leo Decrassar
n—Patrick Delaney
a—Thomas Delaney
n—James R. DeMars
a—Rocco DeMattia
a—William R. Dennison
a—William G. A. Denker
a—William Depena
a—John C. Desantels
a—Robert Desheffy
a—Patrick J. Desmond
a—Thomas G. Desmond
a—George Desrosiers
a—Daniel F. Devine
n—Albert H. Dexter*
n—Albert Dillworth
n—Samuel R. Dillworth
n—John R. Dillworth
a—Deo J. Dion
a—Joseph Disero
a—Thomas Dixon
a—Patrick J. Donahue
a—Harwood B. Dolbeare
a—William H. Donahue
a—Patrick F. Donahue
a—William F. Donahue
a—Francis P. Donnelly
n—John R. Donovan
a—John C. Donovan
n—Walter Donovan
a—Otis B. Dorsey
a—John F. D. Dougherty
a—John W. Dougherty
a—William H. Douglas
a—Frederick J. Dowdell
n—John Downing
a—Patrick F. Downing
a—Jeremiah Downing
a—George Draper
a—William J. Drake
a—Charles F. Drew
a—Joseph F. Drew
a—D. A. Driscoll
a—William T. Driscoll
a—George Drohan
a—Peter G. Drosser
a—Thomas J. Duane
a—William Dubois
a—Fred D. Dubrill
a—Arthur Dufour
a—John T. Dunion
a—Adolph Dugas
n—John W. Durnan
a—Paul B. Ducharme
a—Timothy J. Dunne
a—Frank Durr
a—Henry Durr
a—William Durr*
a—Christopher Dutkowski
a—Joseph Dydo
n—George H. Dyer
a—William O. Dyer
a—Edward H. Duro
a—Manley Eastwood
n—John W. Eaton
a—Nathan G. Eccleston
a—Oscar C. Eccleston
n—Arthur Edwards
a—Frank C. Eldredge
n—James E. Ellis
n—James G. Emerson
n—Martin J. Enright
a—Thomas J. Enright
a—Fred Ensling
a—Clarence Epps
n—Carl Ericson
a—Helgo F. Ericson
a—Elmer F. Ericson
n—Albert Evans
a—John T. Evans
a—John Evans
a—E. Raymond Ewing
a—Albert J. Exley
a—Gerrit Eyeberse
a—Albert T. Fairbanks
n—Otis T. Fairbanks
a—Cornelius A. Falvey
a—Paul Fanning
a—Joseph J. Farrell
a—Peter J. Farrell
a—Imbert Fellows
a—Robert Fensley
n—George R. Ferguson
n—Herbert Ferguson
n—Albert E. Fielding
n—Lemuel O. Fielding
n—John F. Fields
n—Leslie M. Fillmore
a—Kelsie M. Fillmore
n—R. Day Fillmore
a—Albert Fiore
a—Charles T. Fish
n—Ashley J. Fitzgerald
a—C. William Fitzgerald
a—Arthur H. Fitzgerald
a—John T. Fitzgerald
a—Frank Fitzmaurice
a—James F. Fleming
n—William A. Fleming
a—Robert O. Fletcher*
a—William L. Fletcher, Jr.
a—James J. Flynn
a—John C. Flynn
a—Thomas M. Flynn
n—Patrick F. Foley
a—Percy Ford
a—William Ford
a—Donat B. Fournier
a—Pierro Fournier
a—Wilfred Fournier
n—William Fournier
a—Ernest D. Fox
a—Dahir M. Francis
a—Donald Fraser*
a—Homer Fraser
a—Ernest Frechette
a—Horedare A. Fregeau
n—Henry A. Freeman
n—Louis Friedberg
a—Joseph Frincona
a—Charles W. Frink
a—Frederick A. Friswell
a—Andrew Frohamander
a—Wm. G. Frohamander
a—David Frost
a—George Fulton
a—Paul Gadle
a—Francis Gadle
a—Clayton M. Gager
a—Leslie T. Gager
a—Arthur J. Gagnon
n—Ernest F. Gagnon
n—Andrew W. Gailey
a—Julian B. Gale
a—Peter Gallan*
a—Elmer K. Gallup
a—Arthur Ganier
n—Joseph Gates
n—George D. Garvey

a—George A. Garpie
a—Thomas Gauthier
a—Albert H. Gebrath
a—Frederick H. Geer
a—Herman G. Gehr
a—Lloyd G. Gelino
n—Robert Gelino
a—John H. Gembel
a—George J. Genereux
a—Jack Geno
a—Charles H. Geners
a—Vincenzo S. Germano
a—Charles J. Gesinowski
a—Raymond E. Gibson*
n—Archibald R. Gilchrist
a—Edward J. Gilchrist
n—G. Harold Gildersleeve
n—William B. Gilles
a—George H. Gilman
a—Alfred Gladue
a—L. P. Gladue
a—John S. Gleason
a—Frank H. Gley
n—Alfred A. Gobeille
a—Louis J. Godaire
a—Arthur Goderre
a—Felix Gordz
a—Louis Goldberg
a—Benjamin Goldfarb
n—Robert Goldstein
a—Frank J. Golkowski
n—William H. Gordon
a—William C. Gorman
a—William R. Gordon
a—Samuel P. Gorton
a—William H. Gorton
a—Charles H. Govers
a—Adelard Goyette
a—John A. Graber
a—John F. Grady
a—Joseph T. Grady
a—Thomas Grady
a—Ralph D. Graham
a—Charles A. Gray
n—Alfred Grebe
a—James E. Green
a—Edmund Greenhelgh
a—P. A. Grenier
n—Gustave Greenwood
a—Richard P. Gregson
n—John C. Griffith
a—Guiseppe Grisafe
a—John Guericeio
a—S. R. Guibeault
a—John B. Gunsalve
n—William F. Gley
a—Walter Haberski
a—Fred A. Hagberg
a—George A. Hagberg
a—Alfred Harsh
a—Fred C. Haglund
a—David Hall
a—Carl Hahn
a—Ralph S. Hall
n—William J. Hall
a—Daniel C. Hallisey
n—Edwin M. Hanks
a—William C. Hansen
a—Vasil Haralambon
a—Thomas J. Harrington
a—Henry J. Harrington
a—Daniel L. Harris
a—John Harris
a—John Harris
n—Alfred K. Hartley
a—Bernard M. Hasler
n—Fred B. Hasler*
n—Carleton H. Havens
a—Theodore Z. Haviland
n—Joseph Hazard
a—Walter R. Hazard
n—J. Frank Healey, Jr.
a—Albert C. Heber
a—Augustus Heber
a—Otto A. Heebner
a—Toloke Heliniak
a—John Helm
a—Alfred Henault
a—Henry Hendrickson
a—Arthur E. Henshaw
a—Simeon Herard
a—Leonard E. Herard
a—Harry Herd
a—Earl C. Herrick
a—Frank V. Hero
a—Max Hertz
a—Harold J. Hetrick
a—Raymond T. J. Higgins
a—Henry Hilderbrand
a—Edmund W. Hill
a—Leland S. Hill
n—Rowland D. Hill, Jr.
a—Norman E. Himes
a—Manley Hitchon
n—John J. Hoar
a—Cornelius R. Hoelck
n—John F. Holland
a—William Hollin
a—James W. Hollingworth
a—Simon J. Holmes
n—Frank W. Holmes
a—Jesse F. Holt
a—Harold B. Hotchkiss
n—Edward O. Hotchkiss
n—Warren S. Hotchkiss
n—B. J. Houlihan
n—Dennis J. Houlihan
a—James Hourigan
a—James E. Hourigan
a—Joseph W. Hourigan
a—Richard E. Hourigan*
a—Harry W. House
a—Chauncey C. House
a—George C. Houston
a—Earl W. Howard
a—Leslie A. Howard
a—Harvey C. Howard
n—James L. Hubbard
a—John E. Hughes
a—Harold P. Hull
n—Joseph O. Hull
a—Lewis Hull, Jr.
a—Russell E. Hunt
a—Channing P. Huntington
a—Gurdon Huntington
a—William L. Huntington
a—Charles W. Huntley
a—Frank C. Huntley
a—C. G. Hyde
a—Rubie A. Hyman
a—Lawrence J. Hyde
a—Luigi Iacai
a—James T. Isbister
n—William Isbister
a—Anthony F. Izbicki
a—Wladystaw Jabielski
a—Arthur V. Jackson
n—George T. Jackson
a—Henry Jackson
a—Myron R. Jackson
a—Charles A. Jacobs
n—Leo L. Jacques
a—Allan T. Jahn
a—Carl P. Jahn
a—Emil Jahn
a—Joachim Jajesnica
a—Stanley Jacobowski
a—Thomas K. James
a—George L. Jarvis
a—Michael Jaskiweicz
a—Paul F. Jatkoqski
a—Henry Jennes
n—Sam Jennis
n—Carl W. Jennison
n—Edmund C. Jensen

n—Roger Jensen
n—Harold T. Jensen
a—Edward W. Jewett
n—Laurens C. Jewett
a—Carl G. Johnson
a—Carl H. Johnson
a—Charles Johnson
a—Charles P. Johnson
a—Jonathan L. Johnson
a—Raymond B. Johnson
a—Robert L. Johnson
n—Frederick A. Johnson
a—Clinton S. Jones
n—Emerson B. Jones
a—Harry Jones
a—James E. Jones
a—Philip A. Johnson
a—John Jones
a—Earl C. Judge
a—James J. Kane
a—Edward A. Karkutt
a—Herman Karkutt
n—William Karkutt
a—Harold Kaseowitz
a—Louis Katz
a—William T. Kearney
a—Samuel Kearns
a—Francis H. Keeley
a—John Keeley
a—James M. Keene
a—C. J. Kelleher
a—Daniel Kelly
a—Frederick J. Kelly
a—Harry Kelly
a—Thomas J. Kelly
a—Edward Kendall
a—John F. Kendall
a—Clyde S. Kenfield
a—Israel Kenig
a—John R. Kennedy
a—Fred L. Kent
a—Harry B. Kent
a—John R. Keyton
n—Edward J. Kilday
n—James J. Kildenny
a—Alexander J. Kilroy
a—Ronald M. Kimball
a—Arthur A. King
n—John M. King
n—Carl E. Kinney
a—Frank J. Kelleher
a—George W. Kirby
a—Edward Kirby, Jr.
a—James A. Kirker
a—Joseph Kimel
n—Stanley J. Kohanski
a—Paul Kolosky
a—Karimucars Koprowski
a—John Koulofoulas
a—Joseph D. Kousquet
a—Frank Kowinski
a—John Kowinski
a—Micholaj Kozak
a—Paul Kozloski
a—John J. Kozlowski
a—Rawet Kozlowski
a—George H. Kramer
a—Joseph Krauczak
a—Harry Kromer
a—Anton Kronicski
a—Martin Krouse, 2nd
a—Antoni Kowolewski
a—William Krzywicky
a—Alfred H. LaBarre
a—Thomas Labbee
a—Napoleon Labrea
a—Lewis J. LaBounty
a—Charles LaCavera
n—Ralph A. LaFemina
a—Henry J. LaFontaine
a—Leroy Lacy
a—James Lacy
n—Joel R. Lacy
a—Charles Ladd
a—Edward D. Ladd
a—Adelarde Laflesh
a—Arthur Lafond
a—Benjamin Lahn
a—George Lake
n—Victor J. LaMorey
a—William J. LaMorey
a—Eppoleon Lambert*
a—Rodolph Lambert
a—William J. Lambert
n—Henry S. Landolt
a—Frederic T. Lane
a—Richard E. Lane
n—Charles G. Langlais
a—John J. Langue
a—Edwin J. Larkin
a—Howard E. Larkin
a—Joseph R. LaRoche
n—Arthur C. Larsen
a—Lawrence N. Larsen
a—Alexander Laskoski
a—Peter Lasonde
a—Burril D. Lathrop
n—Paul W. Latham
a—Clifford Lathrop
a—Herbert Lawrence
a—John Lawson
n—Joseph F. Lowry
a—Onil Loutagne
a—Eugene Lavalle
n—George E. Leahy
n—John P. Leahy
n—Thomas Leahy
a—Philip Leany
a—Andrew LeBlanc
n—Jeffrey LeBlanc
a—Philip Leany
n—Arthur Legare
a—Manuel Leion
a—William Leion
a—Peter P. Lemioux
a—Ira C. Leonard
a—Michael P. Leonard
a—Leo M. LePage
a—Francesco Lerante
a—Ord Leseman
a—W. O. Lessin
a—Horace C. Lester
a—Samuel L. Lester
a—Francesco Levante
a—Abraham Levine
a—Harry Levine
n—William Levitsky
a—Otto Levitsky
a—Frank Lewandowski
n—John H. Lewis
a—Napoleon B. Lewis
a—Christian Liepold
n—Spencer C. Lincoln
a—Harold E. Linderson
a—Philip F. Linderson
a—F. L. Linehan
a—Peter Linos
n—T. Auston Linton
a—Leoyotte Liskiewicz
n—Charles R. Locke
a—Frank M. A. Lohnman
a—Tony Longo
n—Robert Lonsdale
a—Maurice B. Looby
a—Franklyn T. Lord
a—Joseph Lorette
a—Prosper M. Lorette
a—Homer D. Loudon
n—Arthur Lovell
n—Joseph Lovell
a—Fred F. Lovely
a—John F. Ludwig
a—Frank E. Lumis
a—Joseph R. Lumis
a—Walter S. Lumsdon

a—Walter Lund
a—Isaac Lurette
n—Charles H. Luther
a—James E. Lynch
a—John F. Lynch
a—John P. Lynch
n—Joseph Lynch
n—George O. Lynch
a—Carl E. Lyons
a—David T. Lyons
a—William J. Lyons
n—James J. Madden
a—Joseph Maddock
a—John J. Magner
a—Francis A. Magner
a—Robert H. Mahoney
a—George J. Malcolm
a—Harold R. Malcolm
a—Luigi Malerba
a—Edward E. Maloney
a—John J. Mallett
a—Ralph P. Malo
a—William J. Maloney
a—Leslie V. Manchester
a—Harry Mandell
a—Alfred Manderville
a—Victor Mankowski
a—Eugene A. Manning
a—John J. Manning
a—Andrew J. Marchiel
n—Gerado Mariano
a—Antony F. Markey
a—Harry Markoff
a—Herman Marshak
a—Frederick J. Marshall
a—Henry F. Marshall
a—William J. Marshall
a—William B. Martin
a—Eli J. Martin
a—Horace J. Martin
a—Charles F. MacNamara
n—Francis E. Massad
a—Habeeb E. Massad
a—Henry J. Masse
a—Charles R. Mason
n—Michael J. Matri
n—Everett J. Maurice
a—Tony Mesiano
a—Eugene Mercier
a—John Mercik
a—Abraham Meyer
a—Charles Meyer
a—Napoleon P. Miclette
a—William Mikolasi
a—Andrew H. Millea
a—Gurdon E. Miller
a—Everett A. Miller
a—Peter G. Mitchell
a—Fred J. Mitterer
a—John J. MacDonald
a—John H. MacDonald
a—Patrick MacMahon
a—Bruce S. MacMillan
n—Robert McAllister
a—Patrick McAtarvey
a—Edmund J. McCarthy
a—Michael J. McCarthy
a—James E. McCawley
a—William L. McClimon
a—Leroy McCluskey
a—Joseph F. McCormack
a—Frank J. McCormick
a—John J. McCormick
a—James D. McCrohan
a—William H. McKnight, J
a—Walter H. McNeely
a—James F. McGill
a—James McGlone
a—John McGrath
a—John McGraw
a—James B. McGrory
a—John F. McGrory
a—Lawrence McGrory
n—Thomas A. McGrory
a—John H. McIntyre
a—Charles J. McKay
a—Edward G. McKay
a—Matthew P. McKay
a—Francis P. McKenna
a—Charles A. McIntyre
a—Frank R. McIntyre
a—Harry McQuade
a—James McLaughlin
a—Frank B. McMahon
a—Felix B. McMahon
n—Joseph McMahon
a—Arthur J. McNamara
a—John McNeely
n—Sheldon R. McNickle
n—Daniel McSheffry
a—Charles McSheffry
a—John D. McWilliams
a—Emil O. Moll
a—Edward T. Monahan
a—Peter W. Montey
a—Cornelius C. Moore
a—Harold E. Moran
a—James R. Moran
n—John A. Moran
n—Richard C. Moran
a—Walter P. Moran
a—C. Benjamin Morgan
a—Frank L. Morgan
a—Ripple G. Morgan
a—Martin J. Morley
n—Stephen Morras
n—Leo R. Morris
a—James T. Morrison
a—George Morrow
a—Arnold J. Mosier
a—Edward H. Mott
a—Frank W. Mott
a—Philip Mudderman
a—Charles O. Murller
a—Cuno N. Mueller
a—James F. Mulholland
a—Arthur J. Mullen
n—George T. Mullen
a—John W. Mullen
a—Albert T. Murphy
n—Dennis Murphy
n—J. Desmond Murphy
a—Edward Murphy
a—James M. Murphy
a—John L. Murphy
a—Michael Murphy
a—Thomas P. Murphy
n—Timothy J. Murphy
n—William P. Murphy
a—Edward F. Murray
a—Leonard P. Murray
n—Francis Murtha
a—Henry H. Mussell
a—Ronald P. Mussell
a—Ludwick W. Wyscinski
a—Arthur Nadolny
a—George R. Nadolny
a—Isadore Nagdyman*
a—Louis Nagdyman
a—Ernest Nahas
a—Hillary Naruserwick
a—Frank Navis
n—James V. Neary
n—Rudolph Nelson
n—James J. Nevins*
a—Charles R. Nichols
a—William Nichols
a—Alexander Niewiemjaki
a—George R. Nolan
a—Lawrence E. Nolan
a—A. W. Norman
a—Arthur B. Norton
a—John C. Noyes
n—John B. Noyes
a—R. Gale Noyes

a—Clifford C. Oat
n—G. Waldo Oat
a—Lewis J. Oat
a—George A. O'Brien
a—William T. O'Brien
a—William St. L. O'Brien
a—William O'Brien
a—John P. O'Connell
a—J. F. O'Connell
a—Charles T. Ogden
a—Michael O'Hearn
a—Zigmund J. Olaf
a—Alexander Olaff
a—Frank W. Oloff
a—Charles M. Olson
a—John Olsen
a—Dennis O'Neil
a—Frank O'Neil
n—Peter T. O'Neil, Jr.
n—William F. O'Neil
a—Pasquale Orsinie
a—William Ortmann
n—W. Leroy Osborn
a—Edward Ouellet
a—Raymond Ouellet
a—Victor Ovezschowski
n—Alfred O. Palmer
a—Antonio Paniocco
a—Antonio Panto
a—Peter Papas
a—Harry Pappagallo*
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a—Peter J. Paquette
a—Reginald Pardy
a—Antonio Parrotta
a—Arthur Parent
a—Charles J. Patridge
a—Maurice E. Patridge
n—Alfred W. Watterson
a—George Patterson
a—Joseph Patti
a—Joseph Paul
a—Stanislaw Pavolak
a—Vincenty Pavolak
a—James T. Payard
a—James A. Pearson
a—Charles J. Pechewlys
a—Roland C. Peck
n—Walter A. Peck
a—Edmund J. Peckham
a—Howard L. Peckham
a—August J. Poliquin
a—S. Pene
n—David H. Pendleton
a—Domingo Penna
a—Ulric A. Pepin
a—Napoleon Peppin
a—James H. Perrin*
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a—William E. Perry*
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a—Martin S. Peterson
a—Nathaniel Peterson
a—Anestes Petrus
a—Thomas J. Pfeiffer
a—Victor Phaneuf
a—Albert Pierce
a—Everett W. Pierce
a—Luigi Pierette
n—Robert Pilling
a—Fred J. Plante
a—Henry L. Plante
a—Joseph L. Plante
n—Everett Pinigree
a—Bronislaw Podieski
a—Philip Poirier
a—Ernest Pollard
a—Arthur F. Poole
a—Clarence M. Poole
a—George H. Popham
n—Albert H. Portelance
n—Earl H. Post
a—John P. Post
n—Howard N. Porter
n—Clarence Potter
a—Fred K. Potter
a—Howard F. Potter
n—J. Dyer Potter
a—John W. Potts, Jr.
a—Frederick B. Powers
a—Vincent Powloicz
a—Harold J. Powers
a—Harold F. Powers
a—George J. Poyerd
a—Ovila J. Preavy
a—Richard K. Prentice
n—Harold R. Preston
n—Robert E. Preston
n—Douglas K. Proctor
a—Joseph W. Prosser, Jr.
a—Romeo Prse
a—Henry Pukallus
a—Benedict C. Pullen
n—Andrew F. Purdon
n—Ernest L. Purvis
a—Norman A. Pierce
a—James F. Poyerd
a—Edward P. Quinn
a—Robert Quinn
a—John Quericio
a—Nathan Rabinovitch
a—Berton I. Rainford
n—Arthur Ramsie
a—George L. Randall
a—R. M. Raphael
a—Joseph Ratcliffe
a—Charles L. Rathbone
a—George E. Raughtican
a—Arthur A. Raymond
a—Eugene F. Raymond
a—Moses W. Raymond
a—Edward F. Reardon
a—John J. Reardon
a—John W. Reardon
a—Michael J. Reardon
n—Edward W. Reavey
a—Joseph Recave
a—James J. Redden
a—Michael J. Redmond
n—Michael J. Reed
a—Henry A. Reek
a—J. Rembroski
a—Thomas F. Reynolds
a—Frank Riccardi
n—Charles L. Richards
a—Calvin M. Richardson
a—Harold Richardson
n—Harry M. Richmond
n—Carlos M. Ricker
a—J. Bradford Ricketts
a—Kirk Ricketts
a—Jay B. Ricketts
a—Paul S. Ricketts
a—James E. Riding
a—Steve Riel, Jr.
a—Albert H. Riese
a—Norris Riley
a—Frank Rinella
n—Herbert E. Ring
n—Joseph T. Ring
n—Henry Ringland
n—Myron J. Ringland
n—Charles J. Riordon
a—H. Frank Riordon
a—Howland P. Rivers
a—Benjamin J. Robak
a—Alfred Roberts
a—George W. Roberts
a—Henry Roberts
a—Joseph Roberts
a—Fred M. Robinson
a—Harold T. Robinson
a—Winton A. Robinson
a—George Robish

a—Henry Robiter
a—Charles E. Rogers
a—Charles P. Rogers
a—Bruce F. Rogers
n—Frank F. Rogers
a—Gilbert E. Rogers
a—Henry Rogers
a—S. J. Rokowski
a—Paolo B. Rollo
a—Joseph Rondeau
a—Silvio Rondeau
a—Innocenzio Rondina
a—Fred Roscoe
a—Manuel Rose
a—Clifford Rouse
a—Henry Rousseau
a—John Royston
a—John Rozanski
a—George L. Russell
a—Amos Ruley
a—Francis B. Ryalls
a—Charles Ryan
n—David Ryan
a—Gerald Ryan
n—James Ryan
n—William Ryan
a—William J. Ryan
n—Arthur Rymsza
a—Stephen Rupka
a—Eugene Savourin
n—Harry Sabrowski
a—Jack Sack
a—Max Sadinsky
a—John Sadinsky
a—John E. Sadinsky
n—Michael A. Sandusky
n—Edward F. Sage
a—Fillmore B. Sage
n—Frederic E. Sage
a—Wilfred J. Sage
a—Silas N. Sandberg
a—Archie W. Sanders
a—Vincenzo Sangermano
a—Charles F. Sands
a—William C. Santo
a—Feloke Sarbicki
a—Archie Saunders
n—Frank A. Sautter
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n—William M. Savage
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a—John P. Schoff
a—Max E. Schramm, Jr.
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a—John Scofanfava
n—Thomas P. Sears
a—Herman I. Seavey
a—Max E. Sebramm
a—George Segal
a—Murray M. Segal
a—James Sellas
a—Louis A. Senecal
n—Clarence W. Sevin
a—Albert V. Sevina
a—William Shabecoff
a—David E. Shahan
n—Michael Shahan
n—Raymond Shahan
n—Thomas Shahan
n—Bronislaw Shalkowski
a—Joseph Shalkowski
a—Walter J. Shanley
a—J. Henry Shannon
n—John J. Shannon
a—William Sharvan
a—George I. Shaw
a—Harold T. Shaw
n—William G. Shaw
n—Foster H. Shaw
a—John Shea
a—Michael Shea
a—Patrick J. Shea
n—William Shea
a—George Shedlock
a—David F. Sheehan
a—Edward L. Sheehan
a—Michael E. Sheehan
a—Richard J. Sheehan
n—Thomas A. Sheehan
a—L. Shereshevsky
a—Aleck Sherewifski
a—Raymond B. Sherman
n—Joseph J. Sherry
a—William H. Shields, Jr.
a—Nikito Shillo
a—George Shore
a—Jack Shugrue
n—William J. Shugrue
a—Sigmund Siegel
a—K. Silinski
a—Donas Simino
a—John Simioski
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a—Augustus C. Skelly
a—George M. Skelly
a—William M. Skelly
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a—John J. Slattery
a—Thomas F. Slattery
a—William H. Slattery
a—Joseph Slikowski
n—Edward F. Smiegiel*
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a—Warren Sharples
a—James B. Smith
a—Alex Smith
a—Edmund S. Smith
a—Edward F. Smith
a—Frank E. Smith
a—F. Russell Smith
n—George Q. Smith
a—Harry W. Smith
a—Herbert H. Smith
n—Isaac B. Smith
n—Lindsey G. Smith
a—Ralph S. Smith
a—Tracy Smith
n—William I. Smith
a—William J. Smith
a—Edward G. Snow
a—Max Sogoran
a—Norman E. Soules
a—Frederick R. Sourbier
a—Earl E. Sparks
a—Nicholas J. Spellman
a—H. E. Spencer
a—Raymond G. Spencer
a—Earl R. Spicer
a—Earl W. Stamm
a—Lawrence J. Stanley
a—Tyler S. Stanton
a—Lowell R. Stark
a—F. Leroy Stearns
a—William Stankiewicz*
n—Rufus H. Stanton*
a—Stanley Stefanick
a—Daniel Steiner
a—E. R. E. Steffenson
a—William Stelzner
a—Howard Sterry
a—Robert W. Sterry
n—Loue E. Stockwell
a—Leon Stoller
a—George A. Stone
a—Theodore L. R. Story
a—Ralph R. Stott
a—William A. Stott

a—Edwin H. Street
a—Benjamin F. Sullivan
a—Dennis J. Sullivan
a—Jozef Stursiak
a—Eugene W. Sullivan
n—Francis P. Sullivan
n—Fred J. Sullivan
n—Guy A. Sullivan
a—James L. Sullivan
n—John J. Sullivan
a—John L. Sullivan
a—John Sullivan
n—Lester J. Sullivan
a—Michael J. Sullivan
a—Robert M. Sullivan
a—Woodruff T. Sullivan
a—William J. Supa
n—William A. Super
a—Alex Swaich
a—Leroy A. Swan*
n—Mertin L. Swan
n—William A. Swan
n—Robert Swanton
a—Sigurd V. Swanson
n—Gerald J. Sullivan
a—Louis M. Swatzburg
a—Daniel M. J. Sweeney
a—Arthur J. Sylvia
a—Frank Sylvia
a—Frank Szachna
a—Wladislaw Szbalinski
a—Felix Szmanski
a—Alex Szulhansky
a—William A. Sweeney
a—George A. Tague
a—Walter Tarbox
a—William G. Tarbox
a—Joseph Tarnoski, Jr.
a—Mecky Tarnowski
a—Richard L. Tarrant
n—Edward J. Taylor
a—Ellis Taylor
a—Emile Tellier
n—Lucio Tempesta
a—O. Tetrault
a—John J. Thomas
a—Pierre K. Theve
n—Daniel Thompson
a—James J. Thompson
a—Robert Thompson
a—Frank R. Thresher
a—Algard Thuotte
n—Percy H. Thurlow
a—Charles W. Tingley
a—Kenneth E. Tobin
a—Francis M. Toomey
a—Leslie F. Tourtelotte
a—William N. Thomas
n—Fred A. Towne
n—Thomas Tracy, Jr.
a—Lewis F. Trepasso
a—Roy Treadway
a—Frank D. Treckman
a—William Treckman
a—Alfred A. Trembly
a—Henry Tremblay
a—John Tsuros
a—Louis Tucoi
n—John B. Tumicki
a—Albert J. Turner
a—Frederic Turner
a—John Ulanovich*
n—Frank E. Ulmer
n—John W. Ulmer
a—Guy Underwood
a—J. Ustack
a—Peter J. VanVyanick
n—Elmer C. Vedder
a—Fotios Vassolardies
a—Whitney M. Vergason
n—Albert M. Vetter
n—Arthur H. Vetter
a—Louis B. Vincente
a—Peter J. Virona
a—Peter G. Vuono
a—Ernest H. Watson
a—John Walaziniski
a—Thomas J. Waldron
a—James P. Walsh
a—John S. Walsh
a—Nicholas V. Walsh
n—Leslie F. Ward
a—Arnold T. Ware
a—Arthur G. Warwick
a—William O. Weinert
n—Benjamin Weinstein
a—Charles A. Weinstein
a—Samuel Weinstein
a—Edward Weisgrabler
a—Edgar C. Welden
n—George Weller
n—Russell Welles
a—Augustus H. Weltin
a—George C. Weltin
a—William A. Weeden*
a—Howard J. Whalom
n—Herbert L. Wheeler
a—Sidney Whipple
a—Clarence W. White
a—John J. White
a—Ernest D. Whiteford
a—LeRoy H. Whitmarsh
a—William H. Wicks
n—Lorenzo E. Wiese
a—Thomas Wignall
n—James F. Wilber
a—Homer F. Wilbur
a—Joseph A. Wilcot
a—Frank A. Wilcox*
a—Raymond Willet
a—Daniel Williams
a—Erastus W. Williams
n—Julian L. Williams
a—Ralph S. Williams
a—Ernest J. Williamson
a—Percy J. Willis
n—Charles W. Willey*
a—Claude R. Wilson
a—Clifford E. Wilson
n—Frank S. Wilson
a—George M. Wilson
a—Robert Winchester
a—Bronislaw Wineza
a—Anthony Wisneski
a—Joseph Wit
a—Wladyslaw Witkowski
a—Edward O. Witchoski
a—Fred J. Wolfenberger
a—Fred D. Wood
a—John H. Wood
a—Dewey H. Woodworth
a—Walter J. Woodmansee*
n—Clarence H. Woodworth
n—Ernest C. Woodworth
n—Everett C. Woodworth
a—John G. Woronick
a— ? Woselowski
a—Otis H. Wright
n—Oliver R. Wulf
a—William E. Wright
a—Anton Wunderlick
a—John Wunderlick
a—Frank Yakubielski
a—Vinkor Yinkowski
a—John B. Yansalve
a—Spragay Yantuz
a—John Yates
a—Edwin F. Yerrington
n—Frank Yerrington
n—Joseph R. Yerrington
a—Charles J. Yesionowski
a—Cecil G. Young
a—Charles R. Young
n—Fred O. C. Young
a—Harold H. Young

n—James M. Young, Jr.
a—John B. Young
n—Norman W. Young
a—Richard W. Young
a—William A. Young
a—Winifred C. Young
a—Fred W. Roessler
a—Frank Wyrod
a—Stanislaw Zawislenski
a—Anthony Zecchilli
a—Charles Zdancewicz*
a—Michael R. Zeigler
a—Peter Zenski
a—Edward Zeralski
a—Frank Zeralski
a—Felix Zonoski
a—Andzic Zysk

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Raynie P. Stebbins
Annie Allen
Grace Greenwood
Ier J. Manwaring
Mary J. McCloud
Gladys V. Wilson

HONOR ROLL NEW LONDON IN THE WORLD WAR

Adams, Henry
Agostino, Ross
Ahearn, Arthur
Alexander, James
Alger, Harold J.
Alizio, Constantini
Allen, Carl D.
Allen, Henry
Alling, Ward T.
Ames, Tracy
Anderson, Chas. L.
Anderson, John Gustav
Anderson, Theodore F.
Andrews, Avery
Appledorn, Herman H.
Archer, Robert H.
Archer, Harry J.
Arieno, Philipo
Arms, Frank T.
Arms, Guy T.
Armstrong, George E.
Armstrong, Frank M.
Arnold, Leslie P.
Atkinson, Arthur
Avena, Donato
Avery, Herbert N.
Babbidge, Eben G.
Babcock, Leon
Babcock, William T.
Badeau, Frederick R.
Baier, Ernest A.
Baier, Henry
Baily, Edmond J.
Bajorski, Peter
Baker, Ralph P.
Baratz, Edward
Barber, Alexander
Barber, Ames
Barker, Alexander
Barker, Lionel J.
Barnes, Arthur O.
Barr, Eric L.
Barrett, Rollin H.
Barrosa, Frank
Barrows, Ernest R.
Barrows, Walter A.
Barry, Carlos, Jr.
Barry, Christopher F.
Barry, Robert P.
Barszcz, Theophilus
Bartholucci, Etalo
Barton, William L.
Baruch, Marten
Basilico, John
Bastista, Antonio
Bates, Earl K.
Beally, Lawrence
Beatty, Desmond A.
Beckley, Chester A.
Beckwith, Arthur M.
Beckwith, Frank L.
Beckwith, Frank M.
Beckwith, Russell E.
Beebe, Christopher B.
Beebe, Fred A.
Beebe, Fred E.
Beebe, Leon G.
Beebe, Stephen B.
Beebe, William F.
Beers, Ralph I.
Belcher, Chas. F.
Belcher, Duncan
Belcher, Gregory
Belcher, William A.
Belcher, William W.
Bell, Hugh M.
Bengteson, Gustav
Bengtston, Bror. G.
Bennett, Lester S.
Bentley, A. Jackson
Benton, Chas.
Beran, James A.
Berardi, Albert
Bergenstein, Gustav
Berling, Arthur S.
Berman, Phillip
Bertz, Otto F.
*Bestick, Howard I.
Bishop, Chas. E.
Bishop, Giles
Bishop, Joseph B.
Bitonnis, George
Black, Ross E.
Blackadar, Frank L.
Blair, Albert J.
Blaisdell, Fillmore T.
Bloomer, Edward H.
Bloomfield, W. G.
Bodeau, Frederick
Bodenwein, Gordon
Bogue, Albion R.
Bogue, John Joseph
Bolezak, Anthony
Bolles, Paul H.
Bolling, Phillip
Bonitz, Albert
Boramai, Carlo
Boser, Alfred
Bontin, Emil
Bowers, Forrest C.
Bowers, Sylvester
Bowser, Campwell W.
Boylan, Joseph B.
Boyle, Edward F.
Bracewell, Edwin R.
Bradford, Frank A.
Bradford, Herbert H.
Bradham, David W.
Bradshaw, Wesley B.
Bradwell, Clinton L.
Brady, William J.
Bragan, Chester G.
Branch, Earl C.

Brannan, Adlai E.
Brannan, Dwight
Bray, Clyde E.
Bray, Maynard L.
Britton, Frank
Broadwell, C. E.
Brodie, Benjamin
Brody, Samuel A.
Bronstein, George H.
Brooks, William F.
Brooks, William H.
*Brown, Archie, Jr.
Brown, Bennett
Brown, Brainard
Brown, Chas. W.
Brown, Earl
Brown, Emmett W.
Brown, Everett W.
Brown, Frank DeWitt
Brown, Frank W.
Brown, George J.
Brown, George T.
Brown, Lloyd L.
Brown, Robert L.
Bruce, Arthur W.
Bruckner, Herman A.
Brutzman, Edward
Brozozka, Alexander
*Buck, Walter F.
Buck, Willis L.
Budzisjuoski, Anthony
Budzisjuoski, S.
Buell, John H., Jr.
Burdick, George H.
Burdick, Thomas E.
Burr, Howard Tinker
Burrows, Ray
Burrows, Wilfred C.
Burrows, W. E.
Butler, John G.
Butler, Joseph F.
Byrne, W. F.
Bystrzah, Anthony
Bystrzah, Stanislaw
Cabsal, Anthony M., Jr.
Cabsal, Francis J.
Cabsal, Joseph L.
Cabsal, Manuel G.
Cahey, Chas. R.
Cahey, Richard
Cahey, Thomas J.
Calderah, Antonio
Caldon, Harold A.
Callahan, James A.
Callahan, John B.
Callahan, J. F.
Campbell, Alexander
Campbell, Warren E.
Campo, Euplio
Cantanzau, Louis
Cantwell, William J.
Caplett, Daniel L.
Capwell, George
Capwell, Walter F.
Caracausa, Albert C.
Carlin, Harry A.
Carlson, Phillip C.
Carlson, Verner A.
Carlson, William S.
Caron, Fred
Caron, Victor L.
Carino, Harry A.
Carino, Michael
Carr, Walter
Carrolls, Stavadros
Carver, Edward J.
Carver, Edward M.
Carver, George R.
Carver, John D.
Casey, Frank P.
Casey, George
Casey, George Francis
Casey, Walter S.
Casey, William T. C.
Casden, Nelson
Cassara, Thomas C.
Cassidy, James H.
Cauhey, Edward
Cavanaugh, Dennis W.
Chabereck, Gideon
Chaffee, Robert W.
Chaney, Morgan R.
Chaoinski, Joseph
Chapel, Chas.
Chapel, Walter
Chapin, Frank L.
Champion, Ernest D.
Chapman, Edward N.
Chappell, Alfred H.
Chappell, Daniel
Chappell, Ira L.
Chappell, Orris S.
Charlop, Samuel D.
Cheady, John
Cheney, George P.
Cherby, Frank
Cherkasky, Samuel N.
Chester, Daniel A.
Childs, Gilbert
Childs, Paul D.
Christie, George B.
Cirrito, Joseph
Clairborne, W. H.
Clark, Harold B.
Clark, J. W.
Coates, Thomas C.
Cobb, Stanley M.
Coe, George R.
Cogan, Hugh A.
Colbert, James J.
Cole, Alfred F.
Cole, Alister H.
Coleman, Daniel
Coleman, John
Coleman, Mathew J.
Coleman, Nelson
Coleman, Thomas J.
Collins, Benjamin M.
Collins, Christopher J., Jr.
Collins, Edward T.
Collins, Robert P.
Collioski, Dominick
Colsi, Frank
Comean, Harry A.
Comstock, Raymond G.
Conboy, Thomas P.
Cone, Harold J.
Congdon, Stephen G.
Congdon, Thomas B.
Connell, Thomas G.
Connelli, Lawrence
Conner, David
Conti, Lawrence J.
Coombs, Thomas A.
Coombs, Walter V.
Copper, Aubrey
Corcoran, Patrick
Corcoran, William J.
Corkey, William M.
Cornell, William H.
Cote, Napoleon
Courtney, John J.
Cox, John A.
Coyle, Henry
Craig, Chas. C.
Craig, Walter L.
Craig, William P.
Crandall, George H., Jr.
Crandall, Richard
Cranker, Daniel F.
Cranker, Joseph N.
Crawford, Leroy
Crocker, Thomas L.
Cronesbury, Harold A.
Crooks, Edward B.

Croucher, William H.
Crosby, Ralph
Crowell, Chas. E.
Crowell, John F.
Cruise, Edwin
Cruise, John H.
Cruise, Robert
Cullen, Brainard V.
Cullen, Francis J.
Cullen, Julius
Culver, Christopher
Cummings, Michael J.
Curran, John
Curley, John Edward
Curtis, Chas. A.
Czarnecki, Louis
Czerniawski, Woiciech
Dallas, Josiah
Dalton, Joseph A.
Daly, Bartholomew
Daly, James P.
Daly, John
Daly, Joseph
Daly, Thomas E.
Damas, Joseph W.
Daniels, Fremont
Dardis, Martin N.
Darling, George
Darrow, Robert B.
Darrow, William
Dart, Benjamin F.
Dart, Charles S.
Dart, Edison
David, Milton
Davidson, Robert F.
Davis, Adam J.
Davis, Daniel S.
Davis, Edison O.
Davis, Edward W.
Davis, Milton W.
Davis, William H.
Davison, Christopher H.
Davison, Frank J.
Davison, George
Decarlo, Gesnelda
Decker, Harold W.
DeGange, Francis
Delap, Thomas L.
Delmore, John M.
DeLong, G. Emery
DeMarco, Vincenzo
Demuth, Ronald
Denison, Ernest R.
Dennison, Lloyd W.
DeRocher, Joseph A.
Derry, Charles E.
Devins, Lewis
Dewey, Robert K.
Diamond, Edward I.
Diamond, Harry
Diamontis, A. K.
Dibble, Sherwood M.
Dickinson, Thomas S.
Dickson, J. Courtland
DiFranco, Camilo
Dipolino, Carmelo
Dolbeare, Kenneth C.
Dolbeare, Walter G.
Dolci, Santa
Domenico, Dippolliana
Donahue, George W.
Donahue, John F.
Donahue, Richard H.
Donahue, Robert C.
*Donahue, William A.
Donald, Claude M.
Dondero, Edward
Donnelly, Dudley S.
Donnelly, Henry T.
Donovan, John J.
Doran, James
Doran, James J.
Dorsey, Edward J.
Dorsey, Henry S.
Dorsey, John E.
Dorsey, Michael F.
Dorsey, Michael J.
Dorsey, Peter B.
Dorsey, Thomas F., Jr.
Dougal, William W.
Douglas, Lewis E.
Douglas, William M.
Douglass, Alex H.
Douglass, Clifford L.
Douglass, Walter L.
Douglass, William
*Dow, Edward C.
Dow, F. Pierpont
Downey, Edmond J.
Doyle, Daniel J.
Doyle, Thomas
Doylittle, Bassell
Dray, John D.
Driscoll, Alphonsus P.
Dubois, Nelson J.
Duffy, Robert L.
Duggan, Mortimer C.
Dunbar, Harris W.
Dunham, William H.
Dunn, James C.
Dunster, Albert E.
Durkee, William S.
Durkins, Michael
Dymnicki, Joseph
Dziangizlewski, Joseph
Dziczek, Adam
Eagles, William E.
*Earle, Thomas
Eastwood, George W.
Ebersale, William J.
Eccleston, Luther A.
Edgcomb, Harry J.
Edmond, Walter M.
Edmonds, William A.
Edwards, Edward W.
Edwards, Ellery N.
Edwards, Robert J.
Edwards, William F.
Eglise, Charles N.
Eisenberg, Isadore
Eisenstein, Irving
Elfenbein, David
Elionsky, Henry
Elionsky, John
Elliot, Addison S.
Elliot, Frank W.
Elliott, Walter C.
Enos, Anthony F.
Enos, George H.
Enos, Joseph V.
Enos, Manuel
Enright, Joseph T.
Epolite, John D.
Epps, Charles E.
Eshenfelder, George A.
Eslen, George W., Jr.
Fahey, Gilbert
Falvey, Thomas K.
Fanjoy, Roy G.
Fargo, Edward W., Jr.
Farine, John
Farley, Benjamin H.
Farley, Joseph
Farrar, Louis L.
Farrar, Richard M.
Farrell, Roger L.
Fecteau, Moses L.
Feeley, Raymond F.
Fengar, Cyrus B.
Fengar, Frederick E.
Fengar, Henry Clay
Fenwick, Edward A.
Feraci, Tonay
Ferino, Joseph
Ficarra, Salvatore

Fichthorn, Legr'd J. P.
Filatus, Frank
Finn, Edward
Finn, Robert R.
Finnegan, George E.
Finnegan, James E., Jr.
Fiorentini, Guisseppe
Fitzgerald, Daniel J.
Fitzgerald, David J.
*Fitzgerald, James
Fitzgerald, John J.
Fitzgerald, John P.
Fitzgerald, Thomas J.
Fitzpatrick, James T.
Fitzsimmons, William C.
Flaherty, Edward M.
Flaherty, John
Flaherty, Leonard M.
Flynn, Edward
Flynn, Edwin A.
Flynn, Richard M.
Foley, C. Barrett
Follows, Arthur
Ford, Leroy H.
Ford, William J.
Foster, Frederic J.
Foster, John M.
Fournier, Nelson
Francis, Frank J.
Francis, Tyler E.
Franklin, Victor
Fraser, Daniel M.
Fraser, Frank
Fraser, Raymond S.
Fraser, Simon C.
Friars, Harold E.
Frink, Joseph I.
Frishman, Harry
Funk, Joseph J.
Funkel, Charles C.
Funora, James
Furlong, Fred M.
Furnello, Nicholas
Gaetano, Napoli
Gaffney, Joseph J.
Gagan, Robert
Galbo, John
Gallup, John F.
Ganey, Joseph M.
Gangloff, William H.
Gannon, Andrew
Gardiner, John
Gardner, Clarence R
Gardner, Robert S.
Gardner, T.
Gates, Curtis W.
Gates, Emmette R.
Gates, Ernest F.
Gates, Harold F.
Gatley, Edward A.
Gauthier, Joseph A.
Gawlawski, Joseph
*Geer, Edgar S.
Geer, Harold E.
Geer, Roy P.
Gentill, Peter
George, Anthony J.
George, Charles J.
George, Nathaniel J.
Gershowitz, Abraham J.
Getchell, Clyde B.
Gianiotis, Kostas
*Giersz, Peter
Gifford, Webster G.
Gilbert, George A.
Gilmartin, John M.
Gilmore, Charles W.
Giordano, Rosario
Gironard, Adelard
Glenn, Frank A.
Glossenger, Leroy F.
Glynn, John C.
Gniazdowski, Stanislaw
Goddard, George R.
Goff, Phillip H.
Goff, Robert J.
Goggin, Thomas
Goldberg, Isadore
Goldberg, Louis G.
Goldberg, Nathan
Goldie, George S.
Goldie, William S.
Goldsmith, Stanley A.
Goldstein, Oscar I.
Gomez, Leroy
Gonsalves, Antonio
Gontarzneuski, Stanislaw
Gontarz, Boleslaw
Good, Ralph E.
Goodwin, James J.
*Gorchow, Harry B.
Gordon, Joseph
Gordon, Morris
Gorman, Arthur
Gorman, John J.
Gorra, Nicholas J.
Gorton, Joseph
Goss, Albert W.
Goss, Frederick
Goss, George A., Jr.
Gracewell, E. R.
Graham, Clifford
Grane, Arthur R.
Grane, Charles H.
Graves, Charles
Graves, Harry S.
Graves, Stephen
Gray, Joseph D.
Gray, Willard A.
Gray, William A.
Gray, William F.
Green, James
Green, Samuel S.
Greenberg, Albert
Greenman, Frank P.
Greenwood, Amos L.
Griffin, John
Griffin, Thomas A.
Griffith, John C.
Grillo, Rosario
Grimes, Leslie
Grimes, Paul J.
Grimes, Richard A.
Griswold, Horace H.
Griswold, William H.
Gross, Lawrence B.
Grove, Phillip B.
Grover, Raymond G.
Gulley, William H.
*Gurney, George M.
Guthrie, Russell S.
Hague, Joseph F.
Hale, Harold B.
Hale, John S.
Hale, Wells L.
Hall, John S.
Hall, Reginald
Halyburton, W. J.
Hamilton, Andrew
Hamilton, Cyril A.
*Hamilton, Frank W.
Hamilton, Robert
Hammond, Carl T.
Hanney, Herbert A.
Hanley, George F.
Hanscom, Ridgley
Hanson, Karl T.
Harrington, John, Jr.
Harrington, Joseph T.
Harris, Frank
Harris, Joesph P.
Harris, Louis
Harris, Russell S.
Harris, Samuel,
Harrison, Bathas

Harvey, Charles W.
Harvey, Herbert J.
Harvey, John A.
Harvey, John N.
Hatfield, Delbert K.
Haven, Morgan B.
Havens, Edward W.
*Havens, George E.
Havens, Harold M.
Hawkins, Patrick
Hayden, Randolph L.
Hayes, John J.
Hedlund, Raymond F.
Hefferman, John
Hendel, Isadore
Herbert, George J.
Herdt, John W.
Herman, Eli
Herman, Louis
Hersant, John J.
Hesney, Dennis A.
Hester, John F.
Heter, Albert
Hetherson, Richard J.
Hewitt, Ralph H.
Heyman, Arthur J.
Hick, Harry S.
Hicks, George A.
Higgins, John F.
Higgins, Thomas W.
Hill, Percy P.
Hirsch, Morris
Hislop, Gordan I.
Hitchcock, Richard
Hobron, George L.
Hodges, George E.
Holdredge, Fred I.
Holmes, Carleton A.
Holmes, Everett
Holmes, Francis E.
Holmes, Walter
Holt, Robert W.
Hooker, J. Henry
Hopf, F. Emil
Hopkins, Charles C.
Hopkins, Edwin W.
Horen, Morris O.
Horton, Ellsworth J.
Hoskins, Harry B.
Howard, Fred H.
Howard, Garfield
*Howard, Henry
Howard, William H.
Howell, Kimbark J.
Howell, William H.
Howlett, Raymond
Howland, Howard E.
Hrabe, John H.
Hull, C. Hadlai
Hull, William H.
Hullivan, David F.
Hullivan, Fred T.
Humphries, Charles
Humphrey, William
Hunt, D. J.
Hunt, Richard E.
Hunt, Robert F.
Huntley, Edward J.
Hutchings, C. C.
Hyde, Loring
Hyde, Robert H.
Irlande, James
Ivby, Linwood W.
Jager, Robert H.
Jamczewski, Albin
James, John H.
James, Joseph A.
James, Leroy A.
Janik, John
Jasionwski, Boleslaw
Jasper, Richard
Jastrezembski, F. T.
Jenkins, Wilbur W.
Jennings, Thomas H.
Jensen, Niels C.
Jensen, Oscar
Johnson, George
Johnson, Harry E.
Johnson, Rongwald O.
Johnston, C. H.
Jones, E. McKinley
Jordan, Lawrence A.
Jordan, R. Raymond
Jordan, Samuel R.
Jordan, Theodore F.
Jordon, Joseph H.
Joseph, Guy D.
Joseph, Roland T.
Judd, H. Norman
Kahn, Henry H.
Kahn, Reuben L.
Kahn, Samuel
Kaliszewski, Frank
Kane, John S.
Kane, William M.
Kaplan, Leon
Kaufman, Charles
Kearney, William
Keating, John J.
Keefe, Edward R.
Keefe, Joseph C.
Keefe, Robert A.
Keefe, William
Kenney, George N.
Keeney, Robert M.
Kelley, Cornelius E.
Kelley, Michael E.
Kenerson, Freman E.
Kennedy, John J.
Kenney, Hilcon C.
Kenny, Robert M.
Kenure, James R.
Kenure, John
Kenyon, Earl E.
Kenyon, Herbert
Kenyon, John G.
Kenyon, John J.
Keilhorn, Lloyd V.
Kilburne, Geo. H., Jr.
Kiley, Geo. J.
Kiley, James P.
Kiley, Richard P.
Kiley, Thomas H.
King, Frank H.
King, John
King, Warren E.
Kiskoi, Alex.
Kjellander, Carl S.
Knowlton, Guy R.
Knowlton, K. R.
Koczkodan, Alex.
Kolodziecznk, Martin
Kosky, Elmer
Kowalczyk, Constant'e
Kowalczyk, Czeslow
Kowalczyk, John
Kozlin, Lewis
Kroth, Henry J.
Kupisz, Frank
Kurpiewski, Czeslow
Kurpiewski, Francis
Labinsky, Alfred
La Brie, Arthur J.
Lake, William N.
Landers, Lorenzo V.
Lane, Edward W.
Lane, John
Lann, Frank
La Pointe, Lionel
Larkin, Irving C.
Larsen, Harold
Later, Charles W.
Latham, Benjamin
Latham, Stanton
Lavoie, Oliver

Lawless, Roderick D.
Lawless, Sebasti'n K.
Lawrence, Eugene, Jr.
Lawrence, John V.
Lawrence, Samuel
Leahy, James C.
Leary, A. M.
Leary, Charles E.
Leary, Edward T.
Leary, William J.
Leary, William P.
Lee, Charles H.
Lee, Harry M.
Lee, Meredith
*Lee, Schuyler
Lee, Stephen M.
*Lettie, Amos
Levine, Henry D.
Levinson, Eli W.
Lewis, Herbert E.
Lewis, Roswell E.
Leyshon, Richard
*Librizzi, Carl
Libbrizzi, Joseph
Liljenstein, G. M.
Liljenstein, Oscar
Linicus, Geo. A.
Linicus, Jacob M.
Linnehan, Frank P.
Linsley, R. Scott
Lipinski, Alexander
Little, Joseph E., Jr.
Littlefield, Edwin C.
Littlefield, John
Lis, Frank
Loftus, Peter P.
Loomis, Percy H.
Loper, William S.
Lougle, Gilman E.
Lougle, Louis L.
Lubchansky, Louis
Lubchansky, William
Lucy, Norman
Lundgren, Earl E.
Lusk, Thomas J.
Lyman, William J.
Lynn, Clarence R.
Lyons, Bernard L.
Lyons, Henry D.
Lyons, Jeremiah T.
Lyons, John C.
Lyons, John J.
Lyons, Thomas J.
Mace, Frank
Magnusdal, Arnt O.
Magnusdal, Henry M.
Magnusdal, Otto T.
Mahan, Alfred W.
Maher, Edward J.
Maher, Patrick F.
Maimone, Marco
Makarewicz, Andrew
Makuch, Paul
Maletsa, Polihrones S.
Malkowski, Anthony
Mallen, Frank
Mallen, Phillip
Mallon, J. M., Jr.
Manley, John I.
Manning, John B.
Mansfield, John P.
*Mansfield, Richard, 2nd
Mansfield, R. E.
Marcotte, J. H.
Marid, Frank
*Mariani, Rocco
Marsters, Foster M.
*Marsters, R. C.
Marsters, Silas M.
Marston, Walter C.
Martin, Arthur J.
Martin, George A.
Martin, Harry M.
Martin, Raymond
Martin, Tony
Mascotte, J. H.
Masterton, Alexander D.
Mason, Robert
Mather, Stanley H.
Mattison, John
May, Edward R.
May, Walter D.
May, William T., Jr.
Maynard, A. E.
Maynard, C. J.
Maynard, George
Maynard, Harry A.
Maynard, Herbert
Maynard, Leon D.
Mayo, Harry P.
Maxson, Charles D.
Maxson, Charles L.
Meade, Thomas T.
Mercer, William A.
Metzmacher, James
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Daniel S.
Miller, Ernest W.
Miller, John Wares
Miller, Louis G.
Mills, Robert D.
Miner, Sidney B.
Miner, Waldo L.
Mires, George
Mis, John
Mitchell, Charles D.
Mitchell, Dawson
Mitchell, Donald, Jr.
Mitchell, George W.
Mix, Albert T.
Mix, George
Mlynek, Stanislaw
Mochon, Harry H.
Moffit, Thomas C.
Momm, Charles H.
Mono, Peter G.
Moon, John W.
Moon, Spencer W.
Moore, Harry G.
Moore, Harold R.
Moore, John P.
Moore, Walter R.
Moran, Daniel D.
Moran, Edward J.
Moran, Walter
Morelli, Guiseppe
Morey, Frank
Morey, John Timothy
Morgan, Phillip C.
Moriarity, Charles G.
Moriarity, George E.
Moriarity, John F.
Moriarity, Perley
Moriarity, William A.
Morris, Charles H.
Morris, George R., Jr.
Morrison, Frank L.
Morrison, George W.
Morrison, William C.
Morton, Howell F.
Mosier, Arnold J.
Mulcahey, David
Mulcahey, Mathew R.
Mullings, Edward
Murphy, Bernard L.
Murphy, Clyde F.
Murphy, George R.
Murphy, Harold A.
Murphy, James
*Murphy, Mark J.
Murphy, Oswald P.
Murphy, Thomas P.
Murphy, William G.
Murray, Frederick G.
Murray, James H.

Murray, James P.
Murray, Raymond N.
Murray, William B.
Muscovy, Gregory
Myers, Charles A.
MacDonald, Alexander
MacDonald, G. C.
MacDonald, H. D. A.
MacDonald, John C.
MacDonald, John J.
MacDonald, M. R.
MacGlaflin, Charles H.
MacKay, William
MacLachlan, D.
MacMahon, George R.
MacWhinney, Karl E.
MacWhinney, William J.
McCarthy, Arthur J.
McCarthy, Edward T.
McCarthy, James T.
McCarthy, Percy D.
McCarthy, Thomas J.
McCastor, Joseph T.
McClellan, J. Byron
*McClure, Edward J.
McCormick, John B.
McCoskey, George I.
McCurdy, Harley M.
McDonald, Herbert D.
McDonald, John J.
McDonald, Joseph
McEleaney, Chas. A.
McEnaney, Arthur J.
McEnaney, John D.
McEwen, Lawrence B.
McGarrah, Floyd D.
McGarry, John T.
McGeary, Edward T.
McGinley, Arthur B.
McGinley, Lawrence J.
McGinley, Stephen E.
McGinley, Thomas S.
McGinley, Winthrop E.
*McGourty, John F.
McGrath, John S.
McGrath, Lawrence E.
McKay, Angers S.
McLain, Bernard
McLaughlin, Chas. H.
McLaughlin, Edward J.
McLaughlin, John J.
McLaughlin, Joseph
McLaughlin, Leon
McLaughlin, W. Harold
McLaurin, Neal A.
McMahon, Patrick F.
McMullen, Edward J.
McPortland, Hugh D.
McQueen, Robert
McShane, Chas. P.
NaDolmy, Arthur
NaDolmy, John
Nagle, Harold D.
Napiorkowski, Roman
NaPole, Geateno
*Neale, Arthur W.
Neary, John D.
Neff, Raymond A.
Neilan, Raymond
Nevins, John C.
*Newbury, Carl S.
Newbury, Herbert
NewComb, Aubrey W.
NewComb, Richard C.
NewComb, Theodore
Niedzwiedski, Felix
Noble, Clarence S.
Noona, Thomas D.
Noonan, John G.
Noonan, William D.
Noosek, Henry J.
Nott, Harry T.
Noven, Frank E.
Noyes, Roscoe P.
O'Brien, Charles L.
O'Brien, Harry F.
O'Brien, James J.
O'Brien, Joseph T.
O'Brien, Terrance
O'Connell, John
O'Connell, John C.
O'Connell, John J.
O'Connor, John G.
O'Donnell, John J.
O'Donnell, Maurice
Oddo, Joseph A.
Olbrys, Adam
Olbrys, Wladislaw
Oliver, Floyd H.
Olsen, Trygve
O'Neil, Daniel J.
O'Neil, John Joseph
O'Neill, Herbert W.
O'Neill, James F.
O'Neill, John Brooks
O'Neill, John M.
O'Neill, Owen Eugene
Orazzi, Victor
Ortmann, Ernest W. J.
O'Sullivan, James F.
O'Sullivan, Joseph M.
Packer, Ralph M.
Packer, Ray H.
Palmer, Charles H.
Palmer, Courtland L.
Palethrope, Harold
Parker, Gilbert L.
Parkhurst, George C.
Parlow, Ralph L.
Parmelee, William E.
Parris, Thomas E.
Patterson, Stephen
Payne, Morris B.
Pendleton, Harold D.
Pendleton, Harris, Jr.
Penharlow, Clarence L.
Peck, John E.
Peck, Ray H.
Peckham, Arthur H.
Peckham, Fred H.
Peckham, Walter H.
Pelkey, Thomas
Pelleteir, Arnabel
Perkins, Harold C.
Perkins, W. E.
Perrone, Crazio
Perrone, Guiseppi S.
Perrone, Joseph
Perry, Frank E.
Perry, John W.
Perry, Joseph N.
Perry, Manuel E.
Persie, Silvia
Peters, Harold F.
Peters, Walter F.
Peterson, Stavros F.
Petrohelos, George
Philips, Louis D.
Phillips, Winslow A.
Philopena, Frank
Photos, Gust Peter
Piankos, Leon
Piascik, Constanstin
Piascik, Konstanty
Piather, Carlos D.
Pickett, Thomas C.
Pimer, Arthur K.
Pindelski, Boleslaus
Pine, Jacob
Piney, Harold
Piro, Nicola
Piscatello, Guiseppi
Plattus, Perry D.
Pocoro, Antonio
Podeszwa, Wladeslow

Polinski, Edward
Polinski, Samuel
Polkey, Ernest
Porter, John T.
Potter, William R.
Powers, Harry T.
Pratt, George O.
Prentis, Chas., Jr.
*Prince, J. Coleman
Proctor, William B.
Prusaczyk, Jerome
Przbylowski, Stephen
Pumerantz, Benjamin
Putnam, Russell N.
Pyne, Albert George
Quagliano
Quinn, George E.
Quinn, John
Rainey, Walter
Raita, Albert
Raleigh, Andrew
Rammi, August
*Ratcliffe, Albert E.
Ratcliffe, Henry A.
*Rathburn, Earl B.
Ray, Alfred J.
Raymond, Edward I.
Reagan, Daniel L.
Redden, Frank
Redden, William C.
Reed, Edmond B.
Reed, William A.
*Reeves, Frank G.
Reeves, George H.
Reeves, William K.
Rehm, John C., Jr.
Reichert, Victor
Reinacher, George L.
Reinacher, George W.
Rennie, Ferguson, Jr.
Reynolds, Oliver L.
Rheaume, Ovelid I.
Richard, Albert J.
Richard, Authur
Richards, Howard S.
Richman, Abraham
Riddle, Alexander A.
Riggs, Thomas L.
Rinehart, George F.
Robbins, James C.
Roberts, Lemon C.
Robillard, Paul M.
Robinske, Boleslow
Roche, Thomas F.
Rockwell, William A.
Rodamanski, Jeremiah
Rogalski, Conny
Rogers, Charles F.
Rogers, C. R.
Rogers, Ernest W.
Rogers, Harry W.
Rogers, Osborn W.
Rogers, Ralph S.
Rogers, Samuel
Rogers, William B.
Rollo, Albert F.
Rollo, Leonard
Rollo, Michael H.
Rondomanski, Prz'st'w
Rondomanski, Vincent
Rondomanski, Wm. S.
Root, Charles S.
Rose, Earl N.
Rose, Frank
Rosse, Agostino
Round, Harold F.
Rowland, Elsworth
Rowley, Edward L.
Rowley, Newton E.
Rowley, Raymond
Rowley, Walter E.
Ruddy, James H.
Ruggies, Annello
Ryan, Chas. F.
Ryan, Geo. A.
Ryan, Geo. D.
Ryan, Geo. J.
Ryan, Geo. W.
Ryan, Herbert W.
Ryan, Hubert P.
Ryan, James P.
Ryan, John H.
Ryan, John J., Jr.
Ryan, Thomas F.
Sabczyk, Joseph
Sablowski, S.
Sack, Fedor
Saindon, Louis
Sampsell, Paul L.
Sanford, Oscar
Sargent, Benjamin F.
Sarvas, Sturos G.
Satti, Andrew J.
Saunders, Joseph M.
Savage, Phillip J.
Sawicki, Joseph
Scarpa, Salvatore
Schwartz, Joseph
Schwartz, Joseph R.
Scott, Jernada
Scott, J. H.
Scott, Thoma A.
Scripture, Ward
Seagrave, Walter A.
Searle, Herbert A.
Secteau, N. L.
Selesnitzky, Carlos
Seltzer, Paul
Senay, Chas.
Serafin, Wm. T.
Sevigny, Adlord J.
Shea, Alfred J.
Shea, Cornelius J.
Shea, Cornelius, Jr.
Shea, Daniel M.
Shea, Dennis W.
Shea, Frank S.
Shea, James H.
Shea, John J.
Shea, Michael F.
Shea, Patrick J.
Shea, Thomas
Shea, Wm. B.
Sheedy, James H.
Sheedy, John W.
Sheehan, Harold T.
Sheehan, John J.
Sheehan, Patrick
Sheehan, Stephen M.
Sheehan, William M.
Sheflot, Richard F.
Sheldon, Louis M.
Shelley, Chester R.
Shelley, Walter H.
Shenski, Louis
Sheridan, Jerome
Sheridan, Phillip P.
Sheridan, William J.
Sherman, Alie
Sherman, Lester T.
Shipman, Thomas H.
Shontell, Jesse
Shreenan, James J.
Shugrue, Chas. E.
Silva, Chas. F.
Silva, Chas. L.
Silva, Frank
Silva, Joseph
Silvers, Harvey D.
Semone, Tony H.
Sisk, Chas. T.
Sisk, Walter R.
*Sisson, William B.
Sistare, William M., Jr.
Sitser, James W.

Skaling, Arthur B.
Slavin, William H.
Sloan, Bruce E.
Smeraldi, Peter
Smiddy, Chas. D.
Smitkins, Erving M.
Smith, Cecil
Smith, Chas. A.
Smith, Clarence S.
Smith, Clifford E.
Smith, C. Scott
Smith, Frank
Smith, George E.
Smith, Harold F.
Smith, John J.
Smith, Leroy B.
Smith, Lester
Smith, Peter
Smith, Raymond B.
Smith, Reginald E. A.
Smith, Walter
Smith, William C.
Smoleski, Alexander
Sniarowski, Antoni J.
Snitkin, Erving M.
Solotoreff, Herman
Soltz, Herman
Soltz, Thomas
Sonu, Jacob
Sopczyk, Joseph
Southworth, F. H.
Southworth, H. S.
Souzdral, Tony
Spadaro, Patsy
Sparrow, David
Spellman, Mitchel L.
Stahler, Chas. E.
Stanhope, Burton
Stanners, John J.
Stahr, Fritz E.
Starr, Geo. H.
Starr, Howard
Starr, Richard M.
Starr, Rowland
Stearns, William L.
Stefanski, Anthony
Stefanski, Antoni
Stefanski, Roman
Steinwacks, Franklin
Stephens, Joseph H.
Sterry, Allen W. H.
Stebbins, Edward M.
Stebbins, Harold
Stebbins, Joseph
Steward, George C.
Stewart, John C.
Stewart, Thomas L.
St. John, Frank B.
Stoddard, Henry H.
Stokes, Albert W.
Stone, John
Streeter, Bert A.
Strickland, Wm. E.
Sullivan, Daniel
Sullivan, Daniel J.
Sullivan, Edward J.
Sullivan, Edward P.
Sullivan, Eugene J.
Sullivan, Frank
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.
Sullivan, John A.
Sullivan, John E.
Sullivan, John F.
Sullivan, John T.
Sullivan, Morris J.
Sullivan, Mitchel J.
Sullivan, Raymond F.
Sullivan, Stephen
Sullivan, Timothy John
Sullivan, Timothy Joseph
Sullivan, Wm. P.
Sutton, Edward A.
Swan, Edward A.
Swan, Harwold
Swan, Walter F.
Swanson, Albert
Swanson, Fred A.
Swanson, Robert
Sweeney, John J.
Swiacky, Stanislew
Sylvester, Salvatoir
Symocli, Sawas
Szczuberlek, Anthoni
Szczuberlek, Stanislew
Szczuberlek, Stephen
Szczubeliski, Stanislaw
Taber, Willis Leroy, Jr.
Taradajczyk, Salomon
Taylor, John O.
Temple, Francis C.
Terry, Leon A.
Tetu, Amos
Tevlin, Roland J.
Theroux, Henry O.
Thomas, Chas. W.
Thomas, Grady
Thomas, Erving O.
Thomas, John H.
Thomas, William G.
Thomas, William R.
Thompson, Arthur R.
Thompson, George H. M.
Thompson, James F.
Tilden, Walter C.
Tinker, Francis M.
Tinker, John S.
Tinker, John W.
Tisdale, Walter H.
Towne, Marcus W.
Towson, Arthur W.
Tracy, Joseph F.
Tracz, Peter
Traphigen, James L.
Travers, Geo.
Troc, Peter
Troland, Zabriel
Troland, Gerard B.
Troland, Thomas E.
Troland, Thomas R.
Tucker, Theodore
Tudisco, Antonio
Turello, Samuel
Turner, Edward S.
Turner, Harry E.
Turner, James C.
Tuttle, William
Tyborowski, John
Tyszko, Stanislaw
Vacher, John
Valentine, Carl
Valentine, Luther T.
Van Gilder, Earl G.
Vaughan, Herbert
Vealie, James W.
Vera, Lawrence
Vickory, Chas. W.
Vickory, Elwood W.
Vickory, Frank R.
Vickory, Harry S.
Villano, Anthony
Vroezos, Foteos T.
Wainwright, Walter
Wainwright, William A.
Waldo, George T.
Wallis, Herbert
Walsh, Chas. B.
Walsh, Harold
Walsh, John J.
Walsh, Thomas J.
Walsh, William E.
Walsh, William H.
Ware, Elmer
Ware, Arnold T.
Wargo, George P.
Warren, Hill F.

Waterman, Willis C.
Watson, Elmer
Weatherby, Geo. G.
Webster, James H.
Weed, David A.
Weed, Walter D.
Weed, William H.
Weeks, Erving W.
Welch, John
Wellington, H. W.
Wells, Clarence H.
Wessell, Francis H.
Wesslowsky, Dominick
Wetmore, Herbert V.
Wetmore, T. T., Jr.
Werjaut, Chas. J.
Wheeler, Arthur W.
Wheeler, Joseph H.
Wheeler, Roy P.
Whitcome, Henry A.
White, John C.
Whittlesey, Geo. C.
Whittlesey, Gordon
Whittlesey, Harry W.
Wieczorek, Stanislaw
Wilbur, Harry C.
Wilbur, Roy G.
Williams, Geo. I.
Williams, John
Williams, Mace
Williams, Samuel
Williams, Walter
Wilkinson, Arthur H.
Wilkinson, Aubrey
Wilkinson, Ralph A.
Wilson, Harry C.
Winskill, Norman
Winslow, Clarence
Winslow, Harold M.
Winslow, Henry D.
Winthrop, Henry C., Jr.
Wolf, Geo.
Wood, Frederick J.
Wood, William J.
Woods, George
Woods, George
Woods, James E.
Woodbury, Th'n W., Jr.
Woodcock, Horace
Woodruff, Percival C.
Woodruff, Thomas A.
Woodstock, Walter
Wright, Elmer N.
Wyman, Grey H.
Wyman, Grey J.
Wyman, Marchall F.
Yaczunsky, Albert
Yarvots, Paul
Young, James L.
Young, Leslie N.
Young, Oliver H. P.
Youngs, Geo. L.
Zazlow, Abraham
Zazlow, Barney
Zerill, Angelo
Zimmer, Max
Zimmerman, Louis

GROTON HONOR ROLL IN WORLD WAR

Ayers, Charles
Anderson, Chas. B.
Anderson, Herman
Ashby, S.
Anderson, Henry
Allyn, Wilson T.
Archer, Frederick J.
Angeles, Juanito
Avery, John D.
Allen, Guy G.
Anderson, Theodore A.
Appecelli, Louis
Alexander, William Douglas
Armstrong, Clara W.
Allen, Louis B.
Anderson, Theodore F.
Allyn, Irving Raymond
Allen, Guy G.
Bates, Harry
Bradley, Carl
Bradshaw, Austin
Brown, Albertus
Breed, Harold E.
Burdick, Harlan
Bray, Harry E.
Beauchamp, Arthur
Bendetto, John
Beauchamp, Charles
Babcock, Leon
Bailey, Lewis P.
Bailey, Brucius
Boiselle, Joseph
Bonacci, Edmond
Bruno, Frank Paul
Brown, Everett E.
Burrows, Robert D.
Bell, Holman
Brogan, Edward E.
Brewer, Paul
Branigan, John W.
Brown, Nelson
Baker, Elmer
Banks, Albert
Banks, John
Burdick, Thomas E.
Bracewell, Edward R.
Bogue, John G.
Banks, David W.
Bogue, Oliver G.
Babcock, Elijah B.
Beauvais, Charles A.
Barnes, Daley
Barnes, Arthur Orsenius
(Not accepted)
Brogan, Harry C.
Bealey, Lawrence
Bogue, Wilmot
Bromley, I. H.
Bennett, Lester G.
Cole, Albert
Crandall, Richard
Crary, Dayton
Cutler, Ralph
Clift, Jack Y.
Chapman, Harry Otis
Craig, William P.
Cook, Willard S.
Cook, Edmund L.
Chesebro, Everett
Chesebro, Everett L.
Candage, Herbert LeR.
Craig, Charles
Crandall, Chauncey G.
Comeau, Antine
Clemens, Arno W.
Chagnon, Alfred
Cook, George L.
Christianson, Frank M.
Christie, Willis
Christie, George D.
Church, Everett
Collins, Henry I.
Coe, George Rodman
Crandall, Paul
Crandall, Caleb Rawn
Cross, Raymond G.
Conroy, Frank
Carter, Carlos
Copper, John
Cox, Edward M.

Campbell, G. E.
Carney, Thomas
Campbell, Annie E.
Capwell, Walter
Christensen, Walter
Cushing, Edward
Chapman, Bernard C.
Croucher, William H.
Cudgma, Matthew
Crouch, Zera C. W.
Comi, Peter A.
Cross, Walter F.
Chapman, Chester R.
Craig, Walter L.
Cunningham, Niles F.
Chapman, John Harry
Donovan, James
Deker, Harold W.
Duer, John
Dugan, James
Dugan, Merton
Daniels, Lee
Dillon, John
Doorubas, Carl
Douglass, Edmund L.
Douglass, Melvin L.
Dean, Robert E.
Davis, George W.
DeLance, William F.
Davy, James
Davy, Carl
Coucett, John J.
Dewey, Lloyd A.
Deveau, Archie
Davis, Daniel S.
Dickinson, Thomas Leon
Edwards, Robert J.
Edgcomb, Orrin B.
Epps, Charles
Foster, Alfred R.
Fitch, Ralph
Faulkner, Earl A.
Ford, Bert W.
Ford, Drion C.
Fowler, Earl
Feld, Jacob
Foley, Albert
Fitzpatrick, J.
Francke, Brono E.
Fraser, Lloyd W.
Fields, George J.
Fowler, Clyde
Farrow, William E.
Feld, Peter J.
Friars, Harold E.
Gilbert, Earl
Gianette, Albert
Gremley, Lawrence
Gilbert, John W.
Gremley, Charles
Gavin, Edward
Graham, Clifford
Green, Paul W.
Grover, Royal E.
Gillett, Lawrence
Gillogly, James P., Jr.
Gerhard, Harry L.
Gillogly, William
Gillogly, Clifford H.
Girard, Alexander
Gould, William
Gilbert, Lawrence S.
Goss, Fred C.
Guiliani, Armando
Holdredge, Morris
Holdredge, Heman
Hanks, Edwin M.
Hruby, Jerry
Hamilton, Frank W.
Hale, Wells L.
Harris, Charles
Hazler, Walter E.
Heinrich, Frank
Heinrich, John P.
Hewitt, Truman H.
Hillyer, Newton F.
Holloway, Stuart
Hulbert, Chauncey P.
Hulbert, Winifred E.
Heinrich, Fred
Harrap, William J.
Hunt, Stanley B.
Hundunsky, James F.
Hilton, William
Holloway, Harry F.
Hillyer, Walter S.
Hulbert, Woodward D.
Hills, Arthur C.
Hill, Rowland
Hill, Norbert
Hadley, Charles H.
Harvey, Charles W.
Heffernan, Geary C.
Hopwood, James
Hillyer, William
Hulbert, H. W., D.D.
Hewes, Frank W., Jr.
Inderelst, William
Inderelst, John
Inderelst, Carl H.
Johnson, Charles
Johnston, Charles
Jauncey, Louis W.
Jones, William H.
Jordan, William H.
Kierstead, Earl
Klippell, Henry
Krause, Anthony
Kripps, Philip D.
Kjellander, Carl S.
Latham, Henry
Lyons, R. R.
Lewis, William E.
Lewis, George
Lewis, Charles A.
Liese, Fred W.
Lucy, John F.
Lamphere, Winfred
Lamb, Orrin T.
Lamb, Everett R.
Latham, Nelson C.
Lawton, Walter E.
Leonard, Walter
Lundgren, Elinor
Leandri, Albert
Lewis, Nick
Locascio, Joseph
Larkin, Irving G.
Langworthy, Henry
Lunaas, Magua
Lunaas, Peter
Lake, William H.
Miller, Alexander
Murphy, Bernard
Murphy, Mark
Murphy, Clyde
Miner, Harry A.
Melvin, Stewart C.
Mitchell, Harold R.
Maxson, James R.
Montgomery, George
Mosher, Emdon N.
Maxson, Charles P.
Maxson, Donald T.
Marnielli, Dominick
Marquardt, Adrian C.
Marquardt, Arthur P.
Miller, William
Minson, Clarence
Moskovey, Gregory
Morgan, Edward
Morrison, John F.
Morrison, Neil
Miner, Charles Eugene
Murphy, Bartholomew

Maynard, George C.
Maynard, Harry Allen
McInnis, Charles
McNamara, William J.
McKone, Edward O.
MacNutt, Harry
McMullen, William
Norton, Harold H.
Nelson, Walter
Northam, Clarence
Nichols, Luman C.
Osborne, Alfred E.
Oviatt, William D.
Oliver, L. M.
O'Mara, Lawrence P.
Ober, Crawford S.
Park, Archie
Phillips, Fred A.
Perkins, Leland
Perry, Holfred T.
Purdy, Marshall
Payne, William
Perkins, Hollis I.
Phillips, James Fred
Patterson, Clyde E.
Perkins, Frank S.
Plant, Henry B.
Packer, Ray
Perry, Walter O.
Palmer, George C.
Perkins, Charles A.
Perlatti, Alfred
Pendleton, Clyde
Perkins, Roy C.
Palmer, Walter
Paterson, Albert B.
Porter, Leslie
Perkins, Harold C.
Perkins, Arthur C.
Ryley, Norris
Reiners, Charles
Richerman, Harold
Roberts, Pearl E.
Reed, Elbert A.
Rehill, Ivan
Richard, Florencio G.
Roscoe, William
Rowe, Thomas
Raymond, Joseph
Riddle, Alexander A.
Rogers, John Thomas
Rogers, Ernest W.
Rennie, Ferguson
Reithal, Max
Rogers, Osborne W.
Richard, Albert J.
Reed, Albert H., Jr.
Radcliffe, Charles P.
Rafuse, Frederick
Rathbun, Benjamin F.
Sparks, Russell
Schnellen, Carl
Searles, Merton L.
Sherman, Ralph C.
Sheehan, William H.
Stanton, William E.
Smith, Howard
Sylvia, Christopher
Sherburne, Fred C.
Schellans, Eugene
Schellans, George
Schellans, Richard
Sistare, Lawrence A.
Smith, Lester L.
Smith, Lawrence G.
Stooks, Walter F.
Starr, Edward F.
Skinner, Robert L. (Killed)
Smith, Ira C.
Slater, Earl A.
Sherman, Emery E.
Stone, Bradford
Stockton, Albert C.
Scuris, Peter
Sylvester, Salvatori
Smith, Charles
Schellens, Christopher A.
Shute, Isaac C.
Spicer, Elihu
Stark, Ira
Stark, Ernest
Turner, Robert F.
Taylor, Edward W.
Tuerr, John F.
Turner, Edward S., Jr.
Tansy, John
Tabor, Leroy
Trail, M. Henry
Treadway, Nelson W.
Trent, James A.
Tourtelot, Leslie
Towne, Charles F.
Tuthill, John
Tomlinson, John H.
Taber, Willis R.
Tebreault, Bartholomy
Tucker, Lawrence E.
Valette, Helen
(Yeomanette, N. L.)
Wilson, Albert
Whittle, John
Whittback, Henry F.
Wall, Jack T.
Wolf, Walter
Wall, Jeffrey E.
Wainwright, Walter
Wainwright, William A.
Wilson, Fred A.
Wilson, Everett F.
Wainright, W. H.
Ware, Arnold
Ware, Elmer L.
Weaver, Arnold
Woodward, Harry
Whittet, William
Williams, Chelsea J.
Williams, Henry Mills
Whittlesey, Harry W.
Walker, Fred
Weismiller, William
Weaver, Starry A.
Weatherbee, George
Witbraham, Hazel J.
(Yeomanette)
Wilbur, Clifford E.
Weismiller, Joseph G.
Weeks, Ralph Martin
Ward, Charles
Ward, Harrison
Wilcox, Archibald
Watly, Hedley
Wargo, George P.
Woodcock, Horace E.

HONOR ROLL OF LEDYARD IN THE WORLD WAR

Billings T. Avery, Jr.
(Killed)
Eugene N. Bragaw
Frederick Baldwin
Capt. William H. Burns
Bapista Castagnoli
(Killed)
Howard Clark
Henry I. Collins
Mrs. W. T. Euster
(Yeomanette)
Geo. A. Garypie
Charles A. Gray (2nd)
Carrol S. Hullbut
Maurice Holdridge
Harry Jones
Raymond A. Kinmonth
Sergt. Samuel E. Lester

Carleton B. Lawson
G. Alfred Montgomery
Andrew P. K. Miller
Aristide Musetti
Frank L. Morgan
Fala Massimiliano
Horace H. Main
Wilton L. Morgan
Harland Newberry
Orsi Orgenti
Lieut. John Raymond Perkins
Alfred C. Palmer
Harry Rogers
Sergt.-Maj. Lyman J. S. Richards (Killed)
Gilbert Rogers
Sergt. Edward B. Shelden
Capt. Charles Satterlee (Killed)
George Watrous
Q. M.-Sergt. Chas. Wiederman

HONOR ROLL OF LISBON IN THE WORLD WAR

John Kendall
George Allen
Carl Benjamine
James Emerson
William Emerson
Walter Benjamine
Walter Corbett
William Burgess
Harry Foot
George Howard
Martin Krauss
Charles Meyer
Harry Remmich
Joseph Montague
Sidney Melvin
Elisha Preston
John Helm
John Seidel
Arthur Oddie
Arthur Peltier
Augustus Peloquin
Jessie Peloquin
Frederick Rosler
Frank Silvia
Emanuel Spinal
Henry Smidth
Clarence Whitaker
Otis Wright
William Clark
George Herman
George Weiland
August Ernest
Edward Heinrich
Napoleon Theotte

HONOR ROLL OF LYME IN THE WORLD WAR

William Baborsky
Arthur M. Beebe
Reginald L. Lord
Norman S. Syme
Peter Damon
Ogden Power
Julian G. Ely
Roland E. Gay
Ansel Earl Clark
Ernest S. Ely
William Czikowsky
Guy Wiggins
Raphael Passarella
Olive H. Stark
Elmer H. Blackwell
Leslie Cone
Leon Rosseau
William G. Stark
Harold F. M. Clark
Paul W. Reynolds
Theodore Schnering
Maurice H. Peck
Niles F. Cunningham
Sidney Melanson
Norris E. Joseph
Arumah C. Tooker
William Butler
Francis Rosseau

HONOR ROLL OF TOWN OF OLD LYME

Ellis K. Devitt
Maurice S. Chapman
Harry R. Appleby
Joseph Appleby
Nathaniel Appleby
Thomas Appleby (Died in France)
Waldo F. Ashley
Willis C. Babcock
Harold Bartlett
William W. Bugbee (Died in France)
Warren E. Campbell
Clifford Champion
Edgar W. Champion
Joseph Champion
Frank Chapman
C. Wellington Crosby
William P. Howard, Jr.
Clifford Howard
Charles E. Chapman
Clarence Maynard
Daniel Appleby
Ronald Morgan (Killed in France)
John Beckwith
Fred R. Bretler
Charles H. Maynard
Allen B. Stanhope
John L. Rice
Myron A. Mitchell
Will Howe Foote
Ray O. Maynard
J. Monforth Schley
John H. Smith
John J. Speirs
Nathaniel M. Terry, Jr.
Chas. H. Waterhouse
Dudley A. Weaver
Kenneth B. Welles
Clark W. Smith
John Muller
James Scalzo
Philip P. Peck
Harold A. Bump
Lawrence A. Carter
Walter P. Magee
Raymond E. DeWolf
James Fratus
Henry Muller
Alexander Fraser
Montie
Piersin
Charles Darling
George A. McLeabe
M. McLean Goldie
Harry T. Griswold
Joseph S. Huntington
Richard L. Maynard
Charles Milshell
Daniel Moore
Frank Peck
Kenneth D. Plimpton
Platt Hubbard
Thomas Ball
Frank L. Maynard
Carlton L. Hopper
Grafton Wiggins
Herman L. Babcock
Guy Chadwick
Elliot Rose
Fred W. Shearer
Earl Northrope
Charles W. Anderson
Henry Lewis
Frank J. Appleby
Jerome M. Rice
David S. Beckwith

PRESTON HONOR ROLL

Capt. William G. Tarbox
Capt. Richard Blackmore
Capt. Harold A. Richmond
Lieut. Webster D. Copp
Lieut. Calvin M. Richardson
Sergt. Gilbert E. Rogers
Lieut. William P. McClimon
Sergt. Walter S. Tarbox
Sergt. Edward H. Street
Corp. William H. Wicks
Sergt. Napoleon Labrea
Laurence Ahern
John Jones
C. A. Bell
Clarence H. Luther
John P. Leahy
Charles A. Burdick
Everett D. Miller
Peter Mitchell
John Money
William A. Swan
Wauren Sisson
R. H. Underwood
Victor Susigan
John C. Flynn
Joseph Gray
Frank Higgins
Leander Hill
Carl Jansen
Homer Richard
Coreny Weise
Leland Burdick
John Dunn
Oscar C. Ecclestone
Charles Fish
Grant C. Swan
Robert Thompson
Fred Rosere
Servatur Maenaus
William Matoney
Niles Olesen
Arthur M. Ogden
Charles J. Partridge
Maurice E. Partridge
Peter Van Zynck
Edward E. Yerrington

HONOR ROLL, TOWN OF BOZRAH

Harold Duerr
Charles Duerr
Henry Duerr
Charles Rogers
Ambrose Rivers
William Rivers
Joseph Rivers
John Kane
John Beswick
Clinton Thompson
Warren Kelly
Jeremiah Sweeney
Henry Robinson
William Leary
Charles Rathbone
Myron Wilcox
John Lynch
Patrick Kelley
Francis Kelley
William Murphy
Harry Lathrop
Harold Bentley
Charles Bentley
Joseph Johnson
Julius Schatz
Joseph Marra
Pearl Ross
George Mahoney
Robert Chapman
James De Mar
Charles Congdon
Isadore Aronofsky
John Goss
Michael Gory
Michael Stockman
Joseph Zamioth
John Zanita

HONOR ROLL OF MONTVILLE

Allen, George
Amburn, Clarence R.
Amburn, Fred V.
Austin, Reuben S.
Brouillard, Henry
Brierly, George
Burgman, Walter
Bonville, Bennie
Bugbee, Ernest E.
Babcock, Newton
Braingan, Thomas
Babbitt, Carl
Beckwith, Henry W.
Blacker, Charles H.
Blacker, Francis
Berwick, Nathan
Bullard, Roger
Bouchard, Leon A.
Bolger, John
Craig, Frank
Chapel, Charles F.
Curtin, Lewis
Curtin, Michael
Casavant, Leo J.
Cooke, Francis
Chapman, Florence
Cohan, Sam
Coutrie, Paul
Casto, Albert L.
Cordima, Matt
Charitonchrk, Kondrat
Cohen, Samuel
Curtin, Edward M.
Dodd, Robert
Dodd, John
Driscoll, Con.
Dryden, William
Edwards, Pierpent
Fairbanks, Percy E.
Foley, John
Geary, Edward H.
Gilchrist, Thomas W.
Gilchrist, Edward J.
Gley, August
Grardonry, Joe C.
Hagberg, George A.
Haack, Walter C.
Hirshman, Lewis
Hantman, William
Hickey, Joseph L.
Holmes, Earl C.
McArdle, James
Kelsey, Howard
Freiburg, Max
Howe, John B.
Hart, Royston W.
Hatfield, Harold
Hotchkiss, Harold
Johnson, Duffy
Johnson, Fred A.
Johnson, Ernest T.
Johnson, George
Killen, Edward
Killen, John
Kennerson, Robert A.
Kelly, Edward
Kelly, John
Kent, Frederick A.
Kent, Harry
Kutia, John
Kaplan, Robert
Kezie, Isadore
Keenan, Fred. W.
Kessler, Robert
La Bounty, Lewis

Lyman, William
Lavsie, Henry
Lambert, Napoleon
Ordowskey, Rasner
Quinn, Alice
Ucoener, Jennie
Lebedcine, Joseph
Ludognr, Lon
Lynik, Pernice
Lobodowicki, Frank
Merriman, Arthur T.
Metcaff, James
Mather, Richard
Miner, Joseph
Miller, Lathrop
Muck, Emil
Moloshya, Tony
McFarlane, Get.
Neff, Dawley
Neggmann, Lizzie
Pierce, Henry
Phillip, James L.
Phillip, Lewis J.
Plouffe, Armond
Perecca, Andrew
Roseland, Andrew
Rice, Fred
Rogers, Herbert W.
Rogers, Edward F.
Yardusky, William
Freeland, Jacob
Frank, Max
Frieburg, Max
Rogers, Samuel R.
Rhaume, Arthur Z.
Rhaumme, Ovide
Rosin, Phillipp
Ramage, Charles E.
Rozolognitz, Barney
Rozolognitz, Jacon
Richard, Frederick
Sheehan, Edward G.
Stockumers, Joe
Smith, Lyman E.
Spencer, Fred J.
Sedronick, Chas. W.
Sanberge, Silas
Sheldon, Fred
Teft, Robert A.
Wreckane, Alex

NORTH STONINGTON HONOR ROLL

Gardner Arzamaiski
Harold Bliven
Raymond Brown
Chester Burdick
Walter Coon
Arthur Gould
Charles E. Gray
Vincent Jones
George G. Kinnear
George Lihon
John A. Morgan
Otis Morgan
S. Frank Palmer
Benajmin L. Peabody
Gordon M. Reed
Calvin M. Richardson
Frank W. Stolpe
Maurice Swanson
John Tillinghast
George W. Tryon
Frank Underwood
Roy Underwood
Herbert E. Walker
Earl B. Wheeler
Noyes D. Wheeler
Allan W. York
Fred P. York

In Memoriam

Thomas E. Callahan
Floyd L. Main
Harold W. Merrill

HONOR ROLL OF BALTIC

Allard, Alcide
Allard, Joseph
Arpin, Odila
Arsenault, Andre
Almquist, Arthur
Anderson, Arvid
Anderson, Gustaf
Bernier, Alfred
Bessette, Joseph
Bibeault, Wilfred
Boucher, Francois
Blais, Harold
Blance, Clark
Babbitt, Albert G.
Bouchard, William
Bell, Thomas
Balkcom, Cecil
Brown, John
Cadorette, Ovilla
Cardin, Wilfred
Caron, Alfred
Caron, Elzear
Charon, John B.
Charon, Thomas
Charon, Charles
Charon, John B., 2nd
Chartier, Joseph
Chartier, William
Clocher, Alcidas
Cooney, William
Cote, Melville
Couillard, Arthur
Cronin, John L.
Cullen, James
Cullen, Albert
Collins, Ernest
Coombs, Harry
Crofts, Peter
Crofts, Alfred
Crofts, Arthur
Clarke, William
Despathy, Wilfred
Drescher, Lawrence
Dumais, Napoleon
Dumais, John
Donohoe, John
Erickson, Ernest
Enos, Joseph*
Egle, Raymond
Fournier, Armand
Fournier, Pierre
Fournier, Joseph
Fournier, Pierre, 2nd
Fournier, Donat
Fournier, William
Flynn, John C.
Gaucher, Henry
Gauvin, Francois
Greishammer, George
Herard, Leo
Herard, Simon
Hines, Robert
Hines, Warren
Holmes, Simon
Houle, Aldei
Hope, Clayton
Hauschild, Josef
Hussey, James
Jodoin, Roderick
Jones, Arthur
Jones, William
Joubert, Philip
Johnson, Carl
Kelly, Edward
Kusian, Edward
Kusian, Ernest
Lacroix, Henri
Lacroix, Wilfred
Lafleur, George
Lambert, Rudolph
Lambert, Leo
Lasch, Frederick
Leith, David
Lemoine, Alfred

Lemoine, Wilfred
Lemoine, Joseph
Lynch, Rev. Thomas (Chaplain)
Love, Raymond
Lanagan, Arthur
Malzacker, Frederick
Marshall, William
McGuire, William
Morin, Eloi
Morisette, William
Murphy, Thomas
Neault, Octave
Neault, J. A.
Nolan, Louis E.
Papineau, John
Patenaude, Norbert
Paul, Joseph
Paul, Jean B.
Peloquin, Alfred
Peloquin, Arthur
Peloquin, August J.
Quinn, Edward
Raymond, Eugene
Riel, Etienne
Robitaille, Henri
Rocheleau, George
Rocheleau, Alexander
Roy, George
Ridgeway, Willis
Rader, Lewis
Sevigny, Alpherie
Schutter, George
Simoneau, Wilfred*
Stevens, Clarence
Stefon, William
St. Germain, Joseph*
Sullivan, George
Swanson, Joel
Swanson, Gustave
Swanson, Sigurd
Smith, Charles L.
Silva, Frank
Standish, Ralph
Taylor, Samuel
Taylor, Albert
Tessier, Arthur
Tanner, Albert J.
Treckman, William
Treckman, Frank
Walker, Robert
Wood, Aime
Wood, George

PAWCATUCK HONOR ROLL

Adams, Edward
Adams, Irving
Andrews, Robert
Arnott, George
Arnott, James
Arnott, John
Arnott, William
Babcock, Bourden A.
Barker, Fred H., Jr.
Bell, James F.
Bentley, John I.
Berafriac, John
Billings, Edward E.
Bliven, Carl
Bliven, Percy E.
Bliven, Walter G.
Bogue, Raymond
*Bourdeau, Joseph
Bricker, Henry M.
Brindley, Herbert
Bromley, Hollis
Brophy, Charles A.
Brophy, John M.
Brown, Albert
Brown, Alzero F.
Brown, William E.
Brown, William J.
Browning, McKinley H.
Browning, Vaughan
Burdick, Charles W.
Burdick, Clarence A.
Burdick, Harold R.
*Burdick, Harry E.
Burdick, Lloyd
Burdick, Stanton A.
Burdick, Varian
Byers, Elvin B.
Card, Charles
Castagna, Thomas A.
Champlin, William McK.
Chapman, George
Chase, Edward
Clachrie, William
Clark, William A.
Clark, Charles H.
Clark, Frederick A.
Clark, William H.
Collins, Frank E.
Collins, Fred
Collins, William
Congelosi, Rosario
Connors, Francis J.
Connors, Joseph
Connors, Maurice
Cooper, Thomas
Counsel, Samuel
Crandall, Louis E.
Craven, Joseph, Jr.
Crompton, William W.
Cronin, Dennis
Crosby, Edward A.
Crosby, Henry H.
Crowther, Effie R.
Crumb, E. Merle
Cusack, John J.
Cronin, John L.
Dawley, Roy L.
Dawson, James
Deady, Timothy C.
Delaney, Frank
Deneney, John R.
Devaney, Charles
Diedrich, Gustave
Dion, Albert I.
Donahue, James A.
Donahue, James F.
Donahue, John J.
Downie, Charles, J.
Duggan, Walter J.
Dunn, Philip
Durfee, William
Eaton, Fred J.
Ellis, Charles R.
Fallon, John H.
Fishwick, William M.
Fountaine, Albert
Frank, Samuel
Freestone, Robert M.
Galaher, David
Gallagher, John
Gallagher, William
Gardiner, Charles
Gardiner, Thomas
Gordon, Sol
Greene, Howard A.
Greene, Lewis R.
Grills, Jacob
Grills, Joseph
Haggerty, George
Hall, Duttee J.
Harroca, Joseph
Hartson, Byron A.
Harvey, Charles H.
Harvey, Walter J.
Hemphill, Russell
Higginbotham, Charles
Higginbotham, D. Lester
Higgins, Edwin C.
Higgins, William R.
Hillard, Paul N.
Hoag, Clifford
Hodge, Emery E.
*Holdsworth, John W.
Holmes, Margaret M.
Holt, Edward
Horgan, John L.
Howard, James D.
Ibson, Thomas P
Johnson, Oscar E.
Johnson, John W.
Johnson, William
Jordan, Aloysius
Jordan, Andrew R., Jr.

Jordan, Charles
Keane, James
Keefe, William J.
Keegan, Allison
Keegan, Charles L.
Keegan, Michael A.
Kelleher, James
Kelleher, Michael
Kennard, Harry P.
Kenyon, Benjamin
Kenyon, Harry
Kenyon, M. Elwood
Kenyon, Robert
Kenyon, Spicer
Kitchen, John E.
Kitchen, William F.
Knight, Chas. E.
Knight, Chas. N.
Knott, Archie
Lahn, Abraham
Lahn, David
Lavimoniere, Chas.
Lavimoniere, Wm. A.
Law, John B.
Lebrecque, Arthur L.
Lebrecque, Homer
Ledwith, Charles
Lee, Joseph C.
Leiper, Alexander
Leiper, Thomas
Lenihan, Wm. J.
Leonard, Raymond
Lewis, Byron F.
Lewis, Merton B., Jr.
Lihou, Geo. M.
Linger, Harry H.
Lorello, Nicholas
Lugar, George
Mahoney, Edward J.
Mahoney, James H.
Marr, E. George
Martel, Henry
Mawson, Alvin W.
Maxwell, Clarence
Mayne, Joseph W.
McGowan, William I.
McGowan, Thomas J.
McGrath, Arthur
McGuinness, Howard
McGuinness, J. Joseph
McKenna, John E.
McMahon, Jeremiah
McShane, John F.
McVeigh, William
Mellow, David
Mellow, Fred
Mills, William
Miner, Elias
Moore, James J.
Moore, Raymond
Moran, Joseph
Morrocco, Joseph
Murphy, Everett
Moriarity, James
Morey, William
Murphy, Michael J.
Murphy, William
Nash, Arthur M.
Nelder, Edward
Nelder, Horace L.
Newton, Charles B.
O'Connell, John A.
O'Connell, Leon
O'Neil, Arthur E.
O'Neil, Joseph J.
O'Neil, Raymond
Orlando, Antonio
Orlando, Joseph
Orlando, Rosario
Ouilette, Anthony
*Ozanne, Joseph A.
Parker, Frank
Parkinson, James
Parkinson, Richard, Jr.
Parkinson, Vincent
Pasetti, Columbus
Peabody, T. Edward
Pendleton, Raymond
Phillips, William A., Jr.
Pill, William A.
Purtill, Joseph J.
Ray, Harold
Ray, Charles W.
Ripple, Clarence F.
*Roberts, Clarence
Roberts, Fred
Rock, Alexander
Rodgers, Albert E.
Rook, Lawrence
Roy, John W.
Rushlaw, Joseph D.
Ryan, James, Jr.
Ryan, Thomas
Salvatore, Frank
Scialabba, Rosaio
Schiller, John A.
Senior, William B.
Shaw, James
Shea, Daniel R.
Shea, D. Gerard
Shea, Richard O'B.
Shea, Harold F.
Shea, James
Shea, Jeremiah J
Shea, Jeremiah S.
Shea, John
Shea, John R.
Shea, Patrick J.
Shea, Stephen A.
Shea, Thomas
Shortman, Howard B.
Shortman, Simeon R.
Shugrue, Roger
Simons, Herman R.
Sisson, Ralph L.
Slaughter, Harold E.
Smith, Clifford
Smith, John E.
*Snyder, Ira A.
Stefanski, John
Stillman, George A.
Stillman, Karl G.
Stockwell, Alfred
Sullivan, Arthur
Sullivan, Daniel
Sullivan, James T.
Sullivan, John, Jr.
Sullivan, John J.
Sullivan, John L.
Sullivan, John S.
Sullivan, Joseph
Sullivan, M. Joseph
Sullivan, Patrick J.
Sullivan, Thomas
Surber, William
*Sutcliffe, Harry H.
Sutcliffe, John H.
Tarbox, Emery
Tarbox, Edward
Tarbox, Orrin
Tassell, Carl S.
Terranova, Natale
Tetlow, Aaron
*Tetlow, Ernest
Tetlow, James
Thorp, Walter
Trant, William
Tuite, Frank
Tuite, Thomas P.
Twomey, Al. J.
Verry, Harry C.
Virountas, Nicholas
Wallwork, John
Wheeler, Edward
Whelock, William
Wheewell, George
White, Ernest
White, Joseph
Whiting, Harold
Whitlock, Oscar M.
Willett, Anthony
Willett, Eugene
Williams, James
Wright, John W.
Wilcox, Byron E.

ADDENDA

Mary Lydia Bolles Branch died since the writing of the matter concerning her on the narrative pages of this work. She was born in New London, Connecticut, June 13, 1840, the daughter of John Rogers and Mary (Hempstead) Bolles. She was educated in New London schools and in the school of Lincoln F. Emerson, Boston, Massachusetts. In 1870 she married John L. Branch, a lawyer. Her early married life was spent in Painesville, Ohio, but most of her married life was passed in New York and Brooklyn. Later she lived in New London, Connecticut, in the old Hempstead house, which had been the home of her mother's family for eight generations before she herself went there to live. She was for a while assistant editor of "The Ladies' Friend," and she also was the author of many poems. One of these, "Petrified Fern," has a secure place in American Anthologies. She was best known, however, for her stories for children. Many of these appeared in "The Youth's Companion," "Wide Awake," and "St. Nicholas." "Kanter Girls," which has been a popular book among children for many years, was published in 1895 by Scribner. This was followed by "Guld, the Cavern King," in 1917. She wrote several pamphlets of value to local historians and lovers of early American life. These were "The Old Hempstead House—the Home of Eight Generations," 1896; "A Visit to Newfoundland," 1901; "The Manner of Life of Nancy Hempstead," 1902. Her last book, "Poems," was published in 1922.

Mrs. Branch was active in club and philanthropic work. In Brooklyn she was a member of the Froebel Society, an organization of mothers who founded and watched over a school for their own children and others, called the Froebel Academy. She was also a valued member of the Women's Prison Association, and did pioneer work for the Women's Reformatory in New York. After much labor on the part of the Association this Reformatory was finally established at Bedford. After she came to New London she was active in the life of the D. A. R., and was one of the founders of the Connecticut Mayflower Society.

Mrs. Branch's father, John Rogers Bolles, was the author of several books, among them two books of verse, "The Gates of Hell Ajar," and "The Edelweiss." He was the first to conceive of the idea of the Navy Yard at New London, Connecticut, and it was owing to his labors, against much opposition, that the Navy Yard was secured for that city. Mr. Bolles was a lawyer and a publisher, and was also something of a local historian, for he wrote "The Rogerenes—A Vindication," in which he explained and defended the vigorous but persecuted people who fought and won the battle for religious freedom in Connecticut. Mary Hempstead, the mother of Mary Lydia Bolles Branch, wrote and illustrated "The Casket of Toys," a book of stories and poems for children. It is probably the first children's book written in Connecticut, and was published by her husband, John R. Bolles. Mary Bolles Branch died April 17, 1922.

Benedict Arnold, page 35.—Since the printing of the paragraph ending with "there is nothing more to be said," it has occurred to the editors that the words just quoted may be misconstrued as an affront to Norwich. Such was not, of course, intended, and the writer, a native of that city, would be the last to pen such a reflection. The words were meant as a commentary on the later career of Benedict Arnold, than, had it been as glorious as his deeds before his fall, Norwich would have no richer memory to treasure. On pages 63, 64, 71, 76, 106-109, and again on page 138 of this History, the reader may get a picture of both sides of Benedict Arnold's life.

With regard to the Groton Massacre, pages 63-76, it is to be said that the editors have printed the narratives of Jonathan Rathbun, Rufus Avery and Stephen Hempstead, not because they give a true recital in all details of the Battle of Groton Heights, but rather because they are interesting source material for historical research, and have for years been out of print. On pages 107-109 will be found Benedict Arnold's account of the expedition. On page 75 is a comment on the death of Colonel Ledyard that leaves much doubt in the unprejudiced mind as to just how he was slain. It is, indeed, a purely academic question, for surely in American and in British hearts today there can hardly survive any bitterness on a matter so distant as the Revolutionary War, when, in the view of living historians in both countries, the Colonists were fighting not against fellow-Englishmen, but rather against the despotism of a foreign king and his sympathizers. Local anecdotes survive, but the truth persists that Englishmen even in that day believed that their fellow-Englishmen in the Colonies were fighting for the true principles of liberty as understood both in England and in America. The editors of this History admire Pitt and Edmund Burke as adherents of the same great ideals as those of Washington and Franklin.

Fire Insurance in New London County, page 459.—Reader will disregard entire paragraph beginning "The stage being thus set," and read as follows:

The stage being thus set with sufficient background to make an impression as to the antiquity of the event, we now come to a very important episode and one which relates intimately to our study of fire insurance in New London County—indeed, is the very inception of enduring fire insurance organization in Connecticut if not in New England. For, yielding only two years' priority to the Insurance Company of North America, in 1794 were born twins into the fire insurance field. One was The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and the other The Norwich Mutual Assurance Company, in Norwich, Connecticut, the full dignified name of this company being The Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich—perhaps this abundant title is more in keeping with the characteristic Philadelphia copiousness of the cognomen of its Pennsylvania twin. We may dispose of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania with but a word. In fact, it to some extent disposed of itself, when in 1913, after more than a century of honorable record, its individuality was somewhat sacrificed through merger with the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, a youngster (!) organized in 1810.

On page 467, disregard last paragraph, and in its stead read as follows:

The first agent appointed to represent the company outside of Norwich was A. C. Lippitt in New London, on December 22nd, 1842; the second similar appointment was Samuel W. Wood of Ledyard, to cover the territory in the towns of Ledyard, Stonington, North Stonington, Groton, Preston and Griswold. Other appointments were slowly made until fifteen years later, in 1855, ten agents were in the field. On April 16th, 1849, Timothy T. Merwin was appointed agent for the City of New York, and on the same date Enoch Hobart was appointed "for taking insurance in the City of Boston and Vicinity." The name of Enoch Hobart appears on the records for some years succeeding.

Norwich Fire Department, page 487.—The following additional information has been given since the narrative referred to passed through the press:

There were 167 alarms of fire during the year ending June 30, 1921, the largest fire being at the Kolb Carton Company at Thamesville, at end of city limits, the loss being $115,000. At this date there were twenty-eight permanent men and fifteen call men, with three horses left to haul the aerial truck. The appropriation for the year was $64,850.

The Department was improved during the year 1921-22 by the purchase of five pieces of motor apparatus and the displacing of all horses, thus ending the horse era in connection with fire apparatus. The pieces purchased were two Seagrave triple combination hose and pumps, one 75-foot American LaFrance truck, a Reo runabout for the deputy chief, and a Reo squad car for general work; $41,000 was appropriated to make the above change. Seventy-five fire alarm boxes are now in circuit. The station at Thamesville was overhauled, and a new company organized and known as Engine Company No. 6, with one of the new pumpers placed therein.

All companies are now known as Engine Companies—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; and Trucks Nos. 1 and 2. Old No. 3 Station at the Falls was sold for $2,600, and the proceeds used to place No. 6 Station in condition. There were 180 alarms for fires during the year, the largest being at the pants factory fire, located on Thames street, March 21, 1922, with a loss of about $30,000. The appropriation was $65,550 in addition to the $41,000 for new apparatus and the $2,600 from sale of old No. 3 Station. Number of permanent men 31, call men 15.

The officiary is: Hon. Milo R. Waters, mayor; Anson R. Grover, chairman of the Fire Committee; Howard L. Stanton, Chief of Department; Henry R. Taft, Deputy Chief.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Benjamin F. Marshall.

BIOGRAPHICAL

BENJAMIN T. MARSHALL—In the presidency of Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut, Rev. Benjamin T. Marshall, A.M., D.D., heads the work of the youngest College for Women in New England, an independent, endowed college of liberal arts and sciences, which already enrolls, in its eighth year, a total of 425 students, representing twenty-five different States, and three foreign nations. In the seven years of active academic life it has demonstrated to discriminating educators and friends the need for its founding and the value and service of its purpose, ideal and program.

Dr. Marshall is the second president of the College. Dr. Frederick H. Sykes served the College four years, two years in necessary preliminary work preceding the opening of the College in September, 1915, and continuing two years to June, 1917. Dr. Sykes laid foundations, and gave the College a vision, which his successor, and all the latter's colleagues, have gratefully accepted as legacy and stimulus.

Dr. Marshall was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 12, 1872, the son of Andrew and Emily Ann (Hentz) Marshall, his father a leather manufacturer in Boston. After passing through the Dudley Grammar School, Boston (1885), and the Roxbury High School (1888), with graduation, Dr. Marshall entered St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, graduated in 1893, then entered Dartmouth College and received the degree of B. A. with high honors in 1897. He attended the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, and was graduated with honor, with the degree B. D. in 1900. Accompanying his studies in the Seminary, he pursued postgraduate courses at Columbia University in history, economics and political science. He was ordained in his home church, the Eliot Congregational Church, Boston, Massachusetts, May 10, 1900, and was called, upon the completion of his theological studies, to be pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Scarborough, New York, where he had been assistant for two years, and where he served as pastor from 1900 to 1906. In 1906 he was called to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in New Rochelle, New York, of old Huguenot founding, a parish established in 1698 by a French Huguenot Protestant congregation. From 1912 to 1917 he was Phillips Professor of Biblical History and Literature in his *alma mater*, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

In 1917 he came to his present post as president of Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut.

He married, July 11, 1900, Laura Alice Hatch, of Strafford, Vermont. There were four children: Andrew Marshall (2nd); Mary Hatch Marshall; Elizabeth Ripley Marshall; and Benjamin Tinkham Marshall, Jr. Their home is at the College, New London, Connecticut.

Dr. Marshall was chaplain of the Third Regiment, Connecticut State Guard, for one year, previous to the dissolution of that organization and the new development of the National Guard within the State. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, of the Dartmouth Senior Society, Casque and Gauntlet, the Rotary Club of New London, the Chamber of Commerce of New London, in which he is now serving a second term as director. He retains his connection as a Presbyterian clergyman with the Presbytery of Westchester, New York. He and his family attend, in New London, the Second Congregational Church. F. Y. H.

WILLIAM BISSELL WILCOX—This branch of the Wilcox family came to the town of Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, from Rhode Island, Major John Wilcox buying the farm to which his grandson, William Bissell Wilcox, came as a boy of twelve, later became owner of the farm, there passed away, and there his widow yet resides (1921). Major John Wilcox obtained his title in the militia service. William Bissell Wilcox served his county as State Senator, and gave to his country a son, Frank A. Wilcox, who fell on a French battlefield with his face to the foe within fifty feet of the German lines in the Argonne. He was a good soldier and an honor to the Wilcox name.

(I) Major John Wilcox was a farmer of Rhode Island, and a prominent member of the militia. Later he moved to a farm on Scotland road in the town of Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, and there resided from 1856 until his passing. He was a substantial farmer. He was long survived by his widow, Mary (Barber) Wilcox, who died at the farm, aged one hundred and one years and three months.

(II) Abram Wilcox, son of Major John and Mary (Barber) Wilcox, was born in the town of Exeter, Rhode Island, but in youthful manhood moved to the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, and bought a farm near Glasgow, also operated a small woolen mill there until his death. He married Rebecca Sheldon, born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, died in Voluntown, Connecticut, having moved to that town after the death of her husband.

(III) William Bissell Wilcox, son of Abram and Rebecca (Sheldon) Wilcox, was born in the town of Griswold, near Glasgow, New London county, Connecticut, August 11, 1858. At the age of twelve he came to live with his grandfather, Major John Wilcox, at the farm on Scotland road in the town of Norwich, and there attended the public district school. Later he was his grandmother's farm assistant, but subsequently he established a livery business at West Kingston, Rhode Island, which

he continued until 1885. In that year he returned to the Major Wilcox farm and there cultivated the acres with which he had become well acquainted when a boy. He was elected selectman of the town of Norwich, and in his official capacity had charge of all public town roads. He became well informed on road construction and repair while selectman, and after surrendering that office he established in business as a contractor of road building under the firm name, William B. Wilcox & Sons. He built many miles of State road in Eastern Connecticut, continuing the active head of the firm until 1914, when he retired from the management in favor of his sons. He became the owner of the Major Wilcox farm on Scotland road, and there died October 1, 1919, being at the time of his passing a State Senator.

Senator Wilcox was a Democrat in politics, and a power in the party in Eastern Connecticut. In 1896 he was elected assessor of taxes, and in 1887-88-89-1909, 11-13 second selectman. He was long a member of the Democratic town committee, and in 1918 was elected State Senator from New London county. He was a member of the Baptist church, and of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was highly esteemed in his township, and was one of the strong and valuable men of Norwich.

Senator Wilcox married, January 21, 1884, in South Kingston, Mabel Kenyon, born in Richmond, Rhode Island, daughter of Senator Alfred Whitman and Susan Melissa (Hoxie) Kenyon. Five children were born to Senator and Mrs. Wilcox: 1. Lowell John, born July 20, 1885; he is a road contractor, succeeding his father, with whom he was previously associated; he married Almeda Capron, and resides on a farm in the town of Lisbon, New London county, Connecticut. 2. Frank A., of further and extended mention. 3. Erroll Kenyon, born July 26, 1891, in the town of Norwich, Connecticut; now principal of South Kingston, Rhode Island High School; he married Ethel P. Henderson, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of three children: Erroll K. (2), William James and Philip De Haven Wilcox. 4. Emily Mabel, born in the town of Norwich, October 20, 1894; now a teacher in Norwich schools. 5. Susan Rebecca, born October 29, 1896; a teacher in the high school, Wallingford, Connecticut. Mrs. Wilcox, the mother of these children, survives her husband and continues her residence at the old Wilcox homestead on Scotland road in the town of Norwich, first owned in the family by Major John Wilcox.

(IV) Frank A. Wilcox, second son of Senator William Bissell and Mabel (Kenyon) Wilcox, was born on the farm near Glasgow, in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, May 20, 1887, and died in battle in the Argonne, France, October 13, 1918, and there was buried. While he was still a boy his parents moved to the Wilcox farm on Scotland road, town of Norwich, and there attended the district public school, finishing his education at Norwich Free Academy with the graduating class of 1909. He then became associated with his father and brother in the firm of William B. Wilcox & Sons, road contractors. In 1914 the father retired, turning the business over to his sons, Lowell J. and Frank A. Wilcox, who thereafter conducted the business under the firm name of Wilcox Brothers. The brothers made the farm on Scotland road the headquarters of their business, and executed contracts for road and bridge construction, doing a prosperous business.

Frank A. Wilcox was within age limit for the selective draft, and in October, 1917, was called for duty in the United States army for service in the war against Germany. He reported to the authorities at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and was rejected for physical reasons due to a previous operation for appendicitis. On February 2, 1918, he was again called to Camp Devens, passed the required physical tests, and on February 26, 1918, was accepted and a few days later was sent to Camp Upton, Long Island. There he was assigned to Company L, 307th Regiment of Infantry, 77th Division, United States Army, and after training was sent overseas with the 77th Division. The division landed in England, going thence to France, in a front line sector, Corporal Wilcox being engaged in all the battles in which the 77th Division took part. In the fierce fighting in the Argonne, October 13, 1918, he fell when within fifty feet of the German trenches they were charging. He was buried in a soldier's cemetery on the battlefield, but later the precious dust was returned to his native town, and on September 17, 1921, he was laid in Maplewood Cemetery in the city of Norwich, with suitable honors. He was a young man of lovable disposition, a good son, a good citizen, a good soldier, typical of the best in young American manhood.

JUDGE HENRY ARCHIBALD ROGERS—Coming of a family identified with the early history of New London county, Connecticut, and himself deeply interested in the progress of the community, Judge Henry Archibald Rogers may well be called a representative man of Salem, Connecticut.

Jonathan Rogers, Mr. Rogers' grandfather, was born in the city of New London, Connecticut, in Revolutionary times, and spent his lifetime in New London county. He married Sarah Rogers, daughter of John (3) and Delight (Green) Rogers, the latter a daughter of Benjamin and Alma (Angel) Green. Benjamin Green was a brother of Major-General Nathanael Greene, one of General Washington's staff. (Judge Henry Archibald Rogers has a picture of General Washington bidding farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783, and General Greene is among them; this he prizes very highly). John Rogers (3) was a son of John Rogers, Jr.; he was a son of John Rogers, Sr., son of James Rogers, who came here from England about 1620.

Jonathan (2) Rogers was born in the city of New London, on August 10, 1800, and died at Salem,

Frank A. Dalton

Connecticut, on November 19, 1882. He received his education in the schools of New London, and was in Fort Griswold, at New London, when the British burned the city. He picked up one of the cannon balls that was fired ashore by the British, and kept it as a souvenir, and now it is in the possession of one of his grandsons. His first business activity was as a clerk in a store, but after the close of the War of 1812, he went to sea in a whaling vessel, making many trips to sea with Captain Joe Lawrence, a famous whaler of that time. Later, satisfied with adventure, and tired of the hardships of the sea, he settled down in New London, and established a grocery store there, on Main street. He became a successful man of business, and prominent in the affairs of the city. He filled several minor offices, then, on June 10, 1839, was elected alderman. His son now preserves, among relics of other days, one of the ballots used at that election. In 1854 Jonathan (2) Rogers gave up his interest in the grocery business, and coming to Salem, took charge of the Elihu White farm, the home of his father-in-law, who was then becoming too old and decrepit to carry on the work of the place. This brought his wife back to her girlhood home and when the old man died, she, of course, inherited the place. They spent their remaining days on the old homestead. Jonathan (2) Rogers married Lucretia White, daughter of Elihu and Lucretia (Maynard) White, who was born in Salem, Connecticut, on January 21, 1813, and died there on January 3, 1882. They had thirteen children, four still living.

Judge Henry Archibald Rogers, son of Jonathan (2) and Lucretia (White) Rogers, was born in New London, Connecticut, on July 28, 1852. The family moving to Salem, Connecticut, when he was two years of age, his education was begun at the district school on Ramson Hill, which is now called the Pond District School. Later he attended the public schools of New Haven, and still later a private school conducted by Rev. Warren N. Walden, at Plainfield. With this excellent preparation, the young man entered upon the profession of school teacher. He first taught the Tiffany District, now known as the Seventh District School, in the town of Salem, Connecticut, then next in the Tiffany District, later teaching in the Walnut Hill District School in the town of Lyme, Connecticut.

During all these years Mr. Rogers was keenly alive to the public questions of the day, for in the stirring times of the Civil War and the following period of reconstruction, as vital a matter in the North as in the South, he was still too young to take an active hand. With three of his older brothers fighting for the Union, he was close to the heart of the struggle.

After seven years of teaching, Mr. Rogers turned to the out-door life, and located on a farm, which he rented, on Raymond Hill, in Montville. This was in 1876, the year of his marriage. The following year he returned to Salem, and working on a share basis, conducted his father-in-law's farm for three years. Being a practical young man, well versed in farm lore as well as in the learning gained at school, he prospered in the agricultural line, and in 1880 purchased the Tiffany farm in Salem, where he lived and conducted extensive farming operations until 1890. In that year he sold the Tiffany farm and bought the Chadwick farm, in the Central School District. This was even then a splendid farm of 150 acres, and Mr. Rogers went into dairying, general farming and stock raising. He had large interests along these lines, but has of late done much less in the dairy line, turning his attention to the less exacting branches of farming. Mr. Rogers still resides here, and actively manages his still important interests, but has largely placed the heavy work in other hands. The place is now known as Echo Glen Farm.

Mr. Rogers' prominent position as one of the leading farmers of Salem has brought him many public responsibilities. He has been elected to every office in the town except town clerk and treasurer. He has been judge of probate for the past four years, and still holds that office. The period of his service as selectman covered the period of our connection with the World War, when the problems of the day reached into every ramification of government. Mr. Rogers has always supported the principles and policies of the Republican party. In other activities Mr. Rogers is also prominent. He is an influential member of the New London County Farm Bureau, and always interested in forwarding the progress of that organization, which is doing a most practical work in agricultural districts.

Mr. Rogers has always identified himself with the work of the church, and his religious views are broadly liberal. He is a member of the North Lyme Baptist Church, and was a member of the Chesterfield Baptist Church, of which he was clerk for many years. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the North Lyme Church, having held that office for three years, and never misses a Sunday in attendance. For four months during the illness of the pastor, he served this church as minister. At one time, also, Mr. Rogers acted as superintendent of the Sunday school of the Salem Congregational Church.

On March 15, 1876, in Salem, Connecticut, Mr. Rogers married Susie Bailey Tiffany, of Salem, Connecticut. She is a native of this town, and is a daughter of Charles and Susan (Bailey) Tiffany, both the Tiffany and the Bailey families being very old families in this vicinity, reaching back into early Colonial times, and always, in every generation, being represented in the most progressive circles, in many branches of human endeavor.

Still active in the public service, although at an age when many men lay down their responsibilities, Judge Henry Archibald Rogers is perhaps most widely known in the work that has always been nearest his heart. For fifty years he has been connected with educational work, having been on the

school board in some capacity ever since he resigned from his profession as a teacher. Few men can serve the people more broadly or more wisely than those in whose hands the education of the children is entrusted.

CORNELIUS CONNOR COSTELLO — In the business world of New London, Connecticut, and in the social and political world of Mystic, where he resides, the name of Cornelius Connor Costello is familiarly known and held in the highest esteem. A prominent jeweler, and now (1921) State Senator from his district, Mr. Costello may truly be counted among the men of the day in New London county.

Mr. Costello is a son of Michael Edward and Mary C. (Connor) Costello, both natives of Cork, Ireland. Michael E. Costello came to the United States when a child, his family locating in Norwich, Connecticut. There he was educated in the public schools, then, entering business life, he became a machinist by trade, following along this life all his life, and is still active. He now resides in Mystic. His wife, who also came to the United States when a child, died in 1902. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are now living.

Cornelius Connor Costello was born in Hope Valley, Rhode Island, on December 6, 1883. He received his early education in the public schools of Mystic, then attended the high school in the same town. In 1898 he went to New London, Connecticut, and there apprenticed himself to one of the leading jewelers of that city, Norman M. Ruddy. When he had completed his apprenticeship, Mr. Costello remined with Mr. Ruddy, his marked business ability making him a valuable acquisition to the working force. He is now manager of the store and part owner of the business.

This position in the business world has placed Mr. Costello in the public eye, and for some time he has been active in political circles. It was not, however, until 1920 that he was induced to accept public office. He was nominated then by the Republican party for State Senator from this district and was elected by a gratifying majority. This spectacular entrance into politics while still a comparatively young man is believed by his friends to be only the beginning of a brilliant career. He has served as chairman of the committee on Capitol Furniture and Grounds; chairman of Contingent Expense Committee; Senate member of the Banks Committee, and was appointed judge by the governor for a two years' term, 1921-23, for the town of Groton.

In fraternal circles Mr. Costello is widely known. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New London Lodge, No. 360. He is a member of the Father Murphy Council, No. 1943, Knights of Columbus, of Mystic; of the Loyal Order of Moose, of New London; and of Pequot Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, of Mystic.

Mr. Costello is a member of the New London Chamber of Commerce, of which body he is second vice-president. He is identified with the fire department of Mystic, being a member of the B. F. Hoxie Engine Company. Socially, he is a popular member of the Rotary Club of New London, of which organization he is now president. Mr. Costello is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

GILBERT COLLINS, the son of Daniel Prentice and Sarah R. Collins, was born on August 26, 1846, in Stonington borough, Connecticut, of English ancestry, which emigrated from England to Massachusetts and thence to Connecticut. The Collins coat-of-arms is as follows: Gules, on a bend or three martlets sable.

Daniel Collins, great-great-grandfather of Gilbert Collins, was born in 1710, died July 16, 1797. He was a son or grandson of James Collins, who, with his brothers, John and Robert, came from Kent or Essex in England in 1669 and settled in Massachusetts. Daniel Collins, in 1731, was of New London, Connecticut, and afterward moved to Stonington. He married (first) February 7, 1731, Alice Pell, of New London, (second) July 7, 1754, Rebecca Stanton, of Stonington, widow of Samuel Stanton. By his first wife he had one son, Daniel (2), of whom further.

Daniel (2) Collins, son of Daniel (1) and Alice (Pell) Collins, was born in New London, Connecticut, March 10, 1732, and died in Stonington, April 6, 1819. He was the progenitor of a very large family and a man of prominence. His farm was on the old Post Road, opposite the present meetinghouse of the First Congregational Society of Stonington. He served in the Continental army from 1775 as a first lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Connecticut Line. He married (first) December 26, 1756, Dorothy Wells; (second) Anne Potter (Widow Hillard). Children by his first wife: 1. William, born in March, 1759; married Polly Ross. 2. Pell, died unmarried. 3. Hannah. 4. Daniel, died unmarried. 5. Lydia. 6. Polly. 7. Eley, died young. 8. John Wills, born December 5, 1773, married Mercy Langworthy. Children by his second wife: 9. Robert, born April 14, 1788; married Ruth Browning. 10. Gilbert, of whom further. 11. Rebecca, married Henry Worden. 12. Maria, married Justin Denison. 13. Betsy, died young. 14. Anne, married John D. Noyes.

Gilbert Collins, son of Daniel (2) and Anne (Potter-Hillard) Collins, was born April 14, 1790, at Stonington, died there March 24, 1865. He was a farmer, a highly respected citizen, and for several terms represented the town in the State Legislature. He married (first) May 3, 1807, Prudence Frink, of Stonington; (second) April 28, 1916, Lucy Breed; (third) Susan Wells (Widow Dickens). Children by first wife: 1. Benjamin Franklin, born September 10, 1808. 2. Anne, married John Robbins. 3. Daniel Prentice, of whom further. Children by second wife: 4. Gilbert W., born February 19, 1817; died January 19, 1865. 5. Ethan Allen, born November 24, 1818; died in 1896. 6. John Noyes, died young.

Gilbert Collins

7. Thomas B., born February 10, 1823. 8. Frances Marion, died young. 9. John Pierce, born October 21, 1827; died February 28, 1859.

Daniel Prentice Collins, son of Gilbert and Prudence (Frink) Collins, was born August 21, 1813. He became a manufacturer and has an extensive business in the borough of Stonington. He also had business interests in Jersey City. He died in 1862, leaving but a slender estate, which led his son Gilbert to give up a course at Yale College, where he had matriculated. In 1863 the family moved to Jersey City. In 1870 Gilbert Collins married Harriet Kingsbury Bush, a daughter of John O. Bush. Six children were the fruit of this marriage: Walter, who died November 11, 1900, at the age of twenty-eight years, a lawyer of marked ability and great promise, practicing in Jersey City; Blanche and Marjorie, who are still living; and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Collins died on May 15, 1917. Gilbert Collins died in Jersey City, January 29, 1920.

These facts concerning Gilbert Collins' ancestry and family are of signal significance in any consideration of his life. His character was a compound of courage, patience, resourcefulness and fine intelligence. He seems to have been endowed with all the good qualities of his ancestry and to have turned them to maximum account by a tireless industry and application.

On settling in Jersey City, Mr. Collins read law with Jonathan Dixon, then a rising lawyer there, and afterwards, until his death in 1906, a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey. After Mr. Collins' admission to the bar, which took place in 1869, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Collins formed a partnership, which lasted until Mr. Dixon's appointment to the bench in 1875. Thereafter, Mr. Collins formed a partnership with Charles L. Corbin, and later with William H. Corbin, under the firm name of Collins & Corbin. Charles L. Corbin was a man of the very highest attainments in the legal profession, and William H. Corbin was a sound lawyer and splendid business man. This partnership was interrupted by the appointment of Mr. Collins as justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, in 1897, but was re-established in 1903 upon his resignation therefrom, and continued, with changes in its membership, until the death of Mr. Collins, and still continues under that name. Mr. Collins lived a life of most varied richness. He touched a life at many points, and always fruitfully. He brought to the performance of the duties of every task which he undertook a tireless energy and a resourceful and profound intelligence. He did not confine himself, as so many professional men do, to "treading the shadowy thoroughfares of thought," but mingled largely in the public affairs of his time. In 1884 he was nominated on the Republican and Citizens' Association tickets for mayor of Jersey City. The city had seldom elected a Republican mayor, but Mr. Collins carried the city by a pronounced majority and conducted a very satisfactory administration. He was a staunch champion of the city's rights in many controversies with large financial interests, and displayed a wide knowledge of public matters and a fine facility in their administration. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that re-nominated President Harrison in 1892. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector-at-Large in 1912, and ran on that ticket, in the overwhelmingly Democratic county of Hudson, for Senator and Congressman, but was not elected to any of these offices. So conspicuous was his desirability and fitness for public office that he was frequently besought in later years to allow his name to be used in conventions as a candidate for governor, but he always declined.

Many people seem to entertain the notion that it is unwise to appoint to judicial positions men who have loomed large in political life, but in the case of Mr. Collins it was not so much a politician who had been made a judge as it was a judge who had spent a little time in politics. As a participant in political affairs, Mr. Collins always displayed a fine dignity, a sterling honesty, and a high regard for the public interest. As a justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Collins was peculiarly in his element. Before going on the bench he had had a large and varied practice which fitted him to be an ideal judge at Circuit, and such he was. His temperament was judicial, his mind was quick and alert, his legal learning was sound and accurate. He not only achieved a high judicial reputation, but won the love and respect of the people of the whole State, and when he retired from the bench to resume the practice of the law, he was held in such high esteem by the bar that they gave a dinner in his honor, to which flocked all the leading members of the bar of his own State and many of the leaders of the bar from neighboring states. His judicial opinions are models of clearness, brevity and precision. They all bear the peculiar stamp of his mind; they are thorough without being prolix, exhaustive without being exhausting; they are not essays on the law, but clear and concise applications of legal principles to the facts in dispute.

At the bar Judge Collins was easily the best loved of its members. He was the idol of the young lawyers, and the admiration and despair of the old. The scope of his work was tremendous, yet his clear grasp of the facts in each case, and of the law applicable thereto, was as accurate as if he had only one case to try and infinite time for its preparation. Yet he never seemed too busy to place his knowledge and wisdom at the disposal of the young men who sought his counsel in ever-increasing numbers. His practice was enormous, and a catalogue of the cases in which he was engaged during his practice would read like an index to the law reports of the State. His dexterity as a trial lawyer and his soundness as counsel were proverbial, and the bar of the State lost its brightest ornament when he passed away. He took a very

active part in the business and social life of his city. He was a member of numerous clubs and a director in several corporations. Wherever he was, he was never a null figure. His nature was bright and pleasing in the extreme. In manner he was gentle and urbane, and his capacity for friendship and love was boundless. At the bar, on the bench, and in public life, he was a man of extraordinary capacity and personality; in society and in his home he was a constant spring of light and joy; and the record he leaves of a life of faithfulness and fullness constitutes his enduring monument.

RICHARD ANSON WHEELER, Stonington's "grand old man," former judge of probate, historian, genealogist, legal adviser, writer, public speaker and in all ways an influential and useful citizen of Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, was born there January 29, 1817, and there died April 6, 1904, a life of unusual activity, fruitfulness and inspiration then closing. He was the only son of Richard and Mary (Hewitt) Wheeler, through both of whom he descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, including men of marked prominence in the making of American history,—soldiers, government officials, and public men of many types.

Thomas Wheeler, born in England, came to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635, and was the founder of the Wheeler family in America. William Chesebrough, another early ancestor, came from Lincolnshire, England, with the Winthrop company in 1630, he being the first white resident of Stonington and a deputy to the general courts of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. Thomas Hewitt, an early maternal ancestor, was a mariner who commanded a vessel on the Mystic river, Connecticut, in 1656, and was an early landowner of Stonington. John Gallup, another noteworthy progenitor of Judge Wheeler's, came from England to Massachusetts in 1630, and in 1636 took part in the fight with the Pequot Indians off Block Island, known in history as the first naval battle fought on the Atlantic coast. His son, Captain John Gallup, was killed in the great swamp fight with the Indians forty years later. Another distinguished ancestor was Thomas Stanton, interpreter-general during the Indian hostilities, while another, Captain George Denison, a deputy to the general court of Connecticut for fifteen sessions, a captain of the Connecticut forces in King Philip's War and a fighter in a number of other encounters with the Indians, was a soldier of unusual distinction.

Soldierly blood ran in the veins of Judge Wheeler's ancestors, and his father although a farmer was a captain of militia. From him the son inherited traits of generosity, hospitality and gentleness as well as a keen instinct in military tactics. From his mother he inherited many Christian graces and the mental alertness that repeated itself in his keen legal and judicial ability, in his accuracy and aptness as a historian and in his humor and eloquence as a public speaker and conversationalist. He was reared on the farm tilled by his ancestors and as he was strong, robust and vigorous he had plenty of hard manual labor to perform. He loved to read as well as to play boy's games and he perused history, poetry, law books, biographies, and the newspaper with great eagerness and appreciation. His education was the limited one of the public schools of the time, supplemented by a three months' course at a private school in Old Mystic when he was seventeen. He was anxious for a college education but felt it his filial duty to remain at home because of his father's ill health. At eighteen he was chosen sergeant of the Sixth Company, of the Eighth Regiment, Third Brigade, Connecticut Militia, and two years later he became captain of that company. He served with great credit for three years, at the end of which period he was honorably discharged.

At the close of his military service Richard A. Wheeler settled down on the home farm where so many of his youthful years had been spent and where the foundations of his rugged health and industrious habits had been laid. He remained a farmer of the most solid and prosperous type the rest of his long life, but never to the exclusion of public service or mental activity. He was interester in religion, education, politics, and all social problems and he was both an energetic leader and a faithful servant in public life. He was a member of the Stonington Board of Education for fifteen years, selectman and assessor for several terms each, representative in the General Assembly in 1851; judge of probate for twenty-three years; justice of the peace for forty years; notary public for fifty-five years, and high sheriff of New London county for twelve years. Though he never desired or obtained admission to the bar, he acquired a thorough legal knowledge and was considered an authority on all matters of probate law. He wrote over six hundred and fifty wills and settled scores of estates. At the time of his death he was president of the Stonington Savings Bank which office he had held for twelve years. In politics he was a steadfast and active supporter of the Republican party. In creed he was a Congregationalist, and was the oldest, in years and membership, of the First Congregational Church of Stonington.

Judge Wheeler was clerk and a member of the standing committee of that church for sixty-six years and he made a conscientious study of the history of the church and parish, resulting in a three hundred page volume, published in 1875, called "The History of the First Congregational Church of Stonington", and containing the records since 1674. He also wrote historical sketches of a number of other churches in New London county. Indeed, it is as a historian and genealogist that Judge Wheeler's name is most widely known and will be perpetuated long after those fortunate enough to have known him personally have passed away. In 1900 he published his "History of the Town of

Stonington" including careful genealogies of eighty-seven families. Many addresses which he made at public and patriotic gatherings have been published in pamphlet form and have become a part of the local history of his county. He was the author of a history of the Pequot Indians and of a most interesting paper called "Memories," written at the request of the New England Historical Society and published at the very time of his death.

At one time Judge Wheeler was president of the Connecticut Historical Society and a member of similar societies in Buffalo, N. Y., in Tennessee, and the Pawtucket Valley. He was also a member of the New London County Historical Society and was tendered membership in the Royal Historical Society of London, England. His mind was a storehouse of historical and genealogical information, the result of painstaking study and keen interest.

Judge Wheeler married (first), in 1843, Frances M. Avery. She died in 1855 and he married (second), Lucy A. Noyes, who died October 27, 1905. Three daughters, Mrs. Henry Tyler, Mrs. Seth N. Williams and Miss Grace D. Wheeler survived their father. Though Judge Wheeler had no sons he was the popular adviser and comrade of young men to whom he was a constant example of cheerfulness, courtesy, unselfishness, modesty, integrity and industry, fittingly called the "grand old man of Stonington." The purity of his principles, the soundness of his mind, and the sweetness of his character are best realized in the advice which he himself followed so admirably. "Be a Christian, love your home and country, cultivate habits of industry and perseverance, study to strengthen and enrich your mind, take an interest in those about you to do them good, use your money in right and proper ways and enjoy each day of life."

GEORGE ELMER PITCHER—The high reputation of Mr. Pitcher, who is a resident of Norwich, and his extended professional connections, covering a period of more than a third of a century, render superfluous any introduction other than the inscription of his name at the head of this article. He has been active in the public life of his community, filling for long terms the offices of city engineer and town surveyor.

George W. Pitcher, father of George Elmer Pitcher, was born December 12, 1829, in Norwichtown, called Peck's Corner, and at the age of nine years was bound out to a family named Huntington, in Franklin, Connecticut. At thirteen he ran away and returned to his native place, where he learned the blacksmith's trade at the Sterry Faucet Works. After serving an apprenticeship of five years, he entered the service of the firm of Breed & Williams, who conducted a large blacksmith shop at Central Wharf, Norwich, and after he had been with them about two years, was chosen to take charge of all blacksmith work for the railroad which was then in process of building and known as the New London, Willimantic & Springfield, but now the Central Vermont railroad. After being associated with Mr. Breed about ten years in all, ill health forced him to resign and he then lived two years on a farm now known as the De Wolf Farm, at Trading Cove, Connecticut. His health being restored, he found employment for about a year in a gun shop conducted by Horace Walker, and then entered the service of Dr. Charles Osgood, of Norwich, doing the forging for five engines for steamboats. About 1862 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed by Cheney Brothers, who constructed rifles for use in the Civil War. He enlisted, but so valuable were his services to the firm that President Lincoln refused to accept his enlistment. He remained with Cheney Brothers until the close of the war and then returned to Norwich, finding employment with the Mowery Axe-handle Company, with whom he remained until the spring of 1868. He was then sent for by the Wheeler & Wilson Machine Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and remained in their service until October, 1876, when he decided to retire from business and returned to Norwich. His retirement, however, was of short duration. In the spring of 1877 his old employers, Cheney Brothers, sent for him and he went with them to South Manchester, Connecticut, remaining until May, 1897, when he again decided to retire. He was a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Broadway Congregational Church of Norwich. Mr. Pitcher married Nancy Ann Thompson, who was born April 6, 1831, at East Haddam, Connecticut, and their children were: 1. Leveret T., born May 10, 1856, in Thamesville, Norwich, and now lives in that town; he married Lillian Harrington, of Greenville, Connecticut, who died in 1891. 2. George Elmer, mentioned below. 3. Hattie R., who died at the age of four years. In October, 1897, five months after his second retirement from business, Mr. Pitcher passed away, and the death of his widow occurred in May, 1912, in Norwich.

George Elmer Pitcher, son of George W. and Nancy Ann (Thompson) Pitcher, was born May 23, 1865, at Norwich, and received his rudimentary education in schools of his birthplace, afterward attending Norwich Free Academy for about two years. He was then obliged to relinquish his studies in consequence of illness, but having recovered, he began, in October, 1884, to study civil engineering and surveying under the preceptorship of C. E. Chandler, of Norwich. After about three years' application he entered, on May 23, 1887, his twenty-second birthday, into business for himself. His office was in the old Platt building on Shetucket street, near the corner of Main, and there he remained until April, 1890, when he moved to Providence, Rhode Island, and engaged with the Union Street Railroad Company, which was then substituting electricity for horse-power. He remained with the company until August, 1894, and during this time with the railroad did a large amount of work for the State's

Attorney in the criminal courts of Providence county.

It had been Mr. Pitcher's intention to open an office in Providence, but he was eventually persuaded to return to Norwich and there opened an office in the Chapman building, in Franklin Square. At the end of a year he moved to the Lucas building, at Shetucket and Water streets, where, for seventeen years, he carried on a flourishing business. About 1912 the building was destroyed by fire and he then moved to his present quarters on Broadway. On May 20, 1920, he completed thirty-two years of State work for the criminal courts of New London county, and there is no official now connected with the courts who was holding office when he entered upon the discharge of his duties in 1888. During that time there have been three sheriffs, three district attorneys, and three coroners.

In the sphere of politics Mr. Pitcher adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and in 1902 was elected city engineer, an office which he retained continuously until 1910, receiving the tribute of a re-election in 1912 and serving until 1914. For twenty years he has been town surveyor for Montville, Connecticut, and has also filled the same office in most of the surrounding towns. As surveyor he has been sent to several states to render service in connection with law suits and he does most of the surveying required by the Norwich attorneys in the prosecution of their work. He is a member of the United Congregational Church of Norwich and is enrolled in its Brotherhood.

Mr. Pitcher married, December 25, 1888, Mariam S. Greene, born in Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Ephraim G. and Abbie (Love) Greene, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Greene was a native of Cape Cod, and his wife was born in Warwick, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher are the parents of the following children 1. Eva. G., born November 29, 1889, in Norwich; married H. S. Bailey, and has one child, Howell P. 2. Lottie T., born December 6, 1891, in Cranston, Rhode Island; married Gerard L. Ranger, and has two children, George A. and Ilva C. 3. Elmer E., born November 21, 1893, who since 1910 has been associated with his father as engineer and surveyor. 4. Mariam S., born May 25, 1897, in Norwich, and is now engaged in a telephone office in that place. 5. Nancy A., born May 12, 1914, in Norwich.

In the truest sense of the word Mr. Pitcher has been a successful man. He has built up a strong and prosperous business and in doing so has commanded the high respect and friendly regard of his fellow-citizens of New London county.

JOHN SANDS SPICER—Until his passing, John S. Spicer was a man of prominence in Norwich, Connecticut, and influential in public life in both Ledyard and Norwich; Ledyard was the family home until 1893, when Mr. Spicer disposed of the business he was then conducting and bought a well located farm on Laurel Hill, Norwich. But he was more the business man than the farmer and after a few years he entered business life, retaining the Laurel Hill estate where Mrs. Spicer dispensed a charming hospitality. Mrs. Spicer survives her husband and continues to make her home on the Laurel Hill farm where so many of the years of her married life were spent. Mrs. Spicer descends from John and Jane (Hubbard) Williams, through their son Peter Williams and his wife Michel Lambert; their son John Williams and his wife Susanna Latham; their son Peter Williams and his wife Mary Morgan; their son John Williams and his wife Phoebe Williams; their son Peter Williams and his wife Susan Barnes; their daughter Anna M. Williams married John Sands Spicer, whom she survives.

(I) The Spicer ancestry in New England begins with Peter Spicer, who settled in that part of New London county, Connecticut, now called Ledyard, in the year 1666, on twenty acres granted him by the township of New London, the land lying near the line of the town of Norwich. The tract is now entirely in the hands of strangers. Peter is believed to have come to Connecticut from Virginia and to have been a son of Edward Spicer who came from England to Virginia in 1635. He fought in King Philip's War and received one hundred and forty acres of the colony land at Voluntown, Connecticut. That grant was sold by his son Edward in 1719, Peter Spicer's estate being inventoried in 1695, which is the year of his death. He married in Warwick, Rhode Island, the record there stating the date as December 15, 1670, the bride "Mary Busecot of ye town of Warwick in ye town of Warwick." Nine children are named in the settlement of his estate, Edward presumably the eldest, as he inherited the greater part of his father's estate.

(II) Edward Spicer, son of Peter and Mary (Busecot) Spicer, was born, it is believed, in Ledyard, Connecticut, his name being often mentioned here in town meeting records and in land records. He inherited the homestead farm which, in 1719, he deeded to his only son John Spicer, but ownership not to pass during the lifetime of Edward or his wife. About 1695 he married Catherine Stone, daughter of Hugh and Abigail (Busecot) Stone, and they were the parents of seven children, their births recorded in Groton, the second child a son, John.

(III) John Spicer, eldest son of Edward and Catherine (Stone) Spicer, was born at Groton, Connecticut, January 1, 1698, and there died August 28, 1753. He also married in Groton, in 1720, Mary Geer, daughter of Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer, of that town, and on January 11, 1762, married Sarah Allyn. By his first marriage John Spicer had six children, his marriages and the births of his children being all recorded in Groton.

(IV) Edward Spicer, eldest child of John and Mary (Geer) Spicer, was born in Groton, Connecticut, April 4, 1721, and there died in December, 1797. He married, October 17, 1743, Hannah Bill, daugh-

John S. Spicer

ter of Joshua and Hannah Bill, born September 30, 1725, who died between December 15, 1759, the date of the birth of her youngest and seventh child, and October 18, 1762, the date of the marriage of Edward Spicer to Abigail Allyn, his second wife. Abigail of John and Johanna (Miner) Allyn. They were Allyn was born in Groton, June 25, 1737, daughter the parents of five children, the fourth a son John, his father's eleventh child.

(V) John Spicer, fourth child of Edward Spicer and his second wife, Abigail Allyn, was born in Groton, Connecticut, August 14, 1770, died in Ledyard, Connecticut, March 2, 1856. He lived and died on the homestead farm left by his father, and was a man of prosperity and prominence. He served the town of Groton as selectman from 1803 to 1806, and represented the town in the Legislature at New Haven in 1806, and at Hartford in 1807. He was also instrumental in dividing the town of Groton in 1836, his farm being in the part set off as Ledyard. He married, at Groton, September 7, 1794, Elizabeth Latham, and they were the parents of ten children, the eighth a son, Edmund Spicer.

(VI) Captain Edmund Spicer, son of John and Elizabeth (Latham) Spicer, was born in North Groton, Connecticut (now Ledyard), January 11, 1812, died at his home in Ledyard, May 1, 1890. He was educated in the town schools and in his early manhood taught school for a number of terms in the district schools, with excellent results. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the homestead farm near the center of the town and there resided until the close of his life, holding a position in the community which commanded general respect. In addition to his farm he also managed a mercantile business and was frequently honored by his townsmen with public office. He was captain of a rifle company for several of his younger years of manhood, thus gaining the title which he bore through life. He was chosen selectman no less than seven times between the years 1836 and 1851; was town clerk and treasurer from 1853 until 1865; representative to the State Legislature in 1849; and probate judge for twelve consecutive years, 1855 until 1867, when he was appointed postmaster, an office he held as long as he lived. In 1862 he was a candidate for State Senator, and for eighteen years prior to 1885 was secretary of the Bill Library Association of Ledyard, of which, from the date of its organization in 1867, until his passing in 1890, he was the treasurer and librarian. In a memorial resolution the Association placed on record the high appreciation in which Mr. Spicer was held by his associates and testified to his ability and fidelity in the discharge of the varied but highly important trusts committed to his care. In religious faith Mr. Spicer was a Congregationalist, uniting with the church in Ledyard in 1843, and served for a number of years as a member of the church committee and as chairman of the standing committee of the Ecclesiastical Society for several years prior to his death.

Captain Spicer married, November 16, 1836, Bethia W. Avery, who died March 7, 1886, daughter of John Sands and Bethia (Williams) Avery, of Groton. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Mary Abby, born September 23, 1837, married George Fanning. 2. John Sands, of further mention, to whom this review is dedicated. 3. Joseph Latham, born March 4, 1845, died in infancy. 4. Sarah Elizabeth, born August 3, 1847, married Nathan Larrabee Lester. 5. Caroline Gallup, born May 28, 1850, married Amos Lester. 6. Cecelia Williams, born September 30, 1852, married Jonathan Fairbanks Lester. 7. Edward Eugene, born July 25, 1856, married Sarah Adelaide Griswold. 8. George Walter, born December 31, 1858, married Fannie Elizabeth Griswold.

(VII) John Sands Spicer, eldest son of Captain Edmund and Bethia W. Avery, was born in Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut, September 20, 1842, and died at his home in Norwich, Connecticut, May 13, 1906. He grew to youthful manhood at his home farm in Ledyard, was educated in the district public schools and at Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, Connecticut, and there for one winter taught the home district public school. He continued as his father's farm and store assistant until the death of the latter in 1890, then with his brother, George Spicer, bought the store from the estate, and for a time operated it as a partnership. Later Mr. Spicer bought his partner's interest, and continued the business alone until 1893, when he sold his mercantile business and bought the farm on Laurel Hill, Norwich, Connecticut. Here he engaged in farming, exclusively, until 1899, when he re-entered mercantile life, establishing a retail grocery store at No. 118 Water street, which he continued to conduct until his retirement. He also operated a feed, grain and hay business on the same street and conducted both departments very successfully. He was trustee of the Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich, succeeding his father on the board, and a treasurer of the Bill Library Association at Ledyard, holding both these responsible positions until the close of his life. He also followed his honored father as postmaster of Ledyard, an office he held until removing to Laurel Hill, Norwich, in 1893, when he, of course, resigned. He was an excellent business man, successful in his private enterprises and as careful in handling public or corporate business as though it were his own. He was very active in the Congregational church while a resident in Ledyard, but after moving to Norwich joined the Broadway Church. In politics he was a Democrat, but from 1906 until his death was identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Spicer married, in Ledyard, May 27, 1873, Anna M. Williams, daughter of Peter and Susan (Barnes) Williams. Peter Williams was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, December 12, 1810, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John S. Spicer in Norwich, Connecticut, October 2, 1899, son of John and Phoebe Williams, his father a farmer. Peter

Williams grew up a farmer and after reaching man's estate settled on a farm near the Williams homestead and there resided until the death of his father, November 28, 1864. He then returned to the homestead and there resided until the death of his wife, March 10, 1888, when he went to the home of his daughter, Mrs. John S. Spicer, later removing with her to the new homestead at Laurel Hill, Norwich, Connecticut. He was a Democrat in politics, an attendant of the Congregational church and although he was approaching his eighty-ninth birthday, was in full possession of his health and mental vigor, his death being hastened by a fall. He was a man highly esteemed for his manly, upright, industrious life. He married in Preston, Connecticut, Susan Barnes, born in Ledyard, December 18, 1815, daughter of Amos and Mary (Williams) Barnes, the latter a daughter of Uriah and Johanna (Stedman) Williams. Mrs. Susan (Barnes) Williams, a most lovable and estimable lady, died March 10, 1888, leaving a daughter, Anna M., now the widow of John Sands Spicer, and an adopted daughter, Mary Ann, who was born April 1, 1847, married Israel Allyn, and died in Ledyard, leaving three children: Henry; William; and Susan, wife of William E. Baldwin. To John Sands and Anna M. (Williams) Spicer four children were born: 1. John Williams, born April 11, 1874, a graduate of Norwich Business College and of Norwich Free Academy, and now engaged in business as a merchant. He married, November 3, 1906, Florence Elizabeth Bradford, and they are the parents of seven children: Elizabeth Barnes, born October 30, 1907; Dorothy Williams, March 14, 1909; Beatrice Bradford, October 9, 1911; Marie Marsh, April 20, 1913; Helen Avery, November 6, 1914; William Bradford, July 12, 1917; and John Williams, April 13, 1920. 2. Joseph Edmund, born February 17, 1878, a graduate of Norwich Business College, also a merchant. He married Frances M. Parkhurst, October 2, 1904, and they are the parents of three children: Anna Williams, born January 17, 1906; George Edmund, born May 20, 1908; and John Sands, born January 11, 1915. 3. Susan, born March 12, 1880, a graduate of Norwich Free Academy, class of 1900, and a student at Simmonds College in 1912, married Walter B. Crooks, September 17, 1912, and has two children: Margaret Anna, born June 13, 1913; and Walter B. Jr., born June 2, 1920. 4. Frank, born August 23, 1883, a graduate of Norwich Free Academy, class of 1904, and now a merchant in Norwich; married, December 9, 1907, Marguerite MacNeil.

Mrs. Anna M. Spicer continues her residence at the Laurel Hill farm, Norwich, to which she first came in 1893, having resided in Ledyard during the previous twenty years of her married life. She is a member of the Broadway Church, of Norwich, and a lady highly esteemed.

EDGAR RUTHVEN CHAMPION—When Henry Champion, the founder of the family in New England, sought permanent settlement, he came to that part of the town of Lyme now known as the "Meeting House Hill" and in that town Champions have ever resided, valiant in war and most useful in the gentler arts of peace. This review deals with the ancestry and career of a present day representative of the family, Edgar Ruthven Champion, Ph.G., pharmaceutical chemist, in Hartford, Connecticut, and New York City, now in the general insurance business in the old Lyme, New London county, Connecticut. Descent is traced in this line from Henry Champion, the settler, through his son, Henry (2) and his wife, Susanna (De Wolf) Champion; their son Captain Henry (3) and his wife, Sarah (Peterson) Champion; their son Captain Henry (4) and his wife, Sarah (Peck) Champion; their son Henry (5) and his wife, Eunice (Miller) Champion; their son Frederick and his wife, Mary (Rogers) Champion; their son, Calvin Burnham and his wife, Ann Rachel (Slate) Champion; their son, Wallace Ruthven, and his wife, Lillie Louise C. (Butler) Champion; their son Edgar Ruthven and his wife, Edith Josephine (Valentine) Champion; their children: Edgar Wallace and Clifford Valentine of the tenth generation of the family founded in Lyme by Henry Champion.

(I) Henry Champion, the ancestor of the American Champions, came from Old England to New England and settled at Saybrook, Connecticut, where he is found as early as 1647. The first known records of the town of Saybrook were begun about 1660 and several tracts of lands are there recorded in his name. He was married twice and had six children. After having assisted in the development of Saybrook, he moved his family to the east side of the Connecticut river, where most of his lands were situated, and settled in that part of Lyme, now known as "Meeting House Hill," and became one of the first and most active founders of Lyme. He built his house near the old burying ground and occupied himself chiefly with agriculture. Of the wife of Henry Champion no particulars as to name or family have been gleaned from the early records; "she was probably the daughter of one of the early Saybrook Settlers," says F. B. Trowbridge, in his Champion Genealogy. "The exact date of her death and birth are likewise unknown, so that she has come on, been the mother of children, and passed off the stage and we know nothing more of her."

"His second wife was a shrewd, scheming woman, for she induced this old man to make a very advantageous marriage settlement upon her, and finally involved him in a law suit with the widow of his eldest son, who resisted the resumption of her father-in-law's gifts made to her husband, and maintained in a very spirited manner the rights of herself and children."

(II) His son Henry, to whom he gave the land and who also received several tracts from the town by grant also lived at "Meeting House Hill," married Susanna DeWolf and they were the parents of nine children.

(III) Captain Henry Champion, a grandson of the settler, married Sarah Peterson and they had four children born in Lyme. He was appointed ensign of a company in Lyme, and was promoted captain on May 9, 1734.

(IV) Captain Henry Champion, a great-grandson of the settler, was also born in Lyme, and married Sarah Peck. He was appointed lieutenant of the company of Lyme, and was promoted to the rank of captain on May 9, 1771. He lived in that part of Lyme, known as Flat Rock Hill and was a man of quite some means. He died at the age of sixty-three, leaving a wife and seven children.

(V) Henry Champion, of the fifth generation, was born in Lyme, in 1769, had served in the War of 1812. He married Eunice Miller and had seven children. He was the largest landowner in the town of Lyme, besides owning what was known as the Goshen farm in New London on which the Pequot House stands.

(VI) His son, Frederick, was born in South Lyme, 1795. He also served in the War of 1812. He married (first) in 1820, Mary Rogers (second), a Miss Tinker. Nine children were born by the first wife, and one by the second.

(VII) Calvin Burnham Champion was born in Old Lyme, Connecticut, September 21, 1824, died at his farm "Between the Rivers" in Old Lyme, August 3, 1876. In early life he followed the sea but after his marriage he became a farmer, the acres he owned and tilled in Old Lyme yet being owned in the family. He was a Republican and a member of the Baptist church. He married Ann Rachel Slate, who died in Old Lyme, Connecticut, in her eighty-sixth year. They were the parents of fifteen children: 1. Philena Augusta, born March 9, 1848, married G. W. DeWolf. 2. Wallace Ruthven, born September 19, 1849. 3. Calvin Winslow, born April 22, 1851, died June 23, 1874. 4. Christine, born February 19, 1853, married John Downer. 5. Frederick Lathroup, born September 25, 1854, died 1858. 6. Israel, born September 18, 1856, died 1859. 7. Imogene Abigail, born October 8, 1858, married J. Hopper. 8. Ann Mehetable, born June 14, 1860, married H. Lay. 9. Mary Rogers, born May 28, 1862, married Rev. J. C. Lamb. 10. Ida Jane, born June 10, 1864, married H. M. Caulkins. 11. Roger Burnham, born May 30, 1866, married A. Daniels. 12. Ansel Anderson, born April 19, 1868, married Ella Ashley. 13. Edith Manwaring, born June 7, 1870, died 1886. 14. Edward Griffin, born February 28, 1872. 15. Virgil, born January 28, 1874.

(VIII) Wallace Ruthven Champion, eldest son of Calvin Burnham Champion, was born in Old Lyme, Connecticut, September 19, 1849, and there yet resides, a merchant, although previously in business elsewhere. He grew to manhood at the old farm in Lyme "Between the Rivers", and was educated in the public school. He elected mercantile life and was formerly in business in Meriden, Connecticut, then returned to Old Lyme where he is yet in business (1922). He is a Republican in politics, and has served his town as clerk. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. He married Lillie Louise Cummings Butler, born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, October 24, 1852, daughter of Dr. Frederick Robins and Harriet Louise (Cummings) Butler, her father a physician of Rock Hills and Saybrook, Connecticut, but now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Butler had other children: Arthur, of Lyme; Blanche, married Carl Morgan of New York; Bertha, married Fred Fox, of Center Brook, Connecticut. Wallace R. and Lillie Louise Cummings (Butler) Champion are the parents of three children: 1. Edgar Ruthven, of further mention; 2. Florence Augusta, born October 20, 1875, at East River, Connecticut, died at Upper Montclair, New Jersey, in 1920, graduated from Morgan School and Smith College; married Reverend Rodney Roundy, a graduate of Amherst and Yale, and now secretary of Home Mission Council, New York City, and had three children: Paul Champion Roundy, Rodney Roundy, Jr., and Virginia Roundy. 3. Gertrude Louise Champion, born December 2, 1880, in Old Lyme, Connecticut, graduated from Morgan School and Smith College; married Reverend Grove Ekins, a graduate of Amherst and Yale, now (1922) pastor of the Congregational church of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and they are the parents of four children: Robert Champion Ekins, Margaret Lass Ekins, Grove Frederick Ekins, and Sarah Louise Ekins.

(IX) Edgar Ruthven Champion, of the ninth American generation of his family, son of Wallace R. and Lillie Louise Cummings (Butler) Champion, was born in Old Lyme, Connecticut, April 16, 1872. He was educated in Old Lyme Academy, Morgan High School, and the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, New York. His father was then clerk in the Roger DeWolf store, but later removed to East River, Connecticut, where he was a grocery clerk. A little later, Wallace R. Champion moved to Hartford and opened a wholesale flour, feed and grain store on Main street where he remained for several years, afterward returning to Old Lyme where, for the firm of Morley and Champion, he conducted the grocery business at the "Corner Store." After graduation from Columbia University, Edgar R. Champion entered the service of A. W. Sawtelle, Hartford, Connecticut, for about one year and it was while there he married, and accepted a position with the Marwick Drug Company as pharmaceutical chemist. Later he resigned and returned to New York as manager of the Garretson Pharmacy, where he remained for several years. Upon the death of his uncle, Roger B. Champion, he returned to his birthplace and assisted his father at the "Corner Store." Here he continued for ten years when he entered the insurance field for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and gradually built up a general insurance business. He moved from Hartford to Old Lyme, and there opened an office representing twelve of the largest insurance companies in America. In politics Mr. Champion is a Democrat and has for a number of

years taken an active part in town public affairs. He has served as member of the school board, acting school visitor, financial agent, health officer, justice of the peace, and chairman of the board of relief. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Flushing, New York; Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Old Lyme, Connecticut, past master; Burning Bush Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and president of Past Masters' Association of the Seventh Masonic District, Essex, Connecticut; and of Old Lyme Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Champion married, October 11, 1893, Edith Josephine Valentine, born in New York City, June 7, 1870, only daughter of Peter J. and Elizabeth (Clark) Valentine, her father (now deceased), born in New York City, where he was a wholesale dealer in meats; her mother born in Cleveland, Ohio, died in Hartford, Connecticut, aged fifty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ruthven Champion are the parents of two sons: 1. Edgar Wallace Champion, born April 30, 1894, in Hartford, Connecticut, married, October 4, 1919, Netta Madeline Strong, daughter of Charles H. and Marie Bugbee Strong. He volunteered his services before the United States entered the World War, and joined Troop B, Hartford, Connecticut. This troup afterwards became the 101st Machine Gun Battalion of the 26th Division. He served in six sectors in France and was honorably discharged upon his return to his native land after the armistice, and again assumed his duties as examiner in the Aetna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Clifford Valentine Champion, born November 15, 1901, in Flushing, New York, now associated with his father in general insurance at Old Lyme, Connecticut.

JUDGE NELSON J. AYLING—The life histories of New England's prominent men run far back and are bound up with the history of this country and with the history of the countries of Europe. The Ayling family came to this country after the coast strip had been fairly well settled and when Pennsylvania was beginning to receive the advance wave of the westward flow of population.

From the County of Surrey, England, came John Ayling, grandfather of Nelson J. Ayling, bringing with him his wife, Jane (Trussler) Ayling, and his family. They settled in Columbus township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, then a comparatively new section close to the frontier where the conditions of pioneer life must be met. They reared a family of thirteen children, each of whom lived to marry and have children of their own. One of the thirteen was Henry M. Ayling, father of Judge Ayling, who, born June 26, 1835, in the County of Surrey, England, came to this country with his father when he was a young lad and lived the strenuous life of the frontier, helping on the farm and adding to his substance by lumbering in the winter season. Later in life, he went into the lumbering business for himself, rafting the lumber down the Allegheny river and often down to Ohio river ports. Still later, Henry M. Ayling concentrated his attention upon farming, in which, as in the lumbering business, he was successful, and became one of the substantial men of his section, where he and his wife were very highly esteemed and numbered among the best citizens. He married Mary Carrier, daughter of Nelson and Thurza (Marble) Carrier, the paternal ancestry of whom goes back two hundred years of New England history to the time of the Salem witchcraft, when Martha (Allen) Carrier, wife of Thomas Carrier, was burned at the stake in 1692. Henry M. and Mary (Carrier) Ayling had two children: Nelson J., of whom further; and Lola M., whose husband, William R. Carr, holds a position of trust with the Erie Railroad Company. Henry M. Ayling was an active supporter of the Republican party, and served as commissioner of Warren county, Pennsylvania.

Nelson J. Ayling was reared on his father's farm, where, except for the time he was away at school, he passed the first nineteen years of his life. He did his share of work on the farm and acquired a thorough knowledge of farm work, but his ambitions led in other directions, and when his high school course was finished, he went to Oswego, New York, and entered the business college there, after which he took a position as bookkeeper and stenographer with Sawyer, Manning & Company, yarn and knit goods manufacturers, of Boston, Massachusetts, remaining with them until 1891, when he accepted a similar position with Union Hardware Company, of Torrington, Connecticut. This last is one of the largest and best known concerns of Connecticut, and they recognized young Ayling's ability and faithfulness by increasing his responsibilities, making him purchasing agent and giving him full charge of the requisition department. But Mr. Ayling's connections with the manufacturing business served him only as a means to an end, and the tempting future opening before him in the business world was powerless to hold him when he saw his way clear to begin to realize his ultimate aim. In 1894 he began the study of law with Halsey & Briscoe, of Norwich, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar of New London county in December, 1898. He began active practice at once, which he continued with unusual success until he was appointed judge of probate of the Norwich District, January 1, 1905.

The Norwich Probate District is the largest in the State of Connecticut, and includes seven towns: Norwich, Griswold, Preston, Lisbon, Franklin, Sprague, and Voluntown. To the responsibilities of this large district Mr. Ayling brought qualifications of a high order, not the least being his faithfulness and thoroughness. He has made a close study of the working of the probate courts and of probate law, and in the annual meetings of the Probate Judges Association of the State of Connecticut, has been an earnest and largely successful advocate of

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standardization of the application of the probate laws of the State, of ways and means management, and of probate court procedure. That the district he serves has appreciated the high quality of his work is evidenced by the fact that since his first election in 1905, he has been bi-annually re-elected without a single interim. In each of these consecutive elections, with the exception of the last three, he has been the candidate of both the Republican and the Democratic parties, a case of fusion which has been true of no other candidate in the history of the district. Politically, Mr. Ayling supports the Republican party, but that honest service has been appreciated by both parties is clearly shown in the elections of the last sixteen years. He works hard for the success of his party, however, and is considered one of its strongest men in Norwich. In November 1902, he was elected to the Connecticut Senate from the Tenth District, where he served as chairman of three important committees: Agriculture, Rules (Joint), and Amendments (Joint), and rendered valuable service.

Judge Ayling is a trustee of the Norwich Savings Society. With his numerous and exacting duties, he finds time for fraternal affiliations. He is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; of Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; of Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, Norwich; and of Sphinx Temple, Hartford, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past commander of Harmony Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Harmony Division, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Torrington, Connecticut; now a member of Gardner Lodge, No. 16, Norwich; a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler, having been exalted ruler when the new home on Main street was built, and chairman of the building committee that erected the new lodge room addition; a member of the Past Exalted Rulers' Association, and of the Arcanum Club, of Norwich.

Judge Ayling is also president and director of the Richmond Lace Works, Richmond, Rhode Island; and a director of the Algonquin Company, of the Manhassett Land Company, and of the Nassau Development Company, all of Norwich, but having offices in New York City. He is also a trustee of the Norwich State Hospital, and a member of the New London County Bar Association and of the Connecticut State Bar Association.

On June 7, 1904, in Norwich, Connecticut, he married Mildred Gifford, daughter of G. Parker and Olive E. (Fisher) Gifford, of that city. They had two children: John Henry, born September 10, 1912, and died June 10, 1920; and Ruth Gifford, born December 1, 1915. Mrs. Ayling died March 9, 1916.

CARLISLE FRANKLIN FERRIN, M.D., an eminent physician of New London, Connecticut, is a son of Dr. Chester Manuel Ferrin, born in Holland, Vermont, who in youthful manhood enlisted in the Hospital Corps attached to the Eighth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served with that organization all through the Civil War. In 1865 he returned to his native Vermont and became a medical student, attending Harvard Medical School and the medical department of the University of Vermont, receiving his M.D. from the last-named institution. He began professional practice in East St. Johnsbury, Vermont, but later moved to Essex Junction, Vermont, where he practiced for more than forty years. This veteran of war and medical practice then retired and now (1921) resides in the city of Burlington, Vermont, not far from Essex Junction, the scene of so much of his professional activity. For many years he has been lecturer in Fanny Allen Hospital, Winooski, Vermont, a member of the visitors' staff of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, and also attends some of his old patients who will not allow him to retire completely from professional work. He continues a deep interest in his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as secretary of his regiment organization, and in 1918 was surgeon general of the National body. He is yet secretary of the Eighth Vermont Regimental Association, member of County, State, and National Medical societies, and a man beloved and esteemed wherever known.

Dr. Chester M. Ferrin married Marion Elizabeth Benedict, born in Hinesburg, Vermont, died in Burlington, Vermont, in 1917.

Carlisle Franklin Ferrin, son of Dr. Chester M. and Marion E. (Benedict) Ferrin, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, April 22, 1868, and in Essex Junction attended the public schools and the Classical Institute. He entered the University of Vermont, whence he was graduated A.M., class of 1891, and in 1895 was graduated M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. He began private practice in New London, Connecticut, the same year, and there continues in medical and surgical practice (1921)— specializing in diseases of children. Pediatrics is a branch of medicine which has always interested him, and for many years he advocated the medical examination of school children, believing and preaching the doctrines that it is more important to teach the child health rules, hygiene and physical laws than to force mental development. He was medical inspector of the New London schools for two years, and inaugurated the system of health examinations now in vogue. His gospel is "teach the child the proper way to health, and satisfactory mental development will surely follow, for a healthy child is a better student." For two years Dr. Ferrin performed the labor of school inspector, and through his influence and example five other physicians of the city gave their services free for school health inspections, and finally it became a fixed part of New London's school work. He also served for three years as city physician.

Dr. Ferrin is an ex-president of the New London

City Medical Society, and of the New London County Medical Society. He is a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. For eight years he was school visitor for New London, was on the medical staff of the old Memorial Hospital, a present member of the medical staff of Lawrence and Memorial Associated Hospital, and chief general physician in pediatrics and chief of staff in Mitchell Isolation Ward. He is a member of Jared R. Avery Camp, No. 20, Sons of Veterans; Brainard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Thames Club. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church, and in politics a Republican.

Dr. Ferrin married, in New London, June 2, 1896, Blanche Eggleston, born in New London, Connecticut, daughter of Julius and Catherine (Percy) Eggleston, her parents both deceased. For more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Ferrin has given to his adopted city his services as physician and surgeon. No phase of his work has been more important than the labor for the prevention of disease through care and instruction of school children. He is a man of learning, skill and experience, whose opinions carry weight both among his brethren of the profession and among laity. His offices are at No. 32 Huntington street, New London. He was city physician for three years.

HON. FREDERICK JOHN BROWN, long one of the strong supporters of the Republican party in New London county, Connecticut, and widely known as an active leader, an expert lobbyist, and a faithful official, filled a prominent place in the public life of his county and State. A man of energy, tact, and discernment, he was especially skillful in piloting his local party organizations through difficult places and in adjusting delicate situations. Interested in all phases of public life, and blessed with a goodly share of that rare quality known in some localities as "horse" sense, in others as "common" sense, but styled in New England just plain "gumption," he was a power to be reckoned with in whatever work he undertook, and has left his mark upon the life of his community, his county and his State. Born of several generations of good New England stock, he possessed in full measure many of the characteristic traits of which this region is justly proud, and occupied a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The grandfather lived in Lyme, Connecticut, where he was a capable farmer, and was twice married, the children of the first marriage being: David, who was a farmer in Colchester; John M., of whom further; Christopher, who died in Lebanon; and Henry, a farmer, who died in Lyme, Connecticut.

John M. Brown, father of Frederick J. Brown, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1807. While a small boy, he for a time made his home with a Mr. Wright in Colchester, but later returned to Lyme, where he spent his early manhood as an enterprising farmer. Several times he changed his place of residence, testing out farms in Bolton, Hebron, and Colchester, and finally, in the spring of 1866, removed to Lebanon, locating on a farm which he continued to operate throughout the remainder of his life, and which after his death, May 5, 1879, was owned by his son, Frederick J. Energy and thrift brought their reward, and at the time of his death he was in comfortable circumstances and stood high in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

Politically, he was one of those Whigs who, as the divergence of sectional interests throughout the country brought new issues to the front, took his stand for those principles which gave birth to the newly-organized Republican party and gave his support to the candidates put forward by that party during the remainder of his life. He married Louisa Lombard who survived him until March 22, 1882, when she died at the age of seventy-six years. Their children were: 1. Cornelia Louise, born September 16, 1833, married George Daggett, and died at Andover, Connecticut, leaving one son, Calvin. 2. Abby Jane, born March 4, 1835, died February 28, 1883, married Edwin Alvard, a wealthy paper maker and prominent citizen, and has three children: Ella, married John Loomis, and died in Manchester; Ida Jane, married Mr. Bond, an attorney of St. Louis; and Edwin, a business man of Hartford. 3. Lucy O., born January 20, 1837, died February 23, 1838. 4. Joseph L., born April 27, 1839, married Lucy Ann Alvard, and died in Vernon, Connecticut, leaving six children. 5. Frederick J., of further mention. 6. George O., born June 25, 1846, died May 23, 1869. 7. Frank M., born March 2, 1849, married Mattie Cowles, and has a son, Frank.

Frederick John Brown was born in Lyme, Connecticut, March 27, 1844, but was taken to Lebanon by his parents when he was three years old, and six years later again removed with his parents, this time to Colchester. He remained in the home at Colchester until he was twelve years of age and then went to live with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alvard, with whom he made his home, at intervals, until he was twenty-one. School days over, he married early, and tried various lines of work, engaging in farming for two years, during which time he resided in Colchester. He then went to Hebron, where for a year he was employed by P. W. Turner, of Turnerville, later returning to Colchester, where he worked for two years in the factory of the Union Wheel Company. When he left the employ of the Union Wheel Company he returned to Lebanon and took over the management of the farm which he now owns, but which was then occupied by his father and owned by August Spafard. With characteristic energy and efficiency, Mr. Brown went to work, not only scientifically getting his land into shape and raising his crops, but applying systematic business methods to the important matter of selling. After a time he bought the farm, and made extensive improvements, developing a

modern scientific agricultural plant. When working for others he had shown himself to be a swift, efficient worker, and now, engaged in the complicated business of farming for himself, he manifested equal ability and thoroughness. He carried on general farming and lumbering, and came to be generally recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the town.

But business affairs did not absorb all of the abundant energy of this capable man. Always interested in public affairs, and willing to devote time, energy and means to the advancement of the general welfare, Mr. Brown early took an active part in local and county affairs, soon demonstrating his ability to see clearly and to act strongly. It was not long before his fellow-citizens began to look to him for certain qualities of leadership essential to the success of party measures, and more and more they found that Frederick J. Brown was likely to accomplish what he set out to do. They elected him to fill several town offices, including those of selectman, assessor, and member of the Board of Relief. They made him a member of the Republican Town Committee for many years. His powers demonstrated in these local offices, they chose him for larger responsibilities and sent him to represent his district in the State Legislature in 1893, where he served on the important Committee on Railroads. Later they bestowed upon him a still higher mark of confidence and placed in his keeping a still larger field for service. They elected him to represent the Eleventh District in the State Senate, and here he served efficiently and with honor. He was made Senate chairman of the Committee on Temperance, and throughout his term was active in furthering the welfare of his constituents and in seeking to promote the general good. Known to the big business interests of Connecticut as a skillful lobbyist, his influence came to be feared or desired according to the character of the ends sought, and he was recognized not only as one of the leading Republicans in Lebanon, but as one of the party's strongest supporters in the entire county. He was elected by New London county to serve on the Central State Committee, and at the time of his death was county commissioner.

Fraternally, Mr. Brown was a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 23, Ancient Order of United Workmen; of Oliver Woodhouse Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, of Colchester; and a member of the American Order of Fraternal Helpers. Senator Brown died at his home, Maple Glen Farm, in the town of Lebanon, April 24, 1918, sincerely mourned by a host of friends and acquaintances, leaving vacant a place hard to fill in the life of his community.

On April 15, 1866, he married Nancy Lombard, born April 14, 1841, in Lebanon, daughter of Orienzo and Hannah (Bailey) Lombard, and three children were born to the marriage: 1. Cornelia Louisa, born March 8, 1867, married, September 13, 1892, E. H. McCall, who was born March 10, 1868, educated at Norwich Free Academy, and Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated in 1889. He is a staunch Republican, and in 1899 represented Lebanon District in the Legislature, serving on the Committee on Appropriations. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCall: Royce Frederick, Calvin Hale, Edwin Hobart, and Dorothy. 2. Frederick Otis, a sketch of whom follows. 3. Ernest, born April 27, 1875, died June 9, 1879.

FREDERICK OTIS BROWN, general manager of the Meech-Brown Grain Company, of Colchester, Connecticut, has shown himself to be not only a man of executive and administrative ability and an energetic business man, but a progressive citizen, an able political leader, and a faithful representative of the interests of his constitutents. He was born in Unionville, town of Colchester, New London county, July 27, 1871, son of Frederick J. and Nancy (Lombard) Brown (see preceding sketch). In 1872 his parents moved to Lebanon, New London county, and in the district school of that town Frederick Otis Brown received the beginnings of his education. He later attended school at South Windham, and then entered Morse Business College, at Hartford, Connecticut. Like most of the boys of his time, he assisted his father on the farm during vacations and before and after school hours, and for a time after completing his course at business college. He then engaged in the teaming and native lumber business for himself, working hard and saving thriftily in order that he might buy a farm for himself. This hope was realized in 1893 when he bought the Deacon Benjamin Nye farm, near the Exeter church, in Lebanon. Here he carried on a general farming and lumbering business, succeeding in both lines, and later branching out into other lines which he carried on in addition to his first interests. In 1896 he engaged in the road contracting business and built one of the first modern roads in the town of Lebanon, twenty-seven miles long, in the Exeter society district. He also built other roads and repaired poor ones, greatly benefitting that section by thus improving its means of communication and transportation. A man of many interests, he has always been able to keep several projects under way at the same time seemingly without loss of efficiency, and from 1916 to 1921 he engaged in cattle dealing on a large scale, using the home farm as headquarters. From 1898 to 1912 he acted as sales manager for the C. M. Shea Fertilizing Company, of Groton, Connecticut. Of a strongly scientific bent, the chemical properties of soils and the processes by which deficiencies for special crops might be overcome by the use of properly compounded fertilizers early appealed to him, and became a special field for study and experiment. Soil conditions are of such vital importance to successful farming in New England, where, in many sections, thin and impoverished soils sap the energies of the farmer and yield him little or no return for

his labor, that the enterprising mind of Mr. Brown saw in this line of endeavor an opportunity to serve his community and perhaps the entire New England section while at the same time conducting a profitable business for himself. In 1912, therefore, he established a fertilizer business for himself in Lebanon. He had special fertilizers made to suit various soils and different crops which he sold under the trade name of Brown's Special Formulas. Prospective customers could state the crops they desired to raise, and have the fertilizer specially compounded to meet their needs. He was very successful in this work and was soon selling his special fertilizers all over New England, but in 1920 he sold out to the Piedmont-Mount Airy Guano Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and accepted the position of sales manager of the New England district for that company. In 1918 he had removed from Lebanon to Colchester, Connecticut, and became manager of the Meech-Brown Grain Company, formerly known as the Colchester Farm Products Company, Inc., which had gone into bankruptcy. As manager of the Meech-Brown Grain Company, Mr. Brown has exercised the same energy, ability, and skill which had already brought him success in his various lines of business, and has built up a large and increasingly prosperous concern, of which he is still (1922) manager.

With all his various and successful business interests Mr. Brown has found time for public affairs, and has served his community faithfully and efficiently in various offices. He represented the Lebanon district in the State Legislature, 1907-09, serving on the Roads, Rivers and Bridges Committee, after having gained an earlier experience as doorkeeper of the Senate in 1903-05. After the expiration of his term in the Legislature, he served, in 1909, as assistant superintendent of the State Capitol, at Hartford. From 1916 to 1920 he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, of Lebanon, but having removed to Colchester in 1918, he resigned his place on the board in 1920. In Colchester, Mr. Brown and his family attend the Congregational church, while in Lebanon he was of material aid to the Exeter church, which during the critical years of its existence found in him a generous supporter. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, of Colchester, Connecticut; of Wooster Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and has been an active member of Colchester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, for thirty years. Mr. Brown's life has been a most energetic and successful one. A man of large affairs and many interests, he has handled each line in which he engaged with great skill and efficiency, winning success in each. In Colchester, as in Lebanon, he is known and respected as a public-spirited citizen, ably and willingly aiding in all projects undertaken for the good of his community.

On October 1, 1895, he married Grace Webster Hazen, born June 21, 1873, daughter of Marcus M. and Elizabeth (Webster) Hazen, and they are the parents of four children, all born in Lebanon, Connecticut: Ruth Hazen, born September 21, 1899; Harold Frederick, born February 22, 1901; Clarice Eva, born January 2, 1904; and Lloyd Webster, born December 8, 1904.

NATHAN AUGUSTUS GIBBS — Before the Puritans came to New England, Gibbs was a common name in England, William Gibbs of Lenham, in Yorkshire, being on record as having received from his King for signal service he had rendered, a tract four miles square lying in the center of the town. The younger sons of this William Gibbs came to New England and settled in Boston. One of these is believed to have been Matthew Gibbs who was living in Charlestown, Massachusetts, between the years 1650 and 1654. Thomas Gibbs who probably came from Kent, England, settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts. In New England the family increased, settling in every State of that section, and their descendants are now found in every part of the Union. The name graces the lists of eminent statemen, professional men, business men, and those of high military and naval rank. This review deals with the career of Nathan Augustus Gibbs of the Barnstable (Massachusetts) branch, a banker of Norwich, Connecticut, son of Nathan Perry Gibbs, one of the famed masters of ships, who, in the years now unhappily gone, carried the American merchant marine flag and fame in honor in every sea and into every port. Captain Nathan Perry Gibbs was a descendant of Commodore Perry, and a love of the sea was inherent in the family. Captain Gibbs was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, in 1830, and after a life of great activity died in 1911. He married Hannah Swift Churbuck of Wareham, a descendant of Stephen Hopkins and Joseph Rogers of the "Mayflower," 1620, and she was the mother of four children, two of whom are living: Nathan Augustus, of further mention; and Edna Forest, wife of Charles F. Spooner, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gibbs was a young man of nineteen when he entered the banking field of business activity and he has never quitted it, but has gone from promotion to promotion until reaching his present position, that of cashier and director of the Thames National Bank, leading financial institution of the city of Norwich. His banking connection covers a period of forty-six years, and all but about five of these years have been spent with the Thames National Bank. He is a pleasing, effective speaker and a strong writer on financial subjects, the chapter on banks in the 1922 "History of New London County" being from his pen largely.

Nathan A. Gibbs was born in East Wareham, Massachusetts, May 21, 1857. He is a graduate of Wareham High School and Comer's Commercial College of Boston, and at one period of his school life he attended Pierce Academy in Middleboro, Massachusetts, being a schoolmate of General Leonard Wood. On November 21, 1876, he entered the em-

Nathaniel A. Gibbs

ploy of the Norwich Savings Society, Norwich, Connecticut, an institution now approaching its centennial and there spent nearly five years as a clerk and bookkeeper. On September 1, 1881, he transferred his allegiance to the Thames National Bank of Norwich, and continued there in a clerical position and as assistant teller until 1892, when he was made teller. Ten years were spent at the teller's window, a period which expired on Octoebr 1, 1902, when he was made assistant cashier, a position he filled for sixteen years. On November 30, 1918, he was appointed cashier, a post of great responsibility in the Thames National, which he has most ably filled until the present (1922). Since August 15, 1914, he has been a member of the board of directors of the Thames National Bank and for thirty years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Norwich Savings Society, the institution in which his banking life began in 1876.

While Mr. Gibbs carries heavy responsibilities he has not given himself slavishly to business but has developed the social side of his nature along with the business talent he possesses and is one of the most genial, companionable and approachable of men. The door to his private office stands open and no guardian of the portal demands a card or the nature of the caller's business. In the words of another successful business man he "wants to see everybody that wants to see him." His pleasing personality, his genial, friendly nature renders him personally very popular, and the friends these traits win him are retained by the force of his manly, upright character and his unswerving loyality to the interests committed to his care.

During the war period 1917-18, Mr. Gibbs took an active part in the different campaigns and "drives," serving as secretary in two, and as chairman of the committee in charge of the Victory Loan Campaign. He was for a time a member of the Norwich Board of Education; a former vice-president of Norwich Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a present director; an organizer and has been treasurer and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; is a Republican in politics; was for twenty-five years treasurer of the Second Congregational Sunday School, and from 1892 until 1919 was treasurer of the Second Congregational Church and Society; now custodian of the United Congregational Church, Incorporated, since the last two named organizations were merged with it; president of the United Congregational Church Brotherhood. His fraternal affiliations are with the different Norwich bodies of the York and Scottish Rites of Freemasonry, he being a past master of St. James Lodge, has held offices in chapter, council and commandery, is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is now serving the Masonic Temple Corporation of Norwich as member and trustee. He was a regent of the Royal Arcanum and has been president, vice-president and treasurer of the Arcanum Club. He was one of the organizers of the Chelsea Boat Club and has long been officially connected with that organization. For ten years he has been active in Boy Scout work, and his appointment as a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America was the first and, as yet, the only one made to that body from Norwich.

Nathan A. Gibbs married, at Norwich, June 1, 1881, Emily Reynolds King, who passed away February 18, 1922, daughter of Charles Jackson and Charlotte (Ransom) King, the former having been a manufacturer and a grain merchant of Norwich, Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs were born three children: 1. Natalie King Gibbs, born May 18, 1882, resides with her father in Norwich. 2. Nathan Jackson Gibbs, born December 26, 1883, was accidently killed at Tompkins Cove, Rockland county, New York, on December 27, 1911. He was a graduate of Norwich Free Academy, a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was for four years connected with the building of the Panama Canal, being one of the youngest superintendents in the canal zone. He married, in July, 1911, Emma Grace Wright, of Auburn, New York. 3. Mary Rudd Gibbs, born May 10, 1892, married, June 9, 1917, Carlton P. Browning, now general manager of the Howe Sound Copper Company, Brittania Bay, British Columbia, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Browning are the parents of a daughter, Emily King Browning, born May 21, 1918.

CLARENCE GEORGE BROOKS, D.D.S.— Among the professional men of New London county, Dr. Brooks, of New London, is widely known. With a handsome suite of offices in the Plant building he is counted as a leader in the dental profession, and is making his way to large success. A native of Middlesex county, but reared in New London county, Dr. Brooks is descended from early Connecticut ancestors, on both paternal and maternal sides. He is a son of George O. and Mary Eleanor (Beebe) Brooks. His father, who was born November 11, 1848, was for many years a carpenter and builder. For a time he worked as a stonecutter, and was very successful, but with the organization of the Stone-cutter's Union, he withdrew from this field, holding conscientious scruples against labor organizations. He is now (1922) living in Niantic, in this county. The mother was born November 13, 1860, and died August 15, 1914.

Dr. Brooks was born in Higganum, Connecticut, June 8, 1882. His early education was received in the public and high schools of Niantic, and having chosen his field of professional effort, he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1907. Before the close of the same year Dr. Brooks began his professional career in New London as an assistant to Dr. Crosby, then a leading dentist of this city, with whom he continued for about three years, at the old offices in the Lyric Hall building, and in 1911 bought out his veteran associate. He has been very successful since practicing independently,

and in 1918 secured his present fine location in the Plant building. In fraternal and social circles Dr. Brooks is prominent. He was president of the Xi Psi Phi dental fraternity in the year of his graduation from the Philadelphia Dental College. He is a well known Mason, being past master of Bay View Lodge, No. 120, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Cushing Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; junior warden of Palestine Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Masonic Club of New London, and the Harbor Club, of which he is past president. Politically he supports the Republican party, although he has not, thus far, become interested in the political game. Benevolent and welfare work holds a strong appeal for Dr. Brooks, and he has for years been active as a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, now serving as chairman of the physical department committee. He is a member of the Baptist church, with which denomination his parents also are affiliated, in Niantic, and his wife is a member of the Congregational church. His chief recreative interests are tennis and fishing, and he takes a fishing trip every fall.

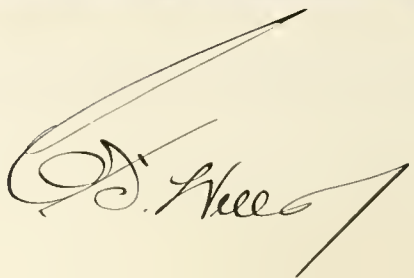
Dr. Brooks married, in Niantic, November 28, 1911, Ethel L. Rogers, born December 28, 1887, daughter of Raymond Edward and Sarah (Collins) Rogers, both Mrs. Brooks' parents now being deceased.

CHARLES SHEPARD HOLBROOK—The present incumbent of the office of town clerk and treasurer of Norwich, Connecticut, to which he was elected in 1900, and in which he is still serving in 1922, is Charles S. Holbrook, a man of enterprise and public spirit, exemplifying in his career the characteristics of his ancestors, traits that go to the making of good citizens, they having been among the pioneers to whom we are indebted for so much of the comforts and pleasures of the present day.

The name Holbrook is both ancient and distinguished. As early as the reign of Richard II one of the name was advanced to the order of knighthood and a coat-of-arms granted him. In books of heraldry there are many coats-of-arms under the name. The pioneer ancestor of the line here under consideration was Thomas Holbrook, supposedly a native of England, from whence it is supposed he came to New England with the colony of settlers from Weymouth, Dorsetshire, in 1624. He was a resident of Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640, and his death occurred in 1674-76. His wife, Joanna Holbrook, bore him four children, the second of whom was Thomas, Jr., the next in line of succession. Thomas Holbrook, Jr., was a resident of Scituate, Weymouth and Braintree, Massachusetts, a man of standing in those communities, who died in 1697. His wife Joanna Holbrook, bore him seven children, the fourth, Peter Holbrook, born 6th of 7th month, 1655, was a man of wealth and importance, leaving to his sons land which subsequently was included in Bellingham, Massachusetts. He was married twice and was the father of ten children, among whom was Joseph Holbrook, born May 8, 1683, died in Bellingham, April 25, 1750. He married Mary Cook and they were the parents of seven children. The oldest son, Joseph Holbrook, Jr., was born November 24, 1714, died July 14, 1784. His wife, Grace Holbrook, bore him seven children, among whom was Seth Holbrook, born November 24, 1751, died November 13, 1839. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and later was a United States pensioner. He was a resident of Bellingham. He married Dinah Holbrook, and they were the parents of ten children. The sixth was Sabin Holbrook, born October 19, 1786, resided in Dorchester and Bellingham, and died in 1833. His wife, Mary Holbrook, bore him five children, among whom was Supply Twyng Holbrook, of whom further, father of Charles S. Holbrook, of this review.

Supply Twyng Holbrook was born September 7, 1822, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He received a practical education in the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and also took a course of study in music, for which he possessed an unusual talent. In early manhood he became a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, from whence he removed to New London, same State, and about the year 1844 located at Norwich, Connecticut, where he spent the remainder of his days. In the latter named city he accepted the position of organist of the Second Congregational Church, in which capacity he served satisfactorily for many years, having previously taught vocal music, one of his students having been the late Charles W. Carter, of Norwich. His taste and inclination being along the line of law, he became a student in the office of Hon. Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich, and in due course of time, in 1856, was admitted to the bar of New London county, and in that same year was elected judge of probate, to which he was re-elected for twelve consecutive years. In 1879 he was again called to the same responsible office, and held the same by re-election until 1892, when he reached the age limit, seventy years. While serving as probate judge he was several times elected president of the Connecticut Probate Assembly. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1873 and again in 1876 and during both terms took an active and prominent part in the business of the House. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church of Norwich. Judge Holbrook married (first) Sarah Shepard, of Norwich, and (second) Carrie Stark. His children were: Charles Shepard, of whom further; Frank W., Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury, Mrs. Robert A. France, and Mrs. B. P. Sands.

Charles Shepard Holbrook was born in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, October 28, 1856. He was a student in the public schools of Norwich and the



Norwich Free Academy, acquiring a practical education which prepared him for his subsequent career. Deciding upon a mercantile career as his chosen life work, he became an employee of the firm of Lee & Osgood, druggists, of Norwich, with whom he learned the business thoroughly and with whom he spent a quarter of a century as a druggist, a commendable record and well worthy of emulation by the youth of this country. He was the choice of his fellow-citizens for the office of town clerk and treasurer, elected in 1900, and is still serving after a period of twenty years, this fact amply testifying to his fitness for the positions and to the interest and zeal he has displayed in the discharge of his duties. He is progressive in his ideas, adopting new measures when necessary, and is considered the right man in the right place. He attends the Congregational church, gives his allegiance to the Republican candidates, and holds membership in the Arcanum Club of Norwich.

Mr. Holbrook married, in Norwich, June 15, 1892, Ella P. Plummer, daughter of Frank J. and Josephine (Wyman) Plummer, of Norwich. They are the parents of one child, Josephine A., born May 9, 1902.

CHARLES FOSTER WELLS—The life of Charles Foster Wells, one of the foremost executives in the manufacturing world of Norwich, Connecticut, is a history of upward progress from the rank and file, each step placed on the solid foundation of worthy effort and hard-won achievement. Descended from men who have borne a constructive part in the establishment and preservation of the nation, Mr. Wells is giving of his time and energy to the welfare of the city as a civic body.

Mr. Wells traces back to the Ashley family, of early Colonial times, when one, Samuel Ashley, married Sarah Kellogg. Daniel Ashley, their son, married Thankful Hawks. Samuel Ashley, the next in line, married Eunice Doolittle. Susan Ashley, their daughter, married Porter Lummis. Their daughter, Alma Lummis, married Seth Hart. Back two generations from this point is found the marriage of Thomas Putnam and Rachael Wetherbee, linking this family with these other famous Colonial names. Susanna Putnam, daughter of Thomas and Rachael (Wetherbee))Putnam, married Josiah Hart. Their son, Seth Hart, married Alma Lummis, daughter of Porter and Susan (Ashley) Lummis. Sarah McCready, daughter of Seth and Alma (Lummis) Hart, married Foster P. Wells.

Charles Ashley Wells, father of Charles Foster Wells, was a son of Foster P. and Sarah McCready (Hart) Wells. He was born in Springville, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1841. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a youth, not yet twenty years of age, but fired with the patriotic fevor which was his heritage from the generations of empire builders whose blood flowed in his veins. He enlisted in Company C, 27 Regiment, New York Volunteers, was commissioned second lieutenant, and rose steadily in rank, being promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain, both before his twentieth birthday. He was thereafter promoted to brevet major, then to major, and finally, at the close of the war, held the rank of lieutenant colonel of the First New York Veteran Cavalry. He saw service in many engagements. He was in the First Battle of Bull Run, in the battles of West Point, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Road, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, the Second Battle of Fredericksburg, and the battles of Newmarket, Piedmont, and Monocacy Junction. After the close of the Civil War, Charles Ashley Wells was for many years connected with the real estate business, being a member of the firm of Phillips & Wells, with offices in the Tribune building, New York City. He was made inspector of customs for the port of New York City, on recommendation of James G. Blaine. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, and was a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, of which post he was commander for many years. This was the leading Grand Army Post of New York City.

Charles Ashley Wells married Angeline Fullerton, daughter of Judge Daniel Fullerton, and niece of Judge William Fullerton and Judge Stephen W. Fullerton, of New York City, now deceased, both the latter famous as the defenders of Henry Ward Beecher in his trial with Theodore Tilton.

Charles Foster Wells, son of Charles Ashley and Angeline (Fullerton) Wells, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 9, 1867. He received his education in the public schools of Middletown, New York, where the family resided in his boyhood. So far as formal education is concerned this was the extent of his opportunities, but while yet a boy he realized the value of knowledge and lost no opportunity to store his mind with useful information, from whatever source, or in whatever form it was available. Leaving school at the early age of eleven years, he entered the business world in the employ of the First National Bank, of Middletown, New York. His duties in this connection included the sweeping and cleaning of the bank before the opening hour and the care of the stove. From nine o'clock until four he sorted bills and silver. For two years he fulfilled these responsibilities with the precision and thoroughness characteristic of all the business activities of the man in his later career. His next connection was with the North River Bank, of New York City, where he became clearing house clerk at the age of fifteen years. Leaving this institution at the age of sixteen years, he spent one year in association with his father in the firm of Phillips & Wells, in New York. But the real estate business did not appeal to the young man as a field of permanent effort, and he made other plans for the future. At seventeen years of age he went to Florida, remaining for four years. Upon his return North he became connected with the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad which was subsequently taken over by the

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company. When this consolidation was effected, Mr. Wells remained with the new company until October, 1906. He was successively clerk in both auditor's and comptroller's departments, with both companies. With the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company he became chief clerk to the superintendent of elevated transportation, later chief of time-keeping department, and when severing his connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had for some years been auditor of receipts.

In October, 1906, Mr. Wells formed the association in which he is today prominent. He became a part of the office force of the United Metal Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, first as cost clerk, and now as general manager of the concern. Mr. Wells is a stockholder in the company, and holds the office of treasurer. Since the removal of the factory to Norwich, in 1914, the output has been increased, and the factory is now one of the leading manufacturing interests of the day in Norwich, and a force for progress in New London county.

Mr. Wells has not been permitted to occupy his present prominent position, without being sought for the public service of the city of Norwich. He served as alderman from June, 1919, to June, 1920. He was elected president of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce in January, 1920, and was one of the active forces which brought about its increased efficiency through the reorganization which was accomplished on October 1, 1920. At that time he was re-elected president, and also director, of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated.

Politically Mr. Wells is a supporter of the Republican party, and his religious convictions place his membership with the Episcopal church. He is prominent fraternally, being a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwich, raised, December 8, 1920; exalted in Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, March 10, 1921; greeted in Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, March 30, 1921; knighted in Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knight Templars, April 22, 1921; made a Noble of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Hartford, Connecticut, June 4, 1921. He is also a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, of New York City, and a member of the Arcanum Club, and the Rotary Club, both of Norwich.

FRANK H. PULLEN—In journalistic circles in Norwich, Frank H. Pullen is a prominent figure as editor and owner of the evening daily of this city, the "Norwich Evening Record." Mr. Pullen has been a resident of Norwich nearly thirty-four years, and during this entire period has been active in the printing and publishing business. A son of Weston and Mary E. (Barnes) Pullen, Frank H. Pullen was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 4, 1858. His education was received in the public and high schools of his native city, and as a young man he entered the employe of the "Lowell Courier," with which paper he remained for about fifteen years, during a number of those years being active as manager of the business department. Coming to Norwich in 1888, Mr. Pullen, in association with a partner, bought out the old weekly newspaper known as "Cooley's Weekly," and the printing plant connected there with, which also handled a job printing business. Under the firm name of Cleworth & Pullen this concern progressed for over seventeen years, or until the death of Mr. Cleworth in 1906, since which time Mr. Pullen has controlled the business, operating under the name of the Pullen Publishing Company. Meanwhile, in 1890, the firm bought the "Evening Record," which Mr. Pullen still publishes. Mr. Pullen has long been actively identified with various phases of progress in Norwich. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, he is also a director of the Dime Savings Bank. He is a member of the Rotary Club, his religious affiliation is with the Park Congregational Church.

Mr. Pullen married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1885, Annie L. Carpenter, of that city, daughter of Benedict O. Carpenter, and of their six children, five are living, as follows: Elizabeth F.; Weston C.; Benedict C.; Marion L., wife of Clifford M. Story, of Hackensack, New Jersey; and Esther, wife of C. Werter Van Deusen, of Hudson, New York. Both of Mr. Pullen's sons are residents of Norwich and interested in the business life of the city.

EVERETT PALMER BARNES—Among the very old families of New England, few, if any, have so many branches, as has the Barnes family, prominent in the beginnings of various sections of the country, but especially in New England, and representing among its various members every profession and trade.

The branch of the family to which Everett Palmer Barnes belongs was already settled in Ledyard, Connecticut, in 1730, for in that year and in that place Ezra Barnes, great-grandfather of Everett Palmer Barnes, was born. He farmed at Ledyard all his life. He married Eunice Morgan, born at Ledyard, 1737, and died October, 1815. They became the parents of sixteen children, all born in Ledyard: Ezra, Asa, Eunice, Lucy, Nathan and Amos (twins), Prudence, Desire, Jedediah, Phoebe, Erastus, Hannah, Sally, Avery, and two who died in infancy.

(II) Avery Barnes, youngest son of Ezra and Eunice (Morgan) Barnes, was born March 17, 1782, in Ledyard. He married Abigail Cooke, December 27, 1804, and they had eleven children, all of whom lived to a very old age. Avery Barnes died February 5, 1875, and Abigail Barnes, his wife, died December 21, 1876. Avery Barnes was reared in Ledyard, but soon after his marriage, in 1804, he came to Preston, where he purchased from Nathan Cooke the next farm west of the present Everett P. Barnes place, in the northern part of Preston. Here he

farmed until his death, and here all his children were born. They were: Nabby, Eunice, Avery W., Sally, Amy, Lucy, Elmina, Prudence, Ruth Ann, Almeda, and Chester Morgan.

(III) Chester Morgan Barnes, son of Avery and Abigail (Cooke) Barnes, was born June 6, 1826. He was reared and educated in Preston, and assisted his father on the farm until his marriage, August 6, 1854, to Lucretia Lucinda Palmer, daughter of Timothy and Betsy (Herskell) Palmer, of Preston. He then bought the present E. P. Barnes farm, a tract of one hundred acres, adjoining his father's farm, then a part of the Nathan Cooke property. He demolished the old buildings on the place and built the substantial modern farm housings which are a part of the necessary equipment of the scientific agricultural plant. He farmed here throughout his life, and here he died, April 24, 1918. His wife, Lucretia L. Barnes, died here September 6, 1918. They were the parents of one child, Everett Palmer.

(IV) Everett Palmer Barnes, son of Chester Morgan and Lucretia Lucinda (Palmer) Barnes, was born on the old homestead in Preston, Connecticut, March 2, 1852. He attended the local district schools of Preston and the Preston City Select School, after which he entered Woodstock Academy, completing his preparation in the Putnam High School, at Putnam, Connecticut. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching, first at the Broad Brook School, in Preston, then at the Herskell School, in the same town, for two years, the former being the district school of the Long Society, or First School District, of Preston. He then taught school at Glasgow in Griswold, after which he taught for three winters in the Evening School of Norwich, Connecticut. For twenty years he continued teaching, always living on the home farm, working with his father during the summers, and assisting him between school hours. In 1897 he gave up the profession of teaching and devoted all his time to the home farm, relieving his father of the heavy work which was getting to be too much for his advancing years. Here he has remained and has become a most excellent farmer. In all the region round about there is not a farm kept in better condition than that of the ex-schoolman. In 1913 his father deeded the farm to him. He does general farming and dairying, and is an active, enthusiastic member of the Grange, having taken all the chairs in the local organization at Preston. By his pen as well as by personal participation in its activities he has advanced the interest of both the local and the general organizations, and in him Preston City Grange, No. 110, has an effective, forceful member. A prolific writer on many subjects, he has taken special interest in the activities of the Grange and in its history, making his pen serve both the organization of which he writes and those interests which the Grange represents and promotes, regardless of membership. He has been prominent in the life of the town, serving as selectman, as a member of the Board of Relief, and at the present time (1921) is serving in the capacity of health officer and fire warden. Politically he supports the Republican party. He is an attendant of the Congregational church; is a member of Preston City Grange, No. 110, of which he is a past master; of Pomona Lodge, New London county, Patrons of Husbandry, also past master; of the Connecticut State Grange; and of the National Grange. His wife, his son, and his son's wife are also members of all the above organizations. Mr. Barnes is also president of The Barnes Family Association, having served in that capacity 1911-12, 1915-17, and 1919-22. A successful farmer, he not only has the love and respect of his community but has been of great service to the civic life of Preston.

Everett Palmer Barnes married (first), at Preston, September 1, 1880, Mary Barnes Zabriskie, daughter of Thomas and Mariah Louise (Cleveland) Zabriskie, who was born in New York City, December 15, 1860, and died November 19, 1887. Of this marriage was born one child, Erva Lyon, born May 12, 1883. Mr. Barnes married (second), at Preston, August 2, 1892, Susie Belle Hyde, daughter of George M. and Ella (Wright) Hyde, who was born in Preston, Connecticut, March 24, 1870. To this marriage also one child was born, Zylpha Euretta, born at Preston, July 26, 1903. She is a graduate of the New London Vocational Technical High School, at New London, Connecticut.

(V) Erva Lyon Barnes, son of Everett P. and Mary Barnes (Zabriskie) Barnes, attended the Connecticut State Agricultural College for three years, and is now associated with his father in farming the home place. He married, October 14, 1909, Evangeline Stedman, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and they have two children: Donald Lyon, born at White Rock, Rhode Island, December 8, 1911; and Douglas Stedman, born August 3, 1915.

FRANCIS JOSEPH HARPER, M. D.—Nearly twenty years of active and successful practice in his native city of Norwich have so firmly intrenched Dr. Harper in the confidence, respect and affection of his fellow-citizens as to render any further words of introduction more than superfluous. Dr. Harper has been active in the political life of his community, having filled with credit more than one local office of trust and responsibility.

Richard Harper, father of Francis Joseph Harper, was born in Ireland, and as a young man came to the United States, settling in Greenville, Coinnecticut, on Greenville road. He soon found employment in the bleachery there and learned the trade of dyer and bleacher, which he followed until he was about forty years old. He was a Democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Harper married Mary Anne Williams, who, like himself, was a native of Ireland, and their children were: Francis Joseph, mentioned below; Katherine, deceased; Sophia, deceased; Isabelle also deceased; and Mary Anne, married James H. Hankins, of Lakewood, New Jersey, and now lives in Norwich, where she and her brothers and sisters were born. Mr. Harper, while

at his work in the bleachery, met with an accident, from the effects of which he died two days later. His wife passed away in Norwich about 1893.

Francis J. Harper, son of Richard and Mary Anne (Williams) Harper, was born in Norwich, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, afterward spending one year at the Vermont University, and two years in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia. He graduated from the latter in 1899, and supplemented this with a six months' course in the New York Post Graduate Medical School, University of the State of New York. In 1899 Dr. Harper began practicing as a physician and surgeon in Savannah, Georgia, but at the end of a year returned to his native city of Norwich, where he opened an office and where he has ever since been continuously engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, building up, at the same time, a lucrative connection and an enviable reputation. The assured professional position now held by Dr. Harper is entirely of his own making and rests on the sure foundation of innate ability, thorough and comprehensive equipment, and unswerving fidelity to every duty.

The political allegiance of Dr. Harper is given to the principles upheld by the Democratic party, and for eight years he served as a member of the Norwich Water Board. For the last eighteen years he has held office as one of the three town physicians of the city. He affiliates with Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Norwich; Norwich Lodge, No. 950, Loyal Order of Moose; and the Ancient Order of Hiberians, of Norwich, Division 2. He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Harper married, in New London, Connecticut, November 25, 1903, Matilda F. Gustafson, born in Sweden, daughter of Gustaf and Charlotte (Solsberg) Gustafson, natives of that country. Mr. Gustafson died in Sweden, and his widow, who came to the United States, passed away in New London. Dr. and Mrs. Harper have been the parents of one child, Francis Gustaf, born in Norwich, October 25, 1905, died there December 17, 1914.

GEORGE GRANVILLE GRANT—Like most of New England's family trees, the roots of that of George Granville Grant run far back into the earliest history of the country. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Matthew Grant, one of the original company who came, in 1630, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the "Mary and John," with Maverick and Warham, and later was a prominent member of the company which settled Windsor, Connecticut. Matthew Grant married (first) Priscilla, whom he wedded November 16, 1621; and (second) Susanna (Chapin) Rockwell, May 29, 1645. The children, all born of the first marriage, were: Priscilla, Matthew, Tahan, and John, the first two being born in England, the next two at Dorchester, and the last at Windsor. Matthew Grant was the first town clerk of Windsor, which office he held for years. He was also town surveyor, and took a prominent part in the organization and transplanting of the Congregational church formed in Plymouth, England, and later removed to Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Charles Henry Grant, grandfather of George Granville Grant, was born about 1814, in Stonington, Connecticut. As a young man he clerked in a country store in Preston, and later went to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he purchased a general store and carried on the business until his death in 1849. He married Elizabeth A. Prentice, daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Leonard) Prentice, and they became the parents of two children, Jane H., and Charles William, of whom further.

Charles William Grant, father of George Granville Grant, was one of the successful self-made men of his section. Born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, April 12, 1845, his father died when he was a child of four and he was placed in the family of his maternal grandfather, Hezekiah Prentice, in Griswold, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age. He worked on the farm and attended the district school until he was sixteen, when he went to Norwich and entered the employ of William H. Bushnell, farmer and teamster, working for $6.50 a month for the first year and for $7.50 a month during the second year. He then entered the employ of Edward Hunter, a farmer living near what is now Taftville, remaining three and a half years, after which he began teaming on shares. The next year he bought a team of his own and did the first teaming done in the construction of the Taftville mills. Until March, 1885, he continued at teaming and farming, then went into the livery business at Versailles until 1889, when he closed out the Versailles establishment and bought the livery business at Taftville, then owned by Andrew Holdredge. This he conducted until April, 1902, when he disposed of it to his son, George Granville Grant, and engaged in general farming and teaming, living on his farm near Taftville, purchased by him in 1897 from the heirs of his father-in-law. He married, November 4, 1869, Isadora M. Staples, daughter of Elias W. and Abby (Standish) Staples, of Norwich, Connecticut, a direct descendant of Miles Standish, and four children were born of the marriage: George G., of whom further; Abbey S., wife of John Sharples, a machinist of Taftville, they the parents of two children, Warren and Clayton Douglas; Walter S., engaged in teaming in Taftville, married Ida May Wellerand, and has two children, Sarah Isadora and Charles Walter; and Bessie M. Charles William Grant died May 27, 1916.

George Granville Grant was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 5, 1871. He attended the schools of the district and then went to Snell's Business College at Norwich. He worked with his father until April 1, 1902, gaining a thorough knowledge of the details of farming, teaming, and the livery business. The Taftville livery business and a portion of the teaming business he bought from his father, April 1, 1902, and successfully continued the

Geo G. Grant

business until 1919, when he disposed of it. Mr. Grant conducts an undertaking establishment, having prepared himself for this work by attending the Massachusetts Embalming School at Boston, Massachusetts, under the direction of Professors Sullivan and Dodge, and then serving for a number of years in the establishment of H. B. Knowles, of Providence, Rhode Island. That his tact and courtesy enable him to meet the requirements of this last business is evidenced by the fact that his clientele includes the best families of Taftville and vicinity. In addition to all these activities, the versatile talents and the energy of Mr. Grant find expression in still another direction. He is the owner of a large farm of one hundred and thirty acres, in Montville, Connecticut, where he carries on general farming and dairying. He has made the farm thoroughly modern in all respects and has one of the best herds of thoroughbred Ayrshire, registered cattle in the State. Mr. Grant votes independently. Fraternally, he is a member of Taft Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was trustee for several years, and a charter member of Court Wequonoc, No. 88, Foresters of America.

Mr. Grant married, July 23, 1895, May C. Gilbranson, daughter of Frederick and Frances M. (Corliss) Gilbranson. One child was born of the marriage, Ruth May, who married Thomas Perkins Sears, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Sears is associated with his father-in-law in business, the two families making their homes together. Thomas Perkins Sears, Jr., was born May 22, 1921.

COURTLAND EVERETT COLVER — Among New England's old family names that of Colver ranks as one of the oldest. Amos Colver, the great-grandfather of Courtland Everett Colver, was born August 7, 1753. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1779, enlisting from Groton, Connecticut. He married Esther Colver, and the two became the parents of six children, among whom was Moses Jones Colver, of whom further.

Moses Jones Colver, son of Amos and Esther Colver, was born December 25, 1783. He lived to be eighty years of age, residing in District No. 2, near the navy yard. He married Sarah Buddington, and reared a family of eleven children, among them Coddington and Jonathan Colver, of whom further. He and his wife were buried in the Starr burial place at Groton.

Coddington Colver, son of Moses Jones and Sarah (Buddington) Colver, was born in District No. 2, Groton, Connecticut, and died at the age of sixty-four years, at Center Groton, to which place he had gone in 1845. He worked at farming, also at the wood and timber business, and was actively interested in the life of his community. He was prominent in business and church affairs, was road overseer for some time, and, while living in Old Mystic, was a deacon in the Baptist church. He married Esther Buddington, daughter of Jonathan Buddington, and their children were eight, among them Moses Jones (2) Colver, of whom further mention.

Moses Jones (2) Colver, son of Coddington and Esther (Buddington) Colver, was born in New London, Connecticut, and came to Center Groton when he was five years old, there attending school until he was fifteen years of age. He then went to sea, shipping on the coast vessel "Sylph," of New London, and later on the "Noank," a halibut fishing vessel engaged in business off Georges Bank. During the Civil War, he was on the "Elizabeth D. Hart," engaged in carrying supplies, and was later quartermaster on the transport "Cassandra." He was engaged on several vessels at different times, and while on the "Liberty," met with an accident which nearly cost him his life. On January 22, 1860, he married Ursula B. Chapman, daughter of Solomon and Eliza (Hazen) Chapman. Moses Jones (2) Colver is a cousin of Courtland Everett Colver.

Jonathan Colver, another son of Moses Jones (1) Colver and his wife, Sarah (Buddington) Colver, was born in Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1820. He attended school in Groton, and then for twenty-eight years engaged in deep sea and whale fishing, sailing from New London, Mystic, and New Bedford, Connecticut, and whaling in the Southern Pacific Ocean, Okhotsk Sea, and the Arctic Ocean. For many years he had command of a coasting vessel on the Pacific, and in the course of his sea-faring life, made the difficult passage around Cape Horn five times. He married Sarah A. Chapman, daughter of Courtland Chapman, of Ledyard, Connecticut. During the latter years of his life, he worked at farming, near the navy yard, in Groton. He was an active Republican, and a member of the school board in Groton. He and his wife became the parents of three children: Carlton and Kate B., twins, born in 1863, both deceased, Carlton having died at the age of fourteen months, and Kate B. died February 28, 1921; and Courtland E., of whom further.

Courtland E. Colver, son of Jonathan and Sarah A. (Chapman) Colver, was born September 8, 1875. He attended the Groton schools and then went to the New London Business College, from which he graduated in 1893. He then studied electrical engineering, and on June 1, 1902, was appointed superintendent of the Groton Water and Electric Company, which position he filled with efficiency. But having once achieved success, Mr. Colver does not rest upon his laurels. He goes deeply and thoroughly into whatever enterprise he undertakes and is constantly adding to his efficiency. In 1903 he received the degree of Master of the Science of Accounts from the New London Business College. On April 1, 1906, he became superintendent and manager of the Perry Ice Company, of New London, and at the present writing is manager and treasurer of the company.

Politically, Mr. Colver is a Republican. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, of New London. He also is an active and valued member of the Methodist church at Gales Ferry, Ledyard Connecticut, of which he is a trustee

and in which he has served as Sunday school superintendent for nearly twenty-two years. Groton Conclave, No. 382, Improved Order of Heptasophs, numbers Mr. Colver among its members.

Mr. Colver married (first), on November 12, 1902, Bertha E. Rodman, daughter of John B. Rodman. Mrs. Colver died March 22, 1903. On April 9, 1909, he married (second), Louisa Julia Egger, of New London, and the two became the parents of four children: Courtland E., Jr.; Helen Louise; Margaret Sarah; and Frederick Bowne, who died December 8, 1919. All were born at Groton, Connecticut, with the exception of Frederick B., who was born in New London.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL PURDY, M. D.—In that part of the township of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, comprised in Mystic, Dr. Purdy has practiced his profession since 1887, thirty-five years having elapsed. He is a native son of Connecticut, his parents, the Rev. Alva B. and Eliza (Marshall) Purdy, and his grandfather, John Purdy, of Round Hill, Connecticut.

Rev. Alva B. Purdy, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, married Eliza Marshall, daughter of Newcomb Marshall, of Stamford, Connecticut. They were the parents of two sons: Alexander Marshall, the principal character of this review; and CalvinTompkins, who married Clara Selleck.

Alexander M. Purdy was born in the town of Greenwich, Stamford, Connecticut, September 20, 1862. Under the law of the itinerancy governing Methodist ministers, changes of pastorate are frequent, and thus the lad's schools were varied, but most of his early school years were passed at Tompkins Cove, New York. Later he was a student at Literary and Commercial Institute, Bridgehampton, Long Island, and there graduated. He also attended Brooklyn public schools. He studied medicine under Dr. Davis, of Plainfield, Connecticut, and in 1882 entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduating in 1884. Dr. Purdy began practicing in Voluntown, Connecticut, but later located in Old Mystic, in the town of Stonington. In 1887 he settled in that part of Mystic contained within the town of Groton, and there has since continued, his practice large, his reputation of the highest. He is a member of the New London County and Connecticut State Medical societies; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Masonic order, belonging to lodge and chapter. In 1901 he was appointed health officer of the town of Groton.

Dr. Purdy married at Canterbury, Connecticut, Carrie Kingsley, daughter of John P. Kingsley, of Plainfield. Dr. and Mrs. Purdy are the parents of four children: Clifford, Marshall, Dorothy and Constance.

WILLIAM BENNETT LAWTON CRANSTON, of the old and well known firm of Cranston & Company, is one of those stalwart business men, who have for many years maintained on solid foundation and at the same time greatly extended the commercial interests of Norwich. It is not, however, with these interests alone that Mr. Cranston is actively identified; to everything essential for the progress and well-being of the community he has ever given the aid not of money alone, but of what counts for even more, the aid of personal influence and well-directed effort.

Benjamin T. Cranston, Jr., father of the subject of this review, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, September 1, 1832, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, March 19, 1900. He was brought by his father to Norwich when but a boy, his father, Benjamin, Sr., having built the first brick building on the west side, and it is still standing today. It is the second building south from Main and Thames streets. Here Benjamin, Sr., opened a grocery store and there continued successfully for about thirty-five years.

Benjamin T. Cranston, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Norwich, and entered upon his business career as clerk in the clothing store of Ebenezer Fuller, where he remained until 1853, when he moved to Providence, Rhode Island, and there accepted a position as cashier with the Adams Express Company. Nine years later he removed to Norwich and entered into partnership with Morgan Safford, who had been in the stationery business since 1840. This partnership continued until 1887, when Mr. Cranston bought out the interests of Mr. Safford and took into the firm his two sons, William B. L. and Thomas, the firm name being the Cranston Company. Here Benjamin T. Cranston continued until his death. He was always held in the highest esteem in the community, and when he passed away Norwich lost one of her finest types of citizens. He was a Republican in politics, and, in religion a devout member of the Central Baptist Church. He married Cornelia Anne (Safford), September 5, 1853, and to them were born three children: William B. L., of further mention; Thomas, born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 21, 1856, and died in Norwich, May 1, 1909; and Morgan Safford, born November 29, 1873, and died November 5, 1874.

William B. L. Cranston was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 17, 1855, and was educated in the schools of Norwich, Connecticut, coming there at the age of ten years with his father. In 1873 he became clerk in his father's store, his brother Thomas entering the business at about the same time. After the father's death, William B. L. and Thomas carried on the business until the latter's death in May 1909, when William B. L. took C. Edward Smith into the business, which was incorporated in 1914 under the name of the Cranston Company. The business since 1916 has been located on Broadway, near the Wauregan Hotel, and the store is recognized as one of the oldest and best-equipped stationery stores in Connecticut. Mr. Cranston is a Republican in politics, but has never cared for office. He affiliates with St. James Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Council, No.

Elisha Waterman

3, Royal and Select Masters; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is one of the oldest members of the Arcanum Club of Norwich, and was a charter member of the Chelsea Boat Club. In religion he is a Baptist, and was librarian of the Sunday school there for twenty-five years.

Mr. Cranston married, August 25, 1917, Julia Ann (Morgan) Chapman, daughter of Stephen and Matilda Jane (Lewis) Morgan. Mrs. Cranston has one child, a son by her first marriage, Percy Morgan Chapman.

ELISHA WATERMAN—Bearing a name that earlier generations of his family carried in honorable participation in the stirring events of Colonial times and in the arduous labors of pioneer life, Elisha Waterman, of Lebanon, Connecticut, former Representative and State Senator, traces a long and distinguished ancestry in New England.

The first American ancestor was Robert Waterman, who married, December 9, 1638, Elizabeth Bourne, of Marshfield. Thomas Waterman, their second son, was born in 1644, and probably came to Norwich with his uncle, John Bradford. In November, 1668, he married Miriam Tracy, only daughter of Thomas Tracy. Thomas Waterman died in 1708, leaving an estate inventoried at £855 11s 4d. He had three sons and five daughters.

Thomas (2) Waterman, son of Thomas (1) and Miriam (Tracy) Waterman, was born in 1670, and died in 1755. He married, when not quite twenty-one years of age, June 29, 1691, Elizabeth Allyn, daughter of Robert Allyn. Their union was prolonged to a term of sixty-four years, and their deaths occurred within a few months of each other, in 1755. They had seven sons and two daughters.

Lieutenant Elisha Waterman, fifth son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Allyn) Waterman, is said to have died in Havana, a victim of the fatal expedition undertaken against the Spanish in 1762.

Captain Andrew Waterman, son of Lieutenant Elisha Waterman, was born May 18, 1737, and died February 16, 1822. He settled in Lebanon, about the time of his marriage, 1759, and was a Revolutionary soldier, known as Captain Andrew Waterman. He married, September 11, 1759, Elizabeth Fitch, and they were the parents of Elizabeth, Ezra F., Lebbeus, Andrew (2), Betsy, Sarah, and Elisha (2), of whom further.

Elisha (2) Waterman, son of Captain Andrew and Elizabeth (Fitch) Waterman, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, October 1, 1777. He attended the public schools and supplemented this training with a few terms in an academy at Lebanon, Connecticut, taught by Nathan Tisdale. In young manhood he became a school teacher and taught for several terms. He then became a farmer, cultivating more than three hundred acres. He was a Whig in politics and then a Republican, and filled all of the town offices, several times representing his town in the State Legislature and his district in the Senate for one term. For many years he was judge of probate. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational church, a man of positive character, upright and respected. He married, September 20, 1812, Betsy Mason, daughter of James Fitch Mason. She was born October 10, 1790, died May 4, 1862, and with her husband is buried on Goshen Hill, Lebanon, Connecticut. Children: Andrew, died young; Elizabeth F., James F. M., Elisha (3), Nancy M., and Andrew (3), of whom further.

Andrew (3) Waterman, son of Elisha (2) and Betsy (Mason) Waterman, was born on the Waterman homestead, in Goshen, town of Lebanon, Connecticut, June 13, 1833, and died there in March, 1910. He was educated in the district schools and Norwich Academy, and spent his life on the home farm, which he inherited from his father. During his active life the property was greatly improved and the main part of the present house was built. He pursued general farming and cattle raising operations and upon his retirement in his later years the management of the farm fell upon his son. He married, at Lebanon, February 5, 1873, Julia Emma Stark, born January 13, 1847, died in Lebanon, March 2, 1898, daughter of Nelson and Sarah Ann (Geer) Stark, of Lebanon. Issue: 1. Elisha (4), of whom further. 2. Clarence Mason, born May 17, 1879, remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he now resides. 3. Frank Edsall, born January 27, 1881, was reared on the home farm, and attended Mount Hermon School for Boys. At the time of his death, May 9, 1908, he was associated with the Waterbury Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. 4. Bessie Mason, born March 30, 1886, married Frank R. Bartlett. 5. Mary Emma, born April 11, 1889, married Harry E. Prentice, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Elisha (4) Waterman, son of Andrew (3) and Julia Emma (Stark) Waterman, was born on the homestead in Goshen, town of Lebanon, Connecticut, September 10, 1875. After attending the district schools he entered Bacon Academy, and was later a student in Spencer's Business College, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated, September 1, 1894. In young manhood he established a trucking business for the Bozrahville Cotton Company, also taking charge of the home farm when his father laid aside its responsibilities. Upon the death of the elder Mr. Waterman he came into possession of the homestead, where he has since made his home. To the original three hundred acres he has added one hundred and fifty acres by purchase, and with his agricultural operations has raised and dealt extensively in cattle. Holstein stock has had his attention to the exclusion of all other breeds, and he has long had one of the finest herds in the region.

For many years Mr. Waterman has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and in 1909 he filled a seat in the State Legislature. In 1919 he served in the State Senate, and in both lower and upper houses ably and faithfully worked for the best

interest of his district and the State. He is a member of the Congregational church, and affiliates with Wooster Lodge, No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Waterman is identified with all progressive movements in the district, and has a wide circle of friends made in public and private life.

Mr. Waterman married, at Norwich, Connecticut, October 25, 1911, Ella Mercy Tucker, born in Lebanon, daughter of Orlando C. and Minnie Catherine (Bronson) Tucker, her father a native of Lebanon, her mother born in Mystic. Issue: Natalie Catherine, born September 15, 1912; and Evelyn Tucker, born November 26, 1914.

MASON FITCH COGGESHALL—The ancestry of the Coggeshall family dates back to the days of the Norman occupation of England. Possessed of large estates in Essex and Suffolk, including the manor of Little Coggeshall and Codham Hall, Wethersfield, near Coggeshall-on-the-Blackwater, the oldest families of the name followed the Norman custom and wrote their names with the preposition as did Thomas de Coggeshall, owner of these vast estates in the reign of King Stephen of Blois, grandson of William the Conqueror, who was the reigning King from 1135 to 1154. Five of the family, several of whom were knights, were sheriffs of Essex, and Coggeshall Abbey (the most famous of the Cistercian Order) was built by King Stephen, 1142, and endowed by Matilda, of Boulogne and Eustace, son of the King, with their lands in France. The coat-of-arms of the Coggeshalls of Essex, from whom John Coggeshall, progenitor of the Coggeshalls in America, is descended, indicates their connection with the crusades and is probably one of the oldest in English heraldry.

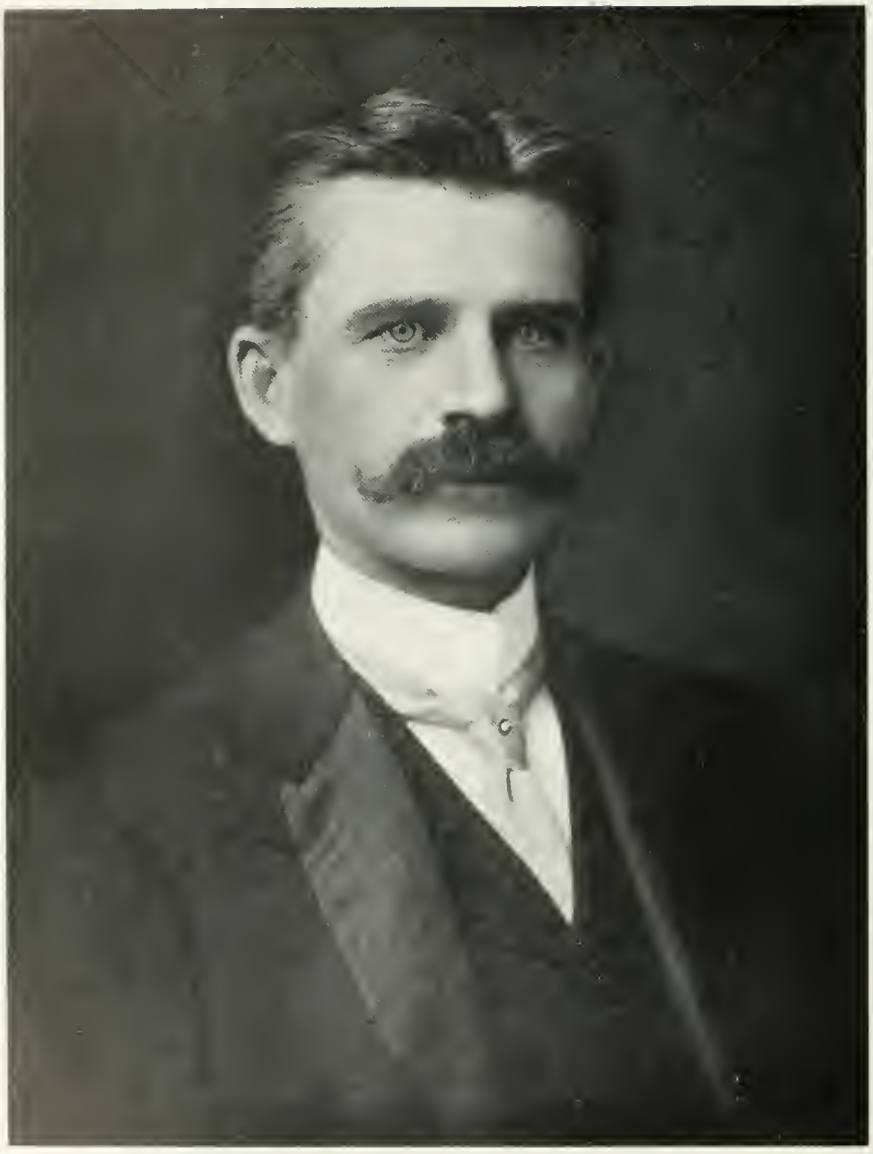
John Coggeshall, merchant, and emigrant New England settler, was born in 1599 in the county of Essex, England. He came to New England in 1632, arriving in Boston on the ship "Lion," with his wife Mary and three children, John, Joshua and Ann. He removed to Boston in 1634, and was one of the first board of selectmen of that city, chosen in 1634. He was also deputy during that same year and served in that capacity several times. When Anne Hutchinson came under the displeasure of the authorities of the Massachusetts colony, John Coggeshall was one of the seventy-five supporters who were disarmed by the officials, and he was one of the sixteen persons who, in 1638, went to Providence and bought from the Narragansetts the island of Aquidneck, later called Rhode Island. They were incorporated in a body politic and began the settlement of Pocassett, later known as Portsmouth. John Coggeshall was also one of the leading men of Portsmouth who settled in Newport in 1639, and when, in 1640, Portsmouth and Newport were united, he was chosen one of the assistants. In 1644, when the union of several settlements into Providence Plantations was made effectual, John Coggeshall was elected president of Providence Plantations, and died in office about November 23, 1647. His widow died December 19, 1684.

The children of John and Mary Coggeshall were: 1. John, born in England about 1618, died at Newport, Rhode Island, October 1, 1708; he held several offices, was acting-governor 1689-90, and was appointed major of the militia in 1684. He resided in Newport. 2. Joshua, born in England in 1623, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 1, 1688. 3. Ann, born in England in 1626, died at Newport, March 6, 1687 or 1689. 4. Hanniel, baptised in Boston, May 3, 1635. 5. Wait, baptised in Boston, September 11, 1636, died May 9, 1718. 6. Bedaiah, baptised in Boston, July 30, 1637.

Able and enterprising, the descendants of John and Mary Coggeshall have been much honored with public office in which capacities they have served their communities faithfully and well. Of the later generations, Reverend Samuel Wilde Coggeshall, D.D., a scholarly man and an able preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Reverend Freeborn Coggeshall, an Episcopalian clergyman, and Hon. Henry J. Coggeshall, lawyer and legislator, as well as public lecturer, have worthily borne the name, adding to the distinction already conferred by famous ancestors.

John Adley Coggeshall, grandfather of Mason Fitch Coggeshall, was the first member of the family to locate in Montville. Born in Mansfield, Connecticut, he grew to manhood in that place and became a merchant, carrying on business, first in Mansfield, later in Norwich, and finally in Montville. Throughout his lifetime he was a consistent supporter of the Democratic party and was held in high esteem by the party in Montville, being elected first selectman of the town, in which capacity he served for two years and then was chosen town representative to the State Legislature at Hartford. He married Mary S. Cardwell, and they became the parents of four children: Effie M., now the wife of John S. Baker, of New London; William A., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Mason J., who resides in Montville; and Everett W., who resides in New York City. The mother died in Willimantic, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-four years.

Mason Jennings Coggeshall, third child and second son of John Adley and Mary S. (Cardwell) Coggeshall, was reared in Montville, and received his early education in the public schools of that town, later entering Bryant and Stratton Business College, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he made thorough and practical preparation for his career. As a traveling salesman he has been very successful, and has resided both in Norwich and Montville. A staunch Democrat, he served for four years on the City Council of Norwich. He married Anna J., daughter of Elisha and Annie J. (Fitch) Palmer, of Montville. Elisha Palmer died in 1865 at the age of twenty-four years. Mason J. and Anna J. (Palmer) Coggeshall are the parents of three children: Agnes Madeline, now the wife of Peleg Horace



Patrick H. Harriman, M. D.

Bramley, a prominent farmer of Norwich, and mother of one child, Horace Dwight; John Adley, of Montville, also a farmer; and Mason Fitch.

Mason Fitch Coggeshall was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October 27, 1894, and attended the Broadway grammar school of that city. With the removal of the family to Montville while he was yet scarcely more than a boy, Mr. Coggeshall became interested in farm life and later took up farming seriously as a business. He carried on quite extensive operations in general farming, and is considered one of the most promising young men of the community.

By political affiliation Mr. Coggeshall is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in all public progress, but has thus far declined to take a leading part in political affairs. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Thames Lodge, No. 22, of Montville, Connecticut. He attends, and assists in the support of the Central Baptist Church. Mr. Coggeshall and his brother, John Adley, operate the farm of two hundred acres, at Trading Cove, known as the Fitch Hill Farm.

On October 27, 1921, Mr. Coggeshall married Katherine Taylor, daughter of Jerome Taylor, formerly a farmer of Redfield, Connecticut, but now of Bozrah, Connecticut, and of Jennie (Fribie) Taylor.

JOHN ADLEY COGGESHALL—Among the successful farmers of this vicinity the name of John A. Coggeshall stands out most prominently. He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, December 6, 1892, the son of Mason Jennings and Anna J. (Palmer) Coggeshall, and attended the public schools of Norwich until he had completed the grammar course. He then turned his attention exclusively to farming, and has since devoted himself to that occupation. With his brother, Mason, he purchased, in the mother's name, the two hundred acre tract known at the Fitch Hill Farm. The land was naturally fertile and the two brothers have spared no labor in making it a thoroughly modern agricultural plant, equipped with the best labor-saving machinery, cultivated according to the most scientific methods, and operated with practical ability and far-seeing sagacity.

While John A. Coggeshall has never taken any active part in the public affairs of the community, he has always aided to the utmost any project which he deemed wisely planned for the advancement of the community. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Thames Lodge, No. 22, of Montville, Connecticut. Politically he is a Republican. He attends and supports the Central Baptist Church, of Norwich, Connecticut. In 1917 he was chosen to serve on the board of relief for the town of Montville, Connecticut, and has continued to serve in that capacity down to the present time. Mr. Coggeshall is unmarried.

PATRICK HENRY HARRIMAN, M.D.—But a short half century of years were allotted Dr. Patrick H. Harriman on earth, but they were well improved, and in Norwich, Connecticut, where his professional life was spent, there are records and monuments that show his love for his fellowmen and testify to his usefulness.

James and Helen Elizabeth (Ryan) Harriman, his parents, were both born in Ireland, whence they came in youth to the United States. At the time of the birth of their son, Patrick Henry, they were living in Calais, Washington county, Maine. Later they moved to Winchendon, Massachusetts, where James Harriman was foreman of a furniture factory until his death. He was survived by his wife, who resided in Norwich, Connecticut, with her son, Dr. Harriman, until her death in August, 1901.

Patrick Henry Harriman was born in Calais, Washington county, Maine, March 17, 1861, and died in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, February 16, 1912. He was educated in Winchendon, Massachusetts, in the public schools, grade and high, passing then to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with honors, A.B., class of 1881. Having decided upon medicine as his profession, he entered Dartmouth Medical School and continued medical study at the University of New York, where he was graduated M.D., class of March, 1884. In June, 1884, he was awarded the honorary degree of A.M. by his *alma mater*. He was for a few months after graduation assistant physician at Sanford Hall, Flushing, Long Island, and in 1885 located in Norwich, Connecticut, where he began practice and continued until his death. He was a general practitioner, but specialized in obstetrics, and was recognized as the leading physician of his city, where he was universally esteemed. For a number of years he was a member of the visiting staff of Backus Hospital, and for a time was lecturer at the Nurses' Training School. He was a member and at one time president of the Norwich Medical Society; a member of the New London County Medical Society, and the Connecticut State Medical Society.

In politics, Dr. Harriman was an ardent Democrat and held a number of offices, the gift of the people of Norwich. He was not a party man, but one deeply intersted in party success and a leader. In 1898 he was elected to represent his ward on the Board of Aldermen and served two years, compiling an excellent record. For three terms he served on the Board of Water Commissioners, beginning in 1901 and retiring in 1907, with a record of efficient service as president of the board. In 1898 he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator, and in a strong Republican district, he was defeated by but eight votes. During his aldermanic service he was chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and in 1900 he took so deep an interest in the establishment of a paid fire department for Norwich that he was termed the "Father" of that department of the city government. Following the destruction of the Hopkins and Allen plants, he induced Chief Greenberg to send in a recommendation to the board for a partly-paid fire department, and through Dr. Harriman's efforts and influence a beginning was made and the

present paid fire department is a monument to his memory.

In all civic matters he was greatly interested, and his influence was always exerted for every good cause. A man of rare judgement and unusual ability, he was deeply mourned by his townsmen, whose confidence he had earned and whose esteem he had gained. He was the friend of the poor, and no man, woman or child was ever turned away without the aid of the good doctor if within his power to bestow it. He gave liberally, generously to relieve suffering. He lived and worked among the common people, and he practiced to the fullest extent the "Golden Rule." He was a man of great deeds but few words, although when oratory was the order of the day, Dr. Harriman was one of the silver-tongued orators whose flights of eloquence marked many a public occasion. But his usual style was clear and concise, full of feeling and carrying the weight of conviction. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, and took an important part in the lay work of that parish.

Dr. Harriman was a member of Hartford Lodge No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was the organizer of Norwich Lodge No. 430, of this order, which he organized in April, 1898. He was second vice-president of the Norwich Board of Trade, ex-president of the First Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians; member of White Cross Council, No. 13, Knights of Columbus, and of the Father Murray Assembly, Fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus; Court City of Norwich, No. 63, Foresters of America; New England Order of Protection; White Cross Council, Catholic Benevolent League; member and physician to Lafayette Council, Societe of St. Jean Baptiste.

On September 30, 1890, Dr. Harriman married (first) at Norwich, Bertha E. Condon, who died in Norwich, July 2, 1895. He married (second) November 5, 1902, at Norwich, Mary Teresa McNamara, born in Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Patrick William and Winifred (Bray) McNamara, her parents both born in Limerick. The family came to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1882, Patrick W. dying in 1915, his wife yet surviving him, a resident of Norwich. To Dr. and Mrs. Harriman a son was born, in Norwich, Connecticut, Henry Joseph, born April 27, 1904. Mrs. Harriman survives her husband, and continues her residence in Norwich, her home at No. 175 Broadway.

Ever loyal in his friendships, Dr. Harriman was ready to do his part in behalf of another, and he thought carefully on both sides of all questions, thus eliminating narrowness, and right governed his decisions. Rare public spirit, with nicely balanced judgment, distinguished him, and the cardinal traits of his character were generosity, honor, integrity and upright living, and devotion to his home and to his family.

ALBERT GREENE KNEELAND, probate judge until 1921, which office he has held for fourteen years, is recognized as one of the foremost citizens of Lebanon township. Public-spirited and progressive, he loves his town, and no movement looking for better things for the community is without his generous support.

William Kneeland, father of Albert Greene Kneeland, was born at Marlboro, Connecticut, May 8, 1817, and came to Lebanon in 1865, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1899. He married (first) Lucy Amy Park, who died in Hekron. To them was born two children: William Henry and Edwin Park. Mr. Kneeland married (second) Bessie McCall, of Lebanon, and by this union there were four children, two of whom are living: Harriett Eliza (Mrs. William B. Loomis), of Missouri; and Albert Greene, of further mention; the second Mrs. William Kneeland passed away December 3, 1873. Mr. Kneeland married (third) Harriett Newall McCall, of Lebanon.

Albert Greene Kneeland was born at Andover, Connecticut, April 11, 1852, and received his elementary education in the schools of Vernon, after which he entered Bacon Academy, where he remained two years and then came to Lebanon, where at intervals he has engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the winter months until 1916 he taught school in various towns throughout New London county, since which time however, he has been serving as judge of the Probate Court. He has brought to the discharge of the duties of his office a fixed purpose, conducts his duties impartially and firmly, according to the law and the evidence as he understands it. The rare judgement which he displays in the performance of his judicial duties is dictated by a mind discerning and discriminating, a mind stored with a vast amount of knowledge outside of his profession.

In 1884 Judge Kneeland was elected representative from this district, and has served as selectman for two years. He has also been grand juror for many years, and has served on the Board of Assessors and the School Board of Lebanon.

On November 25, 1875, Judge Kneeland was united in marriage with Harriett Johnson Manning, daughter of Warren F. and Ruby Anne (Johnson) Manning. Judge and Mrs. Kneeland are the parent of two children: 1. William Albert, born February 17, 1877, now located in Hartford, Connecticut, and is in the employment of the Hartford Gas Company. 2. Warren Manning, born August 23, 1879, located in Hartford, in the employ of the Phoenix Insurance Company. Judge Kneeland and his wife are members of the Congregational church of Lebanon, the former having been deacon and treasurer there for many years.

WELLS ROOT FOWLER—New England's roster of names prominent as manufacturers, organizers, and managers is a long one. Her honor list for patriotic service in all wars, including the World War, is also long, and upon both of these

Walter Kinney Tingley.

rolls may be found the name of Wells Root Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Westerly Textile Company.

The Fowler family in New England is descended from a very old English family, the first American pioneer of that name being James Fowler, who was born in Exeter, England, January 5, 1668, and came to the United States some time before 1710. His son, Samuel Fowler, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in April of the latter year, lived in Newport, married, reared a family, and became the father of the second Samuel Fowler, born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 31, 1737. This second Samuel Fowler had a son Benjamin, born in East Hartford, Connecticut, February 7, 1767, who in turn became the father of the second Benjamin Fowler, born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 7, 1799. Benjamin Fowler, the second, was twice married. He first married Ann Weeks of Hartford, Connecticut. She died without children, and he then married Mary Coomes, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, who became the mother of Charles Alfred Fowler, born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 16, 1839, and died at Bayonne, New Jersey, March 8, 1914. Charles Alfred Fowler married Emily Black, of Lubec, Maine, and they became the parents of four children, the first of whom was Frederick Everett, the father of Wells Root Fowler.

Frederick Everett Fowler was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 16, 1866, and died February 23, 1920. His family moved to Hartford when he was three years old, and he received his education in the public schools of that town. At the age of twenty he became bookkeeper for Root & Childs, commission merchants of Hartford, Connecticut, and later, at about the age of twenty-three, he moved to Rocky Hill, Connecticut, still retaining his position with Root & Childs. In 1898 he took a position with the I. E. Palmer Company, in their cotton mill, working in all departments until he became an expert cotton manufacturer. In 1900 he moved to Middletown, Connecticut. In April, 1912, he resigned his position as business manager and agent of the above company, and removed his family to Westerly, Rhode Island. There he organized the Westerly Textile Company, making it one of the big cotton concerns of Westerly, and serving as president and treasurer until his death. He also organized the Ninigret Mills Company, of Westerly, and filled the office of president. He married at Middletown, Connecticut, Gertrude Sherwood, and they became the parents of four children: Gertrude Lillian, born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, who died there at the age of three years; Charles Sherwood, born at Rocky Hill, July 1, 1892, married Nora E. Gordon, and resides at Westerly, Rhode Island, and is president of the Westerly Textile Company; Wells Root, of whom further; and Aileen Mae, born at Middletown, Connecticut, May 31, 1903, living at the family home in Westerly.

Wells Root Fowler was born in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, November 1, 1895. He attended the grammar and high schools of Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1912 went to Westerly, Rhode Island, entering the service of the Westerly Textile Company with his father. He worked in all departments in order that he might gain a thorough knowledge of the business, and spent his evenings taking a business course in the Westerly Business College. By energy and ability he has worked himself up to the position of secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he ably fills at the present time (1922). Politically, Mr. Fowler is a Republican. He is a church member and also finds time for fraternal affiliation. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westerly, Rhode Island; the Westerly Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Westerly Council, Royal and Select Masters; Narragansett Commandery, No. 427, Knights Templar, of Westerly, and of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

During the World War Mr. Fowler enlisted as a private in Company 10, of the Coast Artillery Corps, and after receiving his preliminary training at Fort Witherell, Newport, Rhode Island, was made a corporal in December, 1917; later he passed the examination for officer's training, which he received at Camp Johnson, Florida, and was made a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, January 27, 1918. In February, 1918, he sailed for France with the 81st Division, known as the "Wildcat Division," and composed of Georgia troops. This division saw hard service in the Meuse-Argonne sector and in the Vosges sector. Mr. Fowler was made first lieutenant February 3, 1919, at Colombe, France, and sailed from St. Nazaire, France, June 15, 1919, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, June 21, 1919, and receiving his discharge at Camp Lee, Virginia, June 24, 1919.

Wells R. Fowler married Esther Ellen Bindloss, daughter of William Park Bindloss, of Stonington, Connecticut, and they have one child, Esther Bickley Bindloss, born September 11, 1920.

WITTER KINNEY TINGLEY, M.D.—No royal road to professional success has ever been discovered nor can the needed characteristics be accurately described, but the successful modern physician must be a man of wide learning, not alone professional; he must be courteous, dignified, sympathetic and a thoroughly manly man with all that the word implies. With learning must go the experience, and while this comes with the years a great deal is gained by hospital training in large cities where a year as interne equals in educational value perhaps ten years of private practice. Dr. Witter Kinney Tingley, of Norwich, Connecticut, chief surgeon of William W. Backus Hospital, has met with success in his profession, and his career may be considered in the light of an illustration. A graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he secured through his standing in class an interne's position in Bellevue Hospital, and for two years he served as junior

and senior assistant, then house physician in Hospital Medical Division. This experience, gained under the most favorable circumstances, was of great importance. He has always been a student, and in home and foreign institutions has sought for deeper learning and a more perfect knowledge of the human body, its ills and their treatment. To his other acquirements he adds the gift of a ready pen and the ability to impart to others, through the medium of a printed page, the results of his search and experience. Thus he has enriched the literature of his profession with various papers and pamphlets given to his brethren through the "Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society." As far back as 1891, he read before that society a paper on "Meningitis Tuberculosa," which is yet in print and widely quoted. Another of his well known papers is a "Resume of Ectopic Pregnancy to Maturity." He has specialized in surgery in later years, and has won honorable rank among the leaders in that branch of his profession. His professional life has been largely spent in his native city, Norwich, Connecticut, and he springs from ancient New England family. The Connecticut Tingley family came to South Windham from Rhode Island, where John Hartford Tingley was born and grew to youthful manhood. He settled in South Windham, Windham county, Connecticut, there married, and resided until death. Among his children was a son, William Henry.

William Henry Tingley was born in South Windham, Connecticut, in 1834, and spent his youth there, coming to Norwich, Connecticut, a young man. In Norwich he engaged in the manufacture of small-arms during the Civil War period, 1861-65, but later was interested in a flax growing enterprise. He finally engaged in business in Norwich as a wholesale grocer, and there died in 1872, at the early age of thirty-eight. He married Sarah Kinney, born in Norwich in 1832, who resided there all her life, and died in 1908, aged seventy-six, surviving her husband thirty-six years. William H. and Sarah (Kinney) Tingley were the parents of three children: Witter Kinney, the eminent physician of Norwich, Connecticut, to whom this review is inscribed; William Henry, a medical student, who was lost at sea, a young unmarried man; Harriet Clarke, married John Dixon Hall, a lawyer and former prosecuting attorney for the city of Norwich.

Sarah (Kinney) Tingley, wife of William H. Tingley, was a daughter of Jacob Witter and Harriet (Clarke) Kinney, her father born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, son of Newcomb Kinney, who was long proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, a famous Norwich hostelry of "Ye olden time," which stood on the present site of the Porteous Mitchell Department Store.

Witter Kinney Tingley, eldest of the children of William H. and Sarah (Kinney) Tingley, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, at the Kinney homestead, July 25, 1862. His graduations were from Broadway Grammar School in 1878, and Norwich Free Academy, class of 1882. From boyhood he had a desire which ripened into a fixed ambition to become a physician. This ambition was encouraged by his uncle, Dr. Elijah Clarke Kinney, who was a physician of Norwich, and after graduation from the academy, the young man was admitted to his uncle's offices, No. 28 Washington street, Norwich, as a medical student. He advanced there as far as possible, then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, whence he was graduated M.D., March 26, 1886, one of the four honor men of that class.

His high standing secured him appointment to the post of interne at Bellevue Hospital, together with thee others of the class who were marked for that distinction, it being Bellevue's custom to honor the four highest honor men of each class. It is an honor highly prized, and perhaps there is no distinction which has come to Dr. Tingley through his professional life which he values above the appointment as interne in Bellevue Hospital. For two years he remained with the hospital, gaining an experience equal to many years of private practice in the average community. With such experience reinforcing his theoretical attainments, he began private practice in 1888, associating himself with his uncle and former perceptor, Dr. Elijah C. Kenney, of Norwich. He occupied offices at No. 28 Washington street with his uncle until the latter's death, October 19, 1892, then continued alone at the same location until 1900, when he caused his present office building to be erected on Main street, a building devoted to his own personal office use.

Dr. Tingley, during the years 1889-94, was surgeon on the private yachts "Sagamore" and "Eleanor," owned by his friend, William A. Slater, a man of great wealth, residing in Norwich, and with Mr. Slater he cruised the world over. After his return from a voyage to Europe with Mr. Slater in 1894, he decided to make surgery his special line of practice, and in that year he took advanced post-graduate courses at the University of Vienna, the hospitals of Vienna, Dresden, Brussels, Paris and London. After completing his self-imposed course of study he returned to Norwich and resumed practice.

In 1892 Dr. Tingley became one of the incorporators of the newly organized William W. Backus Hospital in Norwich, and from that year has been a member of the staff of that institution. His service to the hospital has been invaluable, his skill as a surgeon, coupled with the high reputation he bears, being a guarantee of the excellence of the institution he serves. From its organization in 1892 until January 1, 1920, he was surgeon and gynaecologist to the hospital, and since the latter date surgeon in chief, the first man to hold that rank at the hospital.

Dr. Tingley has a very large practice, and in the line of professional duty in the old days he frequently drove his team to patients twenty-five miles from Norwich, but with the modern motor car distance is not considered. He has won high

Elijah Clarke Kinney

reputation, and while the demands upon him are heavy he gives himself freely to professional duty and meets every demand made upon him if humanely possible. He filled the post of city health officer for four years; served the city of Norwich as common councilman two years; is a member of Norwich Medical Society; New London County Medical Society; Connecticut State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association; and shares with his uncle, Dr. Elijah C. Kinney, and the late Dr. Anthony Peck, the distinction of being the only three physicians in Norwich medical history to serve as internes at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Tingley is a Republican in politics; a member of Christ Episcopal Church; Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds the degrees of King Solomon Lodge of Perfection; Council of Princes of Jerusalem; Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix and Connecticut Consistory. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and one of the original members of the Norwich Lodge of Elks.

Dr. Tingley married, at Norwich, Connecticut, September 29, 1910, Ethel Frances Ryan, of Nova Scotia ancestry, a graduate of the William W. Backus Hospital Training School for nurses. Dr. and Mrs. Tingley are the parents of three children: John Kinney, born September 30, 1911; Barbara Kinney, born June 2, 1913; Sarah Kinney, born October 30, 1915.

ELIJAH CLARKE KINNEY, M.D.—A "native son," Dr. Kinney gave thirty-one years of his valuable life to the practice of medicine in Norwich, and there his useful life ended "in the harness," for he practiced until his last illnesss. He came to Norwich, not only a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, but with the experience of an interne, for as an honor man of his class he had earned appointment to an internship in Bellevue Hospital. This experience had been supplemented by some years of study abroad, so that when he began private practice in Norwich, in 1861, he was the physician of experience, and ordinary standards had been applied. During those thirty-one years of practice, Dr. Kinney developed a wonderfully strong character, and to use the words of a comtemporary, "he was one of the finest men that ever lived, loved by all who knew him and a physician of the highest type." His professional strength was acknowledged and rejoiced in by his brethren of the profession in that State, and they expressed their satisfaction by elevating him to the highest office within their gift, the presidency of the Connecticut State Medical Association. Generous, sympathetic and helpful, his good will and his great interest in his native city was expressed in many ways, but no where was it more apparent than in his attitude toward the William W. Backus Hospital, which he lived to see completed and in operation.

Dr. Elijah Clarke Kinney, son of Jacob Witter and Harriet (Clarke) Kinney, and grandson of Newcomb Kinney, was born in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, July 25, 1829, there spent his life, and died October 19, 1892. After completing his classical education, he began the study of medicine under the perceptorship of Dr. Fordyce Barker in Norwich, going thence to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, whence he was graduated M.D. with honors. His standing in the class brought him appointment as interne on the house staff of the Bellevue Hospital, and later he held the same relation to Nursery and Child's Hospitals, New York City. He then spent some years abroad in medical study, returning in 1861 and beginning practice in his native Norwich, Connecticut.

His offices in Norwich were at No. 28 Washington street, and these he occupied during his entire professional career (thirty-one years), until his passing, October 19, 1892. Starting thoroughly equipped, Dr. Kenney, during his thirty-one years of practice, kept well abreast of all advance in diagnosis or treatment, and never was so well satisfied with himself that he ceased to study and read. He stood at the head of the medical profesSion in Norwich as a physician (he made no pretension in surgery) and enjoyed not only a lucrative practice, but the love, confidence and respect of his community. Many families retained him as their physician for a quarter of a century or more, and he was the welcome guest in their merrymakings as well as their refuge and support when trouble came to them in the form of sickness.

Dr. Kinney was well known throughout the State. He was president of the Connecticut State Medical Society for one term and served his time; was president of New London County Medical and Norwich Medical societies. He served William W. Backus Hospital, of Norwich, as vice-president, and did a great deal toward the founding and completion of that institution. He was generous to the poor and gave freely of professional service even though no fee was to be charged or paid. His life was a useful one, and he gave to his day and generation faithful service, and to medical annals a page of honorable history. Dr. Kinney never married, but made his home with his sister, Sarah, who is the wife of the late William H. Tingley, and mother of Dr. Witter Kinney Tingley and Mrs. Harriet Clarke (Tingley) Hall.

GEORGE EDGAR FELLOWS—Since the year 1894, Mr. Fellows has alternately been engaged in private business in the city of Norwich, and the incumbent of the office of street commissioner of the city and commissioner of New London county. A successful business man, he has faithfully served the public as an official and is one of the best known and highly regarded citizens of the Norwich district.

George E. Fellows is a son of Joshua E. Fellows, who was born in Connecticut, a mason and builder of New London until 1858, when he disposed of his New London interest and moved with his family to Norwich, where he continued in business as a mason and builder until his death. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving for one year in Company F, 26th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, enlisting from Norwich. He was a Republican in politics, and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Joshua E. Fellows married Eunice Hannah Hemstead, and they were the parents of five children, all born in New London, Connecticut: Edwin H., born August 25, 1847, died March 28, 1855; George Edgar, born October 11, 1850, died December 6, 1850; Anna Elizabeth, born October 20, 1851, married J. M. Currier, and now lives in Chelsea, Massachusetts; George Edgar (2), mentioned below; Lizzie Hannah, born January 1, 1856, died in Norwich, October 3, 1917. Mr. Fellows died in Norwich, February 21, 1885, and his wife died July 31, 1913, having survived her husband twenty-eight years. Both were highly esteemed residents of the city which for so many years was their home and the birthplace of their children.

George Edgar Fellows, fourth child of Joshua E. and Eunice Hannah (Hemstead) Fellows, was born in New London, Connecticut, August 9, 1853, but five years later, Norwich became the family home and there he spent the years which have since intervened. He was educated in Norwich public schools and East Greenwich Academy, then, school years being over, he began learning the mason's trade under his capable father. He became a skilled worker and continued his father's assistant in the building business until the latter's death in 1885. He then succeeded his father, and as head of the firm, Fellows & Rice, continued the business until September, 1893, when he became sole owner by purchasing his partner's interest. He continued alone as a contractor and builder for about one year, then accepted appointment as street commissioner for the city of Norwich. He served a full term of three years, then, in 1898, resumed his former business and gave it his entire attention until 1908, when he again accepted appointment as street commissioner, He served two years under that appointment, then resigned to become county commissioner, under appointment of the governor, to fill out an unexpired term. He was appointed in May, 1910, and at the close of his term was chosen for a full term of four years in the same office. At the expiration of his term as county commissioner, he returned to his private business, but in 1916 was again called to the office of street commissioner of Norwich, holding until July, 1918. From that date until July 1, 1920, he was engaged in private business, but on the latter date again assumed the duties of the street commissioner's office, serving Norwich in that capacity until July 1, 1921. At the present time (1922) he is holding the office of County Commissioner. He is a Republican in politics; an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church; and affiliated with St. James Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwich.

Mr. Fellows married, in Norwich, Lila E. Harvey, born in Preston, Connecticut, daughter of Henry and Elvira (Friswell) Harvey, her parents both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fellows are the parents of four children, all born in Norwich: Elizabeth Amanda, born October 27, 1877, now employed in the Norwich Savings Bank; Lillie Louise, born April 20, 1880; Alice Helen, born November 2, 1882, died November 13, 1896; George Robert, born October 13, 1897, now employed in the Thames National Bank, Norwich, married, March 31, 1916, Edith Lane, born in Norwich, and has two children.

That he has been so often called to serve as street commissioner is the best proof that Mr. Fellows has satisfactorily discharged the duties which pertain to that office. He is highly esteemed as a citizen and as a neighbor, and the name of his friends is legion.

CHARLES JUDSON ABELL — In Lebanon, Connecticut, the northernmost town of New London county, Connecticut, the name of Abell has stood for generations, and Charles Judson Abell, who for more than thirty years has filled the office of town clerk, is still active in the community.

Silas Abell, Mr. Abell's grandfather, was born in Lebanon, and spent his entire lifetime there. He was a cooper by trade, and also had considerable farming interests. He died at the comparatively early age of forty-two years. He married Rhoda Webster, who was born in Cooperstown, New York, and died in Lebanon, Connecticut.

James Madison Abell, son of Silas and Rhoda (Webster) Abell, was born in Lebanon, on November 14, 1810, in the first frame house ever built in Exeter Society, the village of Exeter being a small settlement in the western part of the town of Lebanon. He received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, but at the age of fourteen years was obliged to leave school and go to work on account of the death of his father. He followed farm labor by the month for several years, eventually renting a farm, and conducting it for himself. This first rented farm was in Lebanon, then, after his marriage, he rented a farm in Abington, a part of the town of Pomfret, Windham county, where he continued for eight years, returning thereafter to Lebanon. Still interested in farming operations, he rented land, and then purchased from his wife's parents, the old James Congdon place, on Goshen Road. He continued to run this farm until his wife died, when he sold out his interests and made his home with his son, Charles J., during the rest of his lifetime, for fifteen years, his death occurring in March, 1896. He married Sarah Congdon, who also was born in Lebanon, and there passed away. They were the parents of four children, all but the youngest being born in Pomfret. They were as follows: 1. Thomas Congdon, a car-

Robert P. Tanner

penter, and later farmer, who went West and conducted farming operations there, he dying in Blue Rapids, Kansas. 2. James Madison, Jr., carpenter, contractor and builder, of Middletown, Connecticut, who died in Lebanon. 3. John Webster, who was also a farmer, served for three years in the Civil War, from 1861 to 1864, in Company C of the 18th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, then went West, conducting a farm in Linneus, Linn county, Missouri, where he was later engaged in the hardware business, and died there. 4. Charles Judson, of whom further.

Charles Judson Abell was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on September 25, 1848. He received his education in the district schools of the town, then assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he rented a farm in Lebanon, which he conducted for twelve years. Then, in 1884, he purchased the Huntington place, a fine farm of seventy-five acres, near Lebanon Green, where he still resides (1922). This farm up to the time Mr. Abell bought it, had been continuously owned in the Huntington family since its acquisition from the Indians. Mr. Abell has always done general farming, and has been very successful, making many improvements about the place, and installing the most up-to-date equipment and conveniences. He has now, however, practically retired from active farm work, but keeps an oversight on all his affairs.

Mr. Abell, many years ago, was called to serve the people in an official capacity. He is one of the leaders of the Republican party in the town of Lebanon, and was made selectman and tax assessor at the same election. The former office he held for two terms, four years, being first selectman during one term. He was tax assessor for a period of fifteen years, and later was tax collector for two years. In the year 1890, Mr. Abell was elected town clerk of Lebanon, and has been re-elected to the office continuously until the present time. His work in connection with this office has always been most acceptable to the town, and his keen mentality and comprehensive grasp of affairs make him particularly fitted for this office. He holds the cordial respect and good-will of all his associates in the affairs of the town.

On April 4, 1872, Mr. Abell married Lucy Williams Robinson, who was born in Lebanon, and was a daughter of Harlow and Elizabeth (Loomis) Robinson. Her father was born in Chaplin, Connecticut, and her mother in Lebanon. Mrs. Abell died on October 18, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Abell had seven children, of whom one is now deceased. They are as follows: Willard Judson, deceased; Anna Elizabeth, the wife of Edward C. Hall, a post office employee, of Naugatuck, Connecticut; Sarah Louise, who resides at home; Frederick Madison, who married Gertrude E. Lillie, of Lebanon, and is a farmer in this town; Charles Harrison, who married Gwendolyn S. Clark, of Lebanon, and is now with Landers, Frary & Clark, the world-famous manufacturers, of New Britain, Connecticut; Clara Loomis, who is with the Michigan Copper and Brass Company, of Detroit, Michigan, as office manager; and John Webster, who married Bertha Baetz, of Brooklyn, New York, and is purchasing agent for Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain. The family have always been leading members of the Congregational church, of Lebanon.

ABEL PALMER TANNER—Now one of the oldest members of the New London county bar (admitted 1875), Mr. Tanner has won his way to honorable rank among the leaders of that bar. A man of strong convictions, he has made it a point of honor to preserve the highest traditions of the profession. The poor client has always his sympathy, and no fee is large enough to tempt him to lend his aid to a case which does not, to his honest mind, have the element of right in its favor. Devoted to a client's interest, the size of the fee does not affect the conscientious, faithful service he renders. With clear convictions of duty, a good citizen, a lawyer of ability who loves his profession, an eloquent public speaker with a critical taste in literature, no man more justly deserves the high esteem of his community nor is any member of the New London county bar held in higher esteem by his contemporaries of that bar.

Abel P. Tanner, son of Abel and Clarissa (Watrous) Tanner, was born near Old Mystic in the town of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, July 7, 1850, his father a stationary engineer of Mystic for many years, and one of the Abolition orators of New England, 1835-60. He attended the district public schools of Groton, 1855-65; the village public school of Old Mystic, 1866-68; Professor Palmer's Select School of Mystic, 1868; under Professor Hopkins of Mystic, 1869-70; and in September, 1870, entered Brown University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1874. He studied law under the direction of Colonel Hiram Appleman, of Mystic, and was admitted to the New London county bar in 1875.

Mr. Tanner began the practice of law in Mystic and there continued for seven years before moving to the city of New London in 1882. Forty-seven years have elapsed since he came first to the New London bar, and forty years since locating in the city of New London. He has during those years built up a reputation as a lawyer of ability, and has always commanded a good practice. He has been admitted to the State and Federal courts of the district, and appears in them all from time to time. He was a justice of the peace many years, 1884-1920, and occasionally acted as judge of the city Police Court. In 1912-13 he was corporation counsel for the city of New London, and was president of the New London Bar Association, 1906-14.

Always keenly interested in public affairs, Mr. Tanner has had close and intimate relations with the politics of city, County, and State, his earlier political views being contrary to the orthodox Re-

publican or Democratic creeds. In 1882 he was the candidate for governor of Connecticut, on the greenback ticket and Anti-Monoply. Later he became a supporter of Democratic principles, and he has been one of the eloquent orators whose services have been freely given in support of party principles in his and other states. He represented his district in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1913, serving on the Committee of Corporations. In 1876 he ran for State Senator from the Seventh District of Connecticut, and received a majority vote, but was not declared elected because of a miscount. In 1896 he was Democratic nominee for presidential elector, and in 1894 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third Connecticut District. During the period of Mr. Tanner's greatest political activity the Democratic party was out of power, consequently few political honors have fallen to him.

At Brown University Mr. Tanner became a member of Wayland Literary Society, and during 1873-74 was its president. He was a member of the Thames Club, 1908-10, is a member of the Jibboom Club of New London, and of the New London County Historical Society. As a public speaker, Mr. Tanner is very effective. He is at his best in extended oration, and with time and place and length to develop his subject, never fails to delight and charm. At the unveiling of the memorial tablet on the site of the old fort at Stonington, he was the chief speaker and delivered an address of historical value, eloquent and patriotic. In the chapter "Courts and Lawyers" in this work, most appropriate and eloquent tributes to fallen members of the New London bar will be found, some of them delivered by Mr. Tanner.

Abel P. Tanner and Emma Bertha Whitford were married June 18, 1874, in the First Baptist Church, of Old Mystic, town of Groton, New London county, Connecticut. To them a daughter, Bertha Virginia, was born January 2, 1882, both daughter and mother now deceased, Mrs. Tanner passing away at the family home in New London.

W. TYLER BROWNE, M.D.—As one of the foremost specialists in Eastern Connecticut, Dr. Browne stands among the widely prominent professional men of Norwich. He has added to his record of personal achievement a measure of success in Roentgenology, which constitutes a distinct contribution to that science. Dr. Browne comes of a very old Connecticut family, and is a grandson of Tyler Browne, who for many years kept a general store in Lisbon, in this county, and was a man of prominence in the community.

Daniel M. Browne, son of Tyler Browne, and the father of Dr. W. Tyler Browne, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, and was a resident of that community throughout his lifetime. He became a leader in local political affairs, was elected town representative to the State Assembly, and various re-elections retained him at the capitol for a long period. He died in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He married Phoebe Bidwell Burnham, who was born in Kinsman, Ohio, but whose people were originally from Lisbon, and she died in 1913.

W. Tyler Browne, only child of the above parents, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, December 26, 1856. His early education was acquired at the district schools near his home and the Quaker School at Providence, Rhode Island. Then followed a four years' course at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and a course at Sheffield Scientific School (Yale University), and he is a graduate of both Phillips-Andover and Sheffield. With this very comprehensive preparation the young man entered Harvard University Medical School, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1882. During the last year at Harvard, Dr. Browne was active in hospital training, and his hospital experience included a period of internship at the Boston City Hospital, the House of the Good Samaritan, and the Children's Hospital, all of Boston. Dr. Browne began practice in Lisbon, his native place, where he was engaged for ten years. In 1890 he came to Norwich, located on Main street, and entered upon his activities in this city. For three decades he has handled a constantly increasing practice, and since 1900 has been located at his present offices, No. 275 Broadway. For a number of years he was active as a general practitioner, but during that period was fitting himself by post-graduate work and research for those specialties in which he has since been so successful, especially in the line of therapeutic electricity. With the discovery of the X-Ray he purchased the original experimental machine of the General Electric Company and for several years had the only X-Ray apparatus in the county. In 1903 he traveled abroad, visiting the private X-Ray labratories of specialists and those of the principal hospitals of Europe. For many years he has been obliged to decline all general practice, and has devoted his attention to these specialties, the eye, ear, nose and throat, also Roentgenology and its affiliated therapeutic agents, electricity, the violet ray and vibration. He is now consulting Roentgenologist at the Backus Hospital, and is esteemed an authority in his specialties. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society and the Norwich Medical Society, and is also a member of the American Roentgen Ray Society and the New York Electro-Therapeutic Society. Dr. Browne was a pioneer in the use of automobiles in this part of the State, for as early as 1898 he had what was then known as a horseless carriage, which was propelled by a storage battery. Broadly interested in the civic advance of Norwich, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and gives his endorsement to all civic progress. He is a member of the Park Congregational Church, of which for many years he has been deacon.

Dr. Browne married, in Monson, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in 1889, Gertrude Bell, of that place.

JOHN CLARKE—To merit the confidence and esteem of the fellow-citizens of the town in which

James E. Lord.

you reside to such an extent as to be chosen by them to fill public offices denotes that the man so honored must be a man of integrity, public spirit and enterprise, and these atttributes of character are dominant in the person of John Clarke, the present assessor of Liberty Hill, Lebanon township, Connecticut, who also served in various other public capacities, namely, representative, selectman and justice of the peace.

Joseph Clarke, the earliest member of the family of whom we have definite information, was a resident and probably a native of Charlestown, Rhode Island, where he pursued the occupations of farming and fishing. His wife, ——— (Nichols) Clarke, bore him seven children, the eldest of whom was Joseph, through whom the line descends.

Joseph (2) Clarke removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, from Carolina Mills, Rhode Island, and later removed to Columbia, Connecticut, purchasing a small farm and subsequently a larger one, upon which he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring July 2, 1881. He married Margaret Crandall, a native of Rhode Island, and they were the parents of nine children; the eighth of whom was James M. Clarke, father of John Clarke, of this review.

James M. Clarke as born in Columbia, Connecticut, March 22, 1831, and died at Liberty Hill, December 5, 1919. His active years were devoted to agricultural pursuits in various towns of Connecticut, namely, Lebanon, Columbia, Franklin and Liberty Hill, in the latter named place conducting a general store in connection with farming for several years. He married, October 26, 1854, Mary Taylor, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, July 19, 1835, a daughter of John B. and Prudence (Avery) Taylor. Children: 1. James Henry, married (first) Elizabeth Webster, (second) Sarah Strong. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Minnie E., became the wife of Henry V. Oehlers. Mrs. Clarke died October 6, 1920.

John Clarke was born in Franklin, Connecticut, June 26, 1861. He acquired his early education in the local common and select schools, and later taught school in Lebanon and Andover. Since four years of age he has resided at Liberty Hill on the present homestead, which he purchased in 1884, and his active years have been devoted to farming. He has greatly improved his original purchase, and has acquired other property until he has large holdings of real estate at Liberty Hill. He also acted as local agent for the firm of Long & Saunders, of Quincy, Massachusetts, dealers in monuments, and as purchasing agent for the Providence Dairy Company, establishing their milk routes, which proved of benefit to the farmers of Lebanon, Colchester, Columbia and Hebron. He has also been instrumental in the settlement of estates, acting recently for some of the largest estates in Lebanon, both in the capacity of executor and trustee.

Mr. Clarke has always taken a prominent part in the political, fraternal and social affairs of the township, gaining and retaining the confidence and trust of all who have the honor of his acquaintance. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1887 was chosen to represent his town at the first bi-ennial session of the State Legislature, and served on the committee on Woman Suffrage. He was the youngest man ever sent to represent the town, and next to the youngest member of the House. He also served as first selectman, justice of the peace, and for the past thirteen years and at the present time (1922) is a member of the Board of Assessors, proving of value to the board and to his constituents. He united with the Exeter Congregational Church, May 3, 1891, and was elected as its deacon, September 3, 1894, which office he held for 18 years. He also served the church in various official capacities. In 1912 he was instrumental in organizing the Liberty Hill Church, and was elected as deacon and trustee, which offices he still holds. He also assisted in the merging of the Exeter and Liberty Hill churches in 1920, when the Liberty Hill church became the Exeter Liberty Hill Congregational Church, and he is also serving in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith. He was a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 23, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the American Order of Fraternal Helpers until their dissolution.

Mr. Clarke married, June 7, 1882, Amelia Foote, born in Exeter, December 5, 1861, daughter of Horace and Lucy Ann (Webster) Foote, who has been an inspiration and help in all his various enterprises.

JAMES EVELEIGH LORD—The first Lord of this branch to settle in New London county, Connecticut, was James A. Lord, an Englishman, and the father of James Eveleigh Lord, promoter of the summer settlement on Fishers Island Sound, known as Lord's Point, in the town of Stonington. James A. Lord, formerly a mariner, settled down to farming after his Civil War service, he having served one year in Company H, 26th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, nine months' men. When his son, James Eveleigh Lord, chose a permanent occupation he, too, turned to the land, Lord's Point being first a part of his farm.

James A. Lord was born in Oldham, a county parliamentary and municipal borough of Lancashire, England, one of the leading centers of cotton spinning in England. When a lad he left home secretly and went to sea as cabin boy on a packet ship commanded by a Captain Eveleigh, who took a deep interest in the boy, and caused him to supplement the education received in the public schools by a course of study under the captain's personal direction on board the ship. James A. Lord continued a mariner for several years, and rose to authority, being first officer on the ship "Star of Empire" at the age of twenty-two. After leaving the sea he settled in Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut, where his father, John Lord, had been superintendent of the mill, until the spring of 1860, when he moved with his father-in-law, Henry W. Hill, to the Stonington Town Farm, of which Mr. Hill was made superin-

tendent. He then enlisted in the 26th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served until wounded in the attack and capture of Port Hudson, by General Banks, July 9, 1863. He rejoined his regiment after his recovery and continued in the service until he returned to Connecticut, with an honorable discharge, settled in the town of Stonington, New London county, and there tilled the soil he owned until his death in 1904. He married (first) Mary E. Hill, who died in 1888, daughter of Henry W. Hill, who was a grandson of Samuel Hill, a patriot of the Revolution, killed at the battle of Groton Heights in 1781. Henry W. Hill married Emeline Eliza Main, a direct descendant of Ezekiel Main and his wife Mary, whose names appear in the early history of the Road Church. James A. and Mary E. (Hill) Lord were the parents of five children: James E., of further mention; Mary G., wife of John V. Sylvia, of Stonington; Emmeline, widow of Augustus Pearson, who married (second) Orrin H. Babbitt, and resides in Derry, New Hampshire; John W., married May Stancliffe, and resides in Stonington, Connecticut; Henry A., married Irene S. Russell, and resides in Norwich, Connecticut. James A. Lord married (second) Mary E. Coffin, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and to them two children were born: Fannie A., wife of William D. Ferguson, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Helene, of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

James Eveleigh Lord, eldest son of James A. and Mary E. (Hill) Lord, was born in the town of Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut, August 30, 1859, but in 1860 the family moved to Stonington, in the same county. There he attended the Road school, later Phillips Grammar School in Salem, Massachusetts, and in 1880 was a graduate of the Ipswich High School of that town. After completing his studies he was engaged as a clerk in the Boston office of the auditor of the New England railroad, but on account of ill health he, after a brief experience, returned to New London county, where for the next decade he was employed with his grandfather, Henry W. Hill, at the Stonington Town Farm. In 1892 he bought the Samuel C. Langworthy farm of two hundred and twenty acres in the town of Stonington and has spent the intervening years in cultivating and developing that property, conducting it as a general farming and dairy business. He was the first secretary and treasurer of the Tangwank Creamery Company of North Stonington.

His farm lying along the Sound, separating the Connecticut shore from Fishers Island, offered excellent summer resort advantages, and in August, 1898, a small cottage was built, which made the commencement of the summer community at Lord's Point. The Point has become very popular and is now one of the attractive, well known Sound resorts. Mr. Lord established at the Point a water system for the use of the residents, there now being eighty cottages, two hotels, stores, and a post office within the limits of the settlement, which is now in its twenty-third year.

Mr. Lord, now a Republican in politics, but for some years a Democrat, served his town as member of the Board of Relief in 1898, member of the Board of Assessors for five years, and for twenty years was clerk of the town Board of Selectman, and for two years he was a selectman. He is a member of Latham Post, Sons of Veterans, of Mystic; and the Royal Arcanum; treasurer of the Lord's Point Community Society; member of the committee and treasurer of the First Congregational Ecclesiastical Society, and deacon of the First Congregational church, of Stonington, Connecticut.

In his efforts to improve the quality ot stock and poultry, Mr. Lord has accomplished a great deal of good. As far back as 1892, in company with Charles P. Williams, of Stonington, sheep breeding was carried on at the Lord farm, the partnership continuing until 1908. They specialized in registered Shropshire sheep, and through their efforts as breeders and exhibitors they placed a great deal of blooded stock throughout New England and other States. From boyhood Mr. Lord had the care of the turkey flock at the farm, and in 1905 he began exhibiting some of his fancy birds at important poultry shows, making a modest winning in the great show at Boston. In 1906, and for twelve consecutive years following, assisted by Mrs. Daniel C. Amos, of Oakland, Kentucky, he exhibited the famous "Dan Amos" breed of mammoth bronze turkeys which they had developed through cross breeding. The winnings of these birds in competition were phenomenal, the owners exhibiting them in Boston, New York and Chicago poultry shows and in other cities. Choice birds of this breed were shipped as far as Australia, and to other foreign countries, and eggs were demanded from poultry fanciers all over England and Germany.

Mr. Lord married, October 23, 1895, Fannie Noyes, daughter of Francis and Maria (Morgan) Noyes, of Stonington, and a direct descendant of Rev. James Noyes, born in 1608, in England, who came to New England in 1634. He was settled over the church at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and continued pastor of that congregation until his death, October 22, 1656. Mrs. Lord also traces descent from Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." She is a graduate of the State Normal School at Willimantic, and was a teacher in the public schools of Stonington. When the Lord's Point farm was purchased they were together in the enterprise and together they have planned and executed the development. When Mr. Lord left the Stonington Town Farm, which had been his home for ten years, and came to his own farm, he brought with him his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hill, who had made a home for him, and at the Lord farm they were made very welcome and happy during the remainder of their lives.

EDWIN LORD DANIELSON—The profession of medicine is one that requires the utmost skill, perseverance, energy and integrity, all of which attributes were markedly in evidence in the person of Dr. Edwin L. Danielson, late of Lebanon, who in

addition to his extensive private practice served in public office, the obligations of which he fulfilled in a manner that was satisfactory to all concerned.

The family of which the late Dr. Danielson was a worthy representative was one of the oldest and most substantial in Eastern Connecticut, and it furnished representatives in all the stirring movements of Colonial and National history. The first American ancestor of whom we have authentic information was Sergeant James Danielson, born about 1648, died January 22, 1728, in what is now Killingly, Connecticut. He was of record as a freeholder of Block Island in 1696, was sergeant of the town in 1700, was a member of the Town Council in 1704-05, and was chosen a deputy to the General Assembly in August, 1705. He married (first) Abigail Rose, (second) Mary Ackers. Samuel Danielson, son of the second wife, was born in 1701, and died in 1786. He was a graduate of Yale College. He married Sarah Douglass, who bore him ten children, among whom was William Danielson, born August 11, 1729, died August 19, 1798. He attained the rank of colonel in the war with England, serving with the Connecticut troops. He married Sarah Williams, and the Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Danielson, was named in her honor. They were the parents of five children, among whom was James Danielson, born January 18, 1761, died in Killingly, Connecticut. He married Sarah Lord, who bore him six children, among whom was Elisha Danielson, born in Killingly, March 4, 1796, died there in 1866. He served as captain in the local militia for many years. He married three times, his third wife, Sarah (Ely) Danielson, died in 1871. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Katharine E., Charles E.; William H.; Sarah; Edwin Lord, of this review; George E., and Walter.

Edwin Lord Danielson, son of Captain Elisha and Sarah (Ely) Danielson, was born in Danielson, Connecticut, May 24, 1852. His early education was obtained in the schools of Killingly township, and his boyhood was spent on the homestead farm. Having chosen medicine as his life work, he matriculated in Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882, having previously studied under the preception of Dr. Rienzi Robinson, of Danielson. He opened an office for the practice of his profession in Canaan, Connecticut, there practicing for four years, the number of his patients increasing with each year, then spent a year in the State of Texas, and in 1887 returned to his native State and opened an office in Lebanon, building up an excellent practice, the direct result of his skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Although the greater part of his time was taken up with his inside and outside calls, he yet was able to serve in a public capacity, filling the position of health officer for a number of years, and in 1892 was chosen medical examiner for the town of Lebanon, for which position he as well qualified. He also served as a member of the School Board. Dr. Danielson was staunch in his advocacy of Republican principles, and he affiliated with Buckingham Lodge, No. 57, American Order of Fraternal Helpers, for which he was medical examiner.

Dr. Danielson married, November 29, 1893, Emma Frances Gay, of Lebanon, born March 7, 1857, daughter of the late William Read and Catherine (Wettmore) Gay. One child was born of this marriage, Sarah Catharine, born in Lebanon, November 10, 1895, died August 2, 1919, at Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. and Mrs. Danielson were members of the Congregational church of Lebanon, which he served as clerk for a number of years. Dr. Danielson died at his home in Lebanon, January 18, 1918, and his remains were interred in Danielson Cemetery.

THE CHURCH FAMILY dates from John at Church (that is, living near a certain church, whence his patronymic.) He lived at Great Parndon, Essex, 1335-96. He married, in 1360, Catherine Winchester, daughter of Richard Winchester. Their son, Robert Church, died in 1420, leaving a daughter, Joan, who married Richard Maistor. John (2) Church, the second son of John at Church, was a resident of the city of Leicester, where he held much property. In 1399 he was a member of Parliament, and also in 1420, from Leicester; from 1402 to 1422 he was mayor of Leicester. He had sons, John (3) and Robert, (the latter a haberdasher in London, and father of Thomas Church, the sculptor), and a daughter, Catherine, who died before July 25, 1450. Of these, John (3) Church, a merchant, had two sons, John (4) and Reynold. Reynold Church, son of John (3) and Agnes Church married, in 1496, Margaret Green, daughter of Robert Green, of Chester. To Reynold Church was given a coat-of-arms. The arms of the Malden, Essex, branch is almost identical with the Nantwick coat-of-arms.

John (5) Church, son of Reynold and Margaret (Green) Church, was alderman and bailiff of Malden, Essex. He married (first) Joan Henkyn; (second) Mary Tyrrell, daughter of Edmond Tyrrell, a descendant of Walter, who slew King William Rufus. This line is closely connected with the Greens of Essex, who also intermarried with the Wrights of Essex, in several instances. William Church, second son of Reynold and Margaret (Green) Church, had a son Richard, who built, in 1575, the half-timbered house still standing at Nantwick, styled "Church's Mansion." Richard Church married Margaret Wright, daughter of Roger Wright, and died in 1592. Robert Church, third son of Reynold and Margaret (Green) Church, born about 1505, in Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, was a counsellor-at-law, and also steward of the Earl of Oxford (Harleian M. T. 1542). He had two sons, Bartholomew and John (6). The first married Alice Runner. John (6) Church, brother of Bartholomew Church, was of Sanford county, Essex, and married Catherine Swan, circa 1547; and their children were John and Thomas. The latter married Thomasine (the feminine name of Thomas).

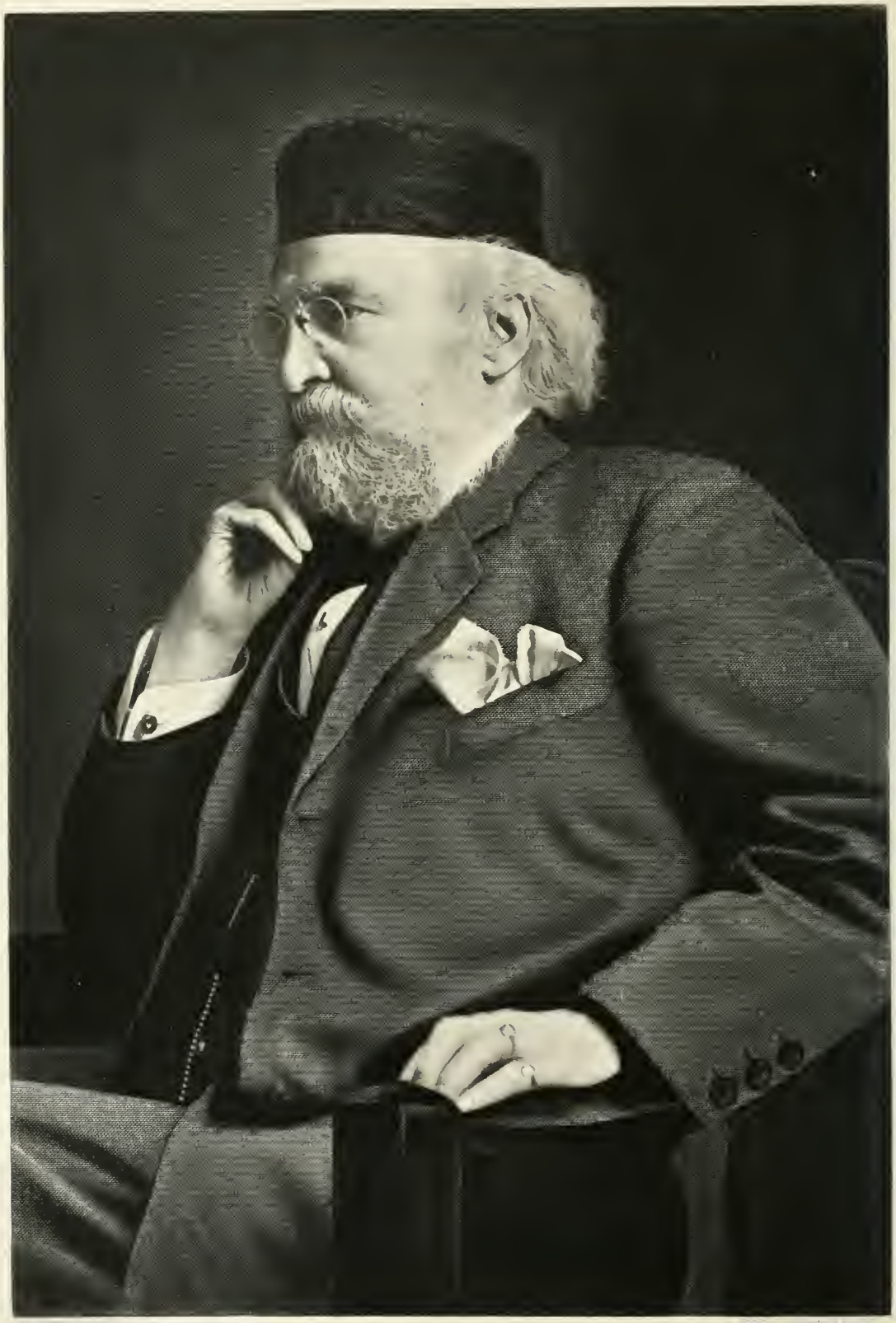
He was warden of St. Clements, Ipswich, 1597. John (7) Church, son of John (6) Church, of Sanford (or Samford), married Joan Titerall; he died before November 4, 1593, leaving several children, of whom Richard Church, born May 9, 1570, married Alice, widow of his brother Henry, and was a merchant tailor. Richard Church, settled in Braintree, Essex, where he was thrown into contact with many subsequent settlers of this country, the Greens, Marshes, Wards and Graves. His son, Richard (2) Church, was the immigrant, and evidently came over with his relatives, John and Nathaniel Marsh, and Isaac Graves, from Braintree, Essex, to Braintree, New England. The father, Richard (1) Church, had five children, who married into these families: Alice, born January 12, 1603, married, May 18, 1624, Thomas Green, of Witham, Essex; John, born May 7, 1607, died July 15, 1638, married Elizabeth Marsh, daughter of Robert Marsh, of Braintree; Henry, born in 1609, married a Browne, but died without issue; Richard (2), already named as the immigrant; and Arnold, born March 23, 1611, married Margaret Ward, sister of Nathaniel Ward, later of Hartford and Hadley.

(I) Richard (2) Church, the immigrant ancestor, born February 6, 1610, married, May 18, 1627, Anna Marsh, daughter of Edward Marsh, of Braintree. In 1636 he came with the Hookes to Hartford, and was one of the original proprietors, and resided on the east side of Burr street (originally known as the road from "Centinel Hill to the Cow Pasture," according to W. L. Porter). "Centinel Hill" is that part of Main street at the head of the present Morgan street, and was originally much higher than it now is. The "Cow Pasture" was in the vicinity of the present Keney Memorial tower, and it was directly east of the "Cow Pasture" that Richard Church lived, his land probably extending down to the present Windsor street. He was a participant in the great controversy which divided the First Church in Hartford, and he sided with the party which opposed the Rev. Samuel Stone, as his signature to a letter to Mr. Stone's remonstrance shows. This letter bears date of March 12, 1655, at which time Richard Church was in Hartford. Probably, in 1659, he removed to Hadley, with the "withdrawers," and there died, December 16, 1667. He left five children: Edward, born February 26, 1628, died September 10, 1704; Samuel, born March 3, 1629, died young; Mary, born November 2, 1632; John, of whom fur-Hartford, Connecticut, was born May 9, 1636, died April 3, 1684.

(II) John Church, son of Richard (2) Church, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born May 9, 1636, died October 16, 1691. He married, October 27, 1657, Sarah Beckley, daughter of Richard Beckley, of New Haven ("Hartford town records"). John Church may have gone to Hadley with his father, as no births of his family are found at Hartford. Richard Beckley removed from New Haven (founding the well known family there) to Wethersfield. If John Church did go to Hadley, he returned to Hartford and was admitted to the Second Church, February 26, 1670. No mention of his wife is made at this time, but she was admitted to the church, June 23, 1678. The names of their children are known from his administration and will, and are as follows: Sarah, born in 1659, married George Knight, died in 1730; Richard, of whom further; Mary, died January 30, 1705; John, born in 1670, married Abigail Cadwell, in 1699, died in 1735; Samuel, born in 1671, married Elizabeth Clark, in 1710, died in 1718; and Deliverance, born in 1679.

(III) Richard (3) Church, son of John and Sarah (Beckley) Church, was born in 1663. He married, March 3, 1692, Elizabeth Noble, daughter of Thomas Noble, of Boston, born February 9, 1663. He settled in Westfield Massachusetts, where eight children were born to them. After 1705 they removed to Colchester, Connecticut, where he died April 1, 1730, in his sixty-seventh year. His widow married Deacon Samuel Loomis, and died in Colchester, August 10, 1741, aged seventy-eight years, six months and one day. Their son, James Church, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, October 26, 1696, came to Hartford, and married, in 1722, Abigail Stanley, daughter of Caleb Stanley. He was ensign, and was admitted to the South Church, March 28, 1725. He died in 1751. His will, dated March 13, 1750-51, mentioned wife Abigail, and gives to son Joseph the land in Colchester, "it being the lot my honored father lived on, with the buildings." To "my son James, one-half of my dwelling house in Hartford. Son James, who is under age, to be maintained at college; three daughters, Abigail, Jerusha and Mary." Joseph Church, a grandson, is given a hundred acres of land in Litchfield. Lands in the town of Bedford are also mentioned. Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Noble) Church: Hannah, born October 5, 1692; Rachel, born March 1, 1694; John, born January 12, 1695, died June 19, 1754; James, mentioned above; Joseph, born December 7, 1698; Jonathan, of whom further; Samuel, born November 28, 1702; and Elizabeth, born March 26, 1705.

(IV) Jonathan Church, son of Richard (3) and Elizabeth (Noble) Church, was born December 7, 1700, and died October 27, 1761. He was an early settler of North Parish, New London, now Montville, where he came from Colchester. First notice of him is in his marriage, February 24, 1724, to Abigail Fairbanks, born in 1705, daughter of Samuel and Christian (Chapel) Fairbanks, by Rev. James Hillhouse. Soon after this union he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Uncasville, at a place afterwards called "Pennytown." His wife was a woman of considerable ability and moral character. Her mother was a member of the Hillhouse church. These children have been recorded: 1. Jonathan, Jr., born in 1726; married (first) Mary Angell, February 13, 1762, daughter of William and Almy (Harding) Angell, of Warwick, Rhode Island, he served in the Revolutionary War as private in Colonel Erastus Wolcott's regiment at New London, February 28, 1777; married (second) Mary Angel Fairbanks; (third) Jemina Angel; he died previous to 1800; his widow sold out his



interest in the farm to Levi Lester in 1801 and removed to New York State. 2. Fairbanks, born in 1728. 3. John, born in 1734. 4. Amos, born in 1736. 5. Peleg, of whom further.

(V) Peleg Church, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Fairbanks) Church, was born in 1738. He married Elizabeth Congdon, daughter of Jeremiah and Ann (Chapel) Congdon. He was a blacksmith, and first started a shop on the land bought of Joseph Church, in 1764, in Uncasville, then called "Pennytown." He afterwards removed to the Fort Hill farm at Mohegan, where it is said he lived for over thirty years. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain Calkins company, General Latimer's regiment, at Saratoga, in 1777. He died before 1805. His children are: Elizabeth, Peleg, Jr., of whom further; Sanford, born in 1768, married Sarah Monroe; John, born in 1770, married Sarah Leach, sister of Mary Leach, wife of Peleg Church, Jr.

(VI) Peleg Church, Jr., son of Peleg and Elizabeth (Congdon) Church, was born in 1766. He married Mary Leach, daughter of John and Mary (Gray) Leach, of Mohegan. His children are: Erastus, of whom further; Peleg, born in 1793, married Jane Harrington; Henry, born in 1795, married Parthema Bradford, in January, 1816, daughter of William Bradford; Nancy, born in 1796, married Ebenezer Story; Maria, born in 1798, married Joshua Rogers; James B., born in 1790, married Julia O'Brien; Lydia, married Joseph Fuller in 1830; Eliza, born April 2, 1800, married Samuel Atwell; William, married Harriet Lucas; and Abby, married George F. Dolheise.

(VII) Erastus Church, son of Peleg, Jr. and Mary (Leach) Church, was born April 6, 1792. He married (first) Nancy Ford, daughter of John Ford, and had children: 1. Mary, born November 2, 1812, married George Carpenter, and died January 5, 1848. 2. Elisha R., mentioned below. 3. Almira, born April 23, 1821, died September 24, 1822. 4. Emeline, born September 20, 1822, married (first) George Cranston; (second) Dr. King, of Norwich. 5. Eliza, born January 16, 1824, married Nathan Champlin Chappell. 6. Nancy, born December 20, 1826, married Edward Burdette, and died aged forty-one years. Erastus Church married (second) Mrs. Fitche (Comstock) Church, widow of George Whitman Church, and daughter of Ebenezer and Desire (Comstock) Comstock, born in Montville, in 1790. She had five children by her first marriage: 1. Mary Ann, born December 21, 1815, married Mr. Carpenter, of Norwich, Connecticut. 2. Captain James Leander, born January 19, 1819, and died January 15, 1901; married Anstriss Wentworth Sweet, born in 1830, and died June 16, 1900, daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey (Ellis) Sweet, of Providence, Rhode Island. 3. George W. 4. Electa, born August 20, 1821, married (first) John Chapman, and (second) Levi Lester. 5. Dudley, died young. Children by Erastus Church's second marriage to Mrs. Fitche (Comstock) Church. 1. Captain Erastus, born April 13, 1834, died March 5, 1911; married Helen M. Sawyer, born September 20, 1859, died September 6, 1919. 2. Charles E., born February 14, 1837, died May 23, 1902; married Isabelle Utley Beebe. 3. Nicholas W., born May 24, 1839; married (first) Ellen Congdon, (second) February 2, 1886, Juliet Maynard, born October 14, 1839, died February 28, 1914.

(VIII) Elisha R. Church, son of Erastus and Nancy (Ford) Church, was born April 2, 1816, in Mohegan. He married (first) Augusta ————, March 4, 1844, the Rev. Mr. Potter performing the ceremony. She was born August 14, 1826. He married (second) Melissa S. Williams, daughter of John and Eliza (Brown) Williams, who was born in Montville, October 4, 1841. She died November 5, 1918. He died in Preston, February 6, 1892. Children by first wife: Bishop S., Isabell A., and Charles B. Children by second wife: Theodore N.; Henry E.; Jane E.; Leonard P., of whom further; Elisha, twin brother of Leonard P., died young; Warren W.; Evelyn.

(IX) Leonard P. Church, son of Elisha R. and Melissa S. (Williams) Church, was born April 2, 1868, in Preston, Connecticut, where he spent his boyhood days and received his education. When eighteen years of age he entered the employ of Charles Offenheiser, of Norwich, as bookkeeper, where he remained for one year, after which he was employed by Welcome A. Smith for two years in the same capacity. On December 1, 1889, he entered the Thames National Bank, where he has served continuously since, having reached the position of assistant cashier, which position he now holds.

Mr. Church, in his religious faith, is a Baptist, he and his family belonging to the Central Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of the Arcanum Club since 1890, and a member of the Chelsea Boat Club, serving for many years as treasurer.

On April 5, 1893, Mr. Church married Harriet C. Briggs, born January 17, 1872, daughter of Horace A. and Esther (Green) Briggs, of Norwich. To this union has been born two children: Natalie N., who died at the age of ten years; and Kenneth Briggs, who graduated from Clark College in 1920, and then entered Clark University, and is now employed as a chemist at the Aspinook Company, Jewett City.

ARTHUR H. BREWER—In May, 1922, Arthur H. Brewer, president of the Thames National Bank, of Norwich, celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his natal day, and amid the scenes in which his most useful life began,—Norwich, Connecticut. No man ever lived in the city of Norwich whose life has been more persistently devoted to the business interests of the city, as merchant, manufacturer and banker. The mercantile, industrial and financial history of Norwich could not be written, and the career of Arthur H. Brewer be omitted, neither could the history of several leading corporations of the city be chronicled, truly, without a great

deal of space being given to the following: The Edward Chappell Company, coal and lumber, one of the largest and oldest businesses of its kind in Eastern Connecticut; the Hopkins and Allen Arms Company; the Shetucket Company; the Falls Company; the Ashland Cotton Company (Jewett City); the Ponemah Mills; the Norwich Savings Society, the oldest of financial institutions in Norwich; the Thames National Bank, the largest of all New London county banks; and a dozen others, in which he has held or holds official position. So, too, there would be blank pages were his name and his deeds omitted from the records of the city's church, charitable, philanthropic and fraternal institutions. While the years have taken their toll, Mr. Brewer is still "in the harness," and he can be found at his office in the Thames National Bank every business day.

Mr. Brewer comes of ancient New England family, his grandfather, Lyman Brewer, coming to Ludlow, Massachusetts, then to Norwich, Connecticut, in early life. Lyman Brewer was of the sixth generation of the family founded in New England by Daniel Brewer, who came in the ship "Lion" in 1632. This family history is traced from Daniel and Joanna Brewer, the American ancestors, to Arthur H. Brewer, of Norwich, through their son, Daniel (2) Brewer, and his wife, Hannah (Morril) Brewer, they of Roxbury, Massachusetts; their son, Rev. Daniel (3) Brewer, a graduate from Harvard College, 1687, an ordained minister of the Gospel, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and his wife, Catherine (Chauncey) Brewer; their son Isaac Brewer, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mary (Bliss) Brewer; their son, Lieutenant Isaac (2) Brewer, a large landowner of Ludlow, Massachusetts, and his wife, Sybil (Miller) Brewer; their son, Lyman Brewer, of further mention, and his wife, Harriet (Tyler) Brewer; their son, Charles H. Brewer, of further mention, and his wife, Martha L. (Witter) Brewer; their son, Arthur H. Brewer, to whom this review is inscribed.

Along maternal lines, Mr. Brewer traces through his mother, Martha L. (Witter) Brewer, to Professor John Witter, of Yale University, son of Jacob Witter, of Brooklyn, Connecticut, son of Nathan Witter, of Brooklyn; son of Ebenezer Witter, of Preston, Connecticut; son of Deacon Ebenezer Witter, born in Scotland, in 1668, who came to New England, settling in Preston, where he died in 1712, aged forty-four years. Through his grandmother, Harriet (Tyler) Brewer, descent is traced from Rev. John Tyler (Yale, 1765), first rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Norwich, who served that church for fifty-four years. Through his great-grandmother, Hannah Tracy, Arthur H. Brewer finds an ancestor in Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, whose English line of descent was from Egbert, the first Saxon king of all England, who was sixth in direct line from Cedric the Saxon, of the sixth century.

Lyman Brewer, of the sixth American generation, was born in 1786, settled in Norwich, Connecticut, where he died June 19, 1857. In early life he engaged as a merchant, but in 1825 aided in organizing the now Thames National Bank, and became its cashier, continuing in that position until his death, thirty-two years later. He was also one of the founders of the Norwich Savings Society, of Norwich, in 1824, these being the first two banking institutions in Norwich and both survive as leaders, one now a National, the other a savings bank. Lyman Brewer resided in the old Brewer house, at No. 92 Washington street, which is occupied by Miss Louisa J. Brewer, one of the eleven children of Lyman and Harriet (Tyler) Brewer. Mrs. Harriet (Tyler) Brewer died in Norwich, November 3, 1880, aged ninety years, eleven months.

Charles H. Brewer, son of Lyman and Harriet (Tyler) Brewer, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 9, 1824, but spent little of his business life there, dying suddenly in San Francisco, California, January 10, 1891. For more than a decade of years he was a resident of San Mateo, California, associated with his brother, Rev. Alfred L. Brewer, D.D., head of a military school there. In 1890 he left his home in Norwich to look after some real estate in California, and there died. He is buried in Yantic Cemetery, Norwich. Charles H. Brewer married, in 1847, Martha L. Witter, born in 1828, died December 9, 1873, daughter of Professor John and Eliza (Buckley) Witter. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brewer were the parents of four children: Arthur H., of further mention; Frank C., a banker; Annie Louise, married Walter L. Wellington, a merchant; Kate Tyler, married Robert DuBois, a merchant.

Arthur H. Brewer, of the eighth American Brewer generation in New England, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, May 17, 1848, and there resides, an honored, "native son," (August, 1922). He was educated in Norwich and Boston schools, and at the age of twenty entered the employ of Edward Chappell, a coal dealer of Norwich. Ten years later, in 1878, Mr. Chappell admitted Mr. Brewer to a one-third partnership interest, Enoch F. Chapman also having an equal interest. Mr. Chappell died in 1891, Messrs. Brewer and Chapman continuing the business until the latter's death in January, 1898, when Mr. Brewer admitted his former most worthy employees, Messrs. Washburn, Hatch, Chapman and Crary, reorganizing as a corporation, The Edward Chappell Company. The company waxed prosperous and great, its management claiming Mr. Brewer's able interest until 1913, when he retired from the management, not to private life, but to an enlarged field of activity. The interest Mr. Brewer held in The Edward Chappell Company he disposed of among his sons-in-law, William A. Norton, Willis Austin and Lucius Briggs.

It would require a volume to chronicle in full the ramifications of Mr. Brewer's numerous interests, so important have they been. He was for a number of years president of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company; president of the Falls Company; vice-president of the Ponemah Mills Company, acting president during President William A. Lester's

absence abroad; president of the Ashland Cotton Company of Jewett City; secretary-treasurer of the Uncas-Hall Company; director of the Norwich Gas and Electric Company; president of the Crescent Fire Arms Company; vice-president of the Norwich Water Power Company; director of the Uncas Paper Company; president of Bard Union Company; and numerous others. He has retired from executive place in many of these corporations, but holds directorships in several.

Mr. Brewer's banking interests are very important and have become his sole activity in the business life of his city. On June 21, 1913, he became president of The Norwich Savings Society, which institution, in 1924, will celebrate its centenary. In 1918 he was elected the eighth president of the Thames National Bank, and is yet holding that office with the institution that his grandfather, Lyman Brewer, aided in organizing and served as its first cashier, 1825-1857. This in brief is an outline of the business career of a real captain of industry, but it is only an outline of half a century of useful effort, and a record not completed but still in the making.

The Norwich institutions devoted to charity and philanthropy have always had a warm friend in Mr. Brewer, although he has acted in a quiet, unobtrusive way, few knowing how deep his interest is and how broad his charity. He has long served as a director of the Eliza Huntington Memorial Home; is an ex-president of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce; member of the Arcanum Club, and its president when the club revamped and occupied its present quarters on Webster Heights, the acquirement of which was originally instigated by Mr. Brewer; trustee of Norwich Free Academy; member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and is a Republican in politics, sitting as a delegate in the National convention in 1896 that first nominated William McKinley for president of the United States. Political office had no place in his scheme of life, and he never accepted one, either appointive or elective, although opportunities have not been lacking.

In the Masonic order his record covers all degrees of American Masonry. He was "made a mason" in Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, upon becoming of lawful age, December 27, 1869. He sat in the Senior Warden's chair in 1878, and in 1879 was elected worshipful master. In 1890 he was elected trustee of the lodge and has held that office until the present (1922). He is a companion of Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, exalted September 30, 1873; master of the second vail, 1874; king, 1875; high priest, 1876-77. He is a member of Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, making his entrance into Cryptic Masonry, November 20, 1873; was captain of the Guard, 1874-77, principal conductor, 1878, captain of the guard, 1879-81, deputy master, 1882, thrice illustrious master 1883-87. He was knighted in Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, May 9, 1879, and on January 9, 1880, entered King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was treasurer of all the Scottish Rite bodies 1891-95, and has been a trustee, 1895-1922. He became a member of Van Renssalaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of the same rite, June 18, 1880, and was treasurer of the Council, 1891-95. He acquired the degrees of the Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, June 18, 1880, was master, 1884-1907. He became a member of Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, June 25, 1880. On September 14, 1880, he was honored with the highest degree of the Order in the United States, the honorary thirty-third, of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a degree conferred by the Supreme Council for "distinguished service rendered the Order." Mr. Brewer was the leading spirit and chairman of the preliminary committee of the organization of the Masonic Temple Corporation, and was elected first president of the corporation, April 29, 1892, and has continued its executive head until the present (1922).

On August 4, 1873, Mr. Brewer married Mary Phipps Young, born October 26, 1847, died February 22, 1903, daughter of Caius C. and Mary G. (Phipps) Young. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, as follows: Martha W., married William A. Norton; Annie Huntington, married Willis Austin; Mary Goffe, married Lucius Briggs. The family are members of the Episcopal church, Mr. Brewer having been a vestryman and treasurer of Christ Church for several years. Mrs. Brewer was a gracious lady, greatly beloved for her attractive personality and wide charity. The Brewer home was the scene of a generous hospitality, and its greatest attraction was the devoted wife and mother. In the chancel of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, a memorial has been placed.

GEORGE HENRY LORING—No list of the retired representatives of the agricultural interests of New London county would be complete without the name which stands at the head of this review. Mr. Loring has taken an active part in the political life of Norwich, his home town, and is closely identified with church work and with a number of other interests important to his community. He is a son of William Loring, and a descendant of Deacon Thomas Loring, who came from Axminster, Devonshire, to Dorchester, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts.

(I) Deacon Thomas Loring, the first of his name in New England, married, in England, Jane Newton, and on December 22, 1634, they left England, bringing their two sons, Thomas and John. The family lived in Dorchester, Hingham and Hull, Deacon Thomas Loring dying in the last named town, April 1, 1661, his widow, August 25, 1672. He was one of the first deacons of the Hingham Church, and an honorable, upright man. From Deacon Thomas Loring the line is traced in this branch through his second son, John.

(II) John Loring, son of Deacon Thomas Lor-

ing, was born in England, December 22, 1630, and died at the home of his son, Captain Thomas Loring, in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 19, 1714. He was brought from England by his parents in 1634, and after removal to Hingham was ever a resident there. John Loring married (first) December 16, 1656, Mary Baker, daughter of Nathaniel Baker. She died July 13, 1679, and he married (second) September 22, 1679, Rachel Buckland. By his first wife there were ten children born and by his second wife four children.

(III) Isaac Loring, son of John Loring and his first wife, Mary (Baker) Loring, was born in Hull, Massachusetts, January 22, 1666, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 1702. He married, August 5, 1691, Sarah Young, and they were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy.

(IV) William Loring, son of Isaac and Sarah (Young) Loring, was born December 23, 1700. He was a carpenter and joiner of Boston. He married, November 19, 1724, Ann Holland, who died in 1784. To them were born five children.

(V) Isaac (2) Loring, son of William and Ann (Holland) Loring, was born in Boston, November 30, 1729, and died prior to March 31, 1758, as an administrator was appointed on that date to settle his estate. He married Elizabeth Russell.

(VI) Captain William (2) Loring, son of Isaac (2) and Elizabeth (Russell) Loring, was born in Boston, January 5, 1756. He was a master mariner, and the following from Mr. Caulkin's "History of New London" thus gives his fate: "In February, 1788, the brig 'Clarissa' came from Port and Prince: her master, Captain William Loring, had died on the passage home just as they came upon the coast. The vessel touched at Elizabeth Island and they buried Captain Loring at Tarpaulin Cove that very cold Tuesday night, February 5, 1788." There is a tombstone at Naushon, Elizabeth Island, on which is the following inscription: "In memory of Captain William Loring of Norwich, Connecticut. He was born at Boston, January 5, 1756, and died at sea, February 2, 1788.

"Loring in all the prime of life,
Hath quit this brittle clay,
And calmly steered his single bark
To yonder world of day."

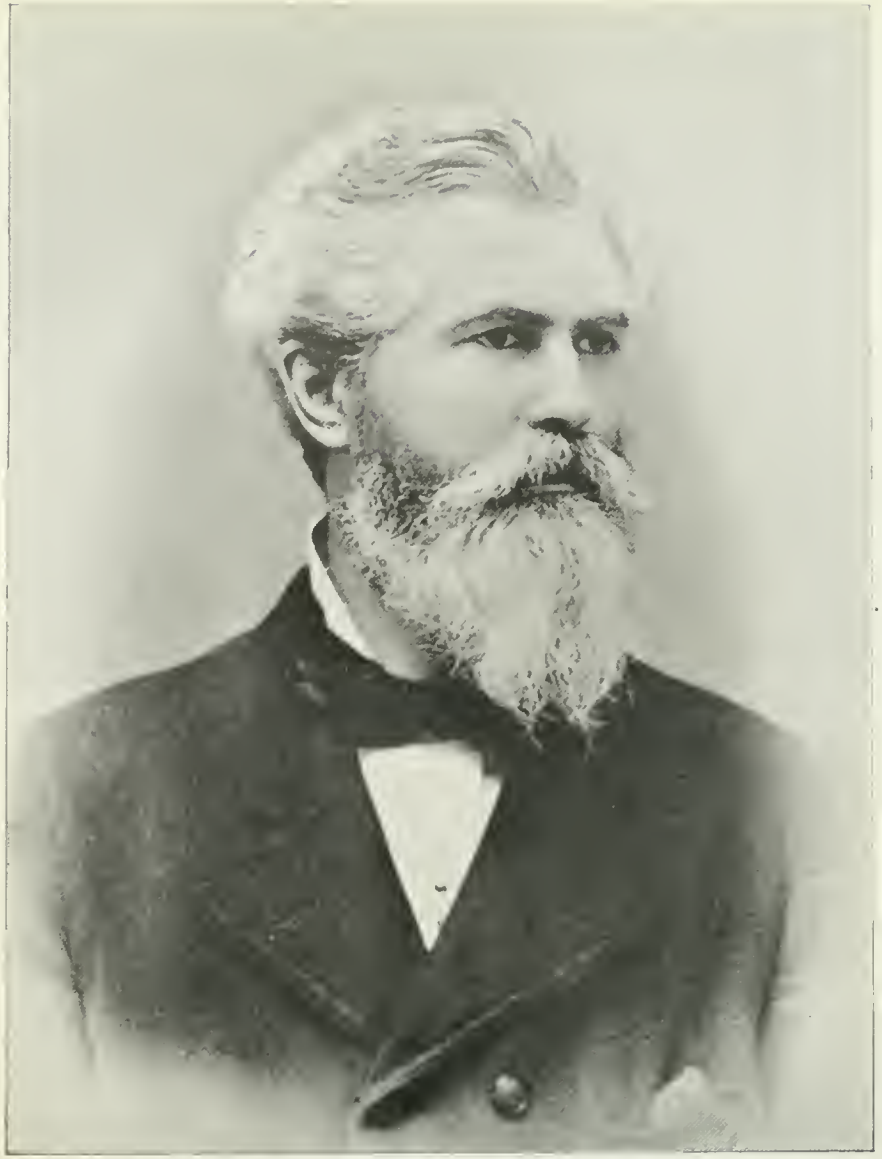
Captain Loring married Zerviah Lord, May 7, 1781, and they were the parents of four children. She married (second) Daniel Dunham.

(VII) George Loring, son of Captain William (2) and Zerviah (Lord) Loring, was born April 23, 1786, and died December 13, 1852. He married, March 23, 1809, Lucy Lester, born February 8, 1787, and died August 12, 1836, daughter of Elijah and Daman (Lord) Lester. They were the parents of eight children.

(VIII) William (3) Loring, son of George and Lucy (Lester) Loring, was born in North Preston, now known as Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, February 3, 1817, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, December 10, 1896. He was early acquainted with farm pursuits and all his life was a farmer, only retiring a few years before his passing. When still a young man, he was the owner of a farm of 125 acres, and for many years after was prominent among the farmers of his community. He also engaged, to some extent, in the breeding of cattle and sheep. He was a Republican, but never an office-holder, and belonged to no orders. He was a member of the Congregational church of Preston, in which he served as deacon for over thirty years. Mr. Loring married, February 2, 1842, Harriet Kinney Morgan, daughter of Erastus and Polly (Meach) Morgan, and a native of Preston, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Loring were the parents of three children: Lucy L., born at Preston, and died in Norwich, Connecticut; Mary F., born at Preston, and now resides in Colorado; and George Henry, mentioned below. A few years before his death, William Loring removed to Norwich, locating on Laurel Hill avenue, where he died in his eightieth year. Mrs. Loring, a good and noble woman, died January 20, 1894.

(IX) George Henry Loring, son of William (3) and Harriet Kinney (Morgan) Loring, as born September 1, 1851, at Preston, Connecticut. He received his early education in district schools of his native town, afterward entering Eastman Business College, whence he was graduated in 1871. Choosing to make agriculture his life work, Mr. Loring became assistant to Lyman Randall, a farmer in the neighborhood of Norwich, remaining with him about nine years, then continued to manage the farm for the widow. In the spring of 1885, he purchased a farm of eighty acres on Scotland road, Connecticut, the Alba F. Smith farm, and cultivated it successfully for about twelve years. In 1898 he sold the property and bought his present home on Lincoln avenue and Uncas street, Norwich, where he has since led a life practically retired, though retaining and manifesting a lively interest in affairs, local, State and National. In town and county politics, Mr. Loring has been very active, always supporting the Republican party. In 1916 and 1917 he served as alderman in the City Council of Norwich. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, of Norwich, and to the Park Congregational Church, of Norwich, taking an earnest and helpful interest in its welfare and support.

Mr. Loring married, October 24, 1884, Lillian Avery, born in Preston, July 30, 1859, daughter of Ulysses and Lucy A. (Williams) Avery, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Loring are the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Norwich; Nellie A.; Sarah L., married Raymond B. Sherman, of Norwich; Lucy Williams, married Joseph O. Hull, of Norwich; and Ruth Lester. These children, with the exception of Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Hull, reside with their parents. Mr. Loring is a man respected, influential and well liked by his fellow-townsmen, his record, both as farmer and citizen, one which he may review with satisfaction.



Washington N. Sheffield

Lucius T. Sheffield

REV. HENRY WOODWARD HULBERT, A.M., D.D.—An ordained minister of the Gospel, college professor and investigator, Dr. Hulbert has accomplished valuable work for the cause of church and education, following the example of an honored father, Rev. Calvin Butler Hulbert, D.D., clergyman and teacher. Dr. Hulbert has served the twin causes, religion and education, in his native land and in far away Syria, and since 1914 has been pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational), Groton, Connecticut. To his ministerial works he adds a great deal of literary and platform work, his contribution to the literature of his profession being exceedingly valuable.

Henry Woodward Hulbert, son of Rev. Calvin Butler and Mary Elizabeth (Woodward) Hulbert, was born in Sheldon, Vermont, January 26, 1858. He prepared for college at Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont, then entered Middlebury College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1879. After graduation, in 1879-80, he was in England investigating English common schools under authority of the United States Government, to whom his report was made. Upon his return from England he spent the school year, 1880-81, as teacher in the Academy at Mechanicville, New York, then was for another year, 1881-82, tutor in English literature and history at his *alma mater*, there receiving his Master's degree in 1882. Three years were then spent in studies in divinity at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, whence he was graduated, class of 1885. The next two years, 1886-88, were spent abroad as instructor in church history at the Mission Theological Seminary at Beirut, Syria, then six years were passed at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, 1888-94, as professor of history and political science. In 1889 he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, but continued his work as an educator until 1897. He remained at Marietta until 1894, then accepted the chair of church history at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1897. In that year he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland, Ohio.

His love for the teaching profession caused him to accept the chair of church history at Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine, filling that position, 1902-06. In 1907 he accepted a call from High Street Congregational Church, Portland, Maine, and was there located until 1911. In 1914 he came to the First Church of Christ, Groton, Connecticut, and has there continued in most pleasant pastoral relations until the present (September, 1922). During the interval between leaving Bangor in 1906, and taking the pulpit at Portland in 1907, Dr. Hulbert went abroad on an official mission to investigate religious conditions in Russia. He is the author of "The Church and Her Children," 1012, and is a frequent contributor to religious encyclopedias, dictionaries, and theological reviews. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was actively engaged in war work as Young Men's Christian Association educational secretary, his field being the six forts and bases in the New London district. He is the founder of the "The Children of the Covenant," a member for many years of the American Society of Church History, Delta Upsilon fraternity and the Ariston Club of New London. He received from Middlebury College the degree of D.D. in 1900, and the same year Marietta College conferred the same honor.

Dr. Hulbert married (first), March 31, 1891, in Newark, New Jersey, Eliza Lyman Pinneo, who died June 9, 1905, daughter of Samuel Lyman and Mary (Wilcox) Pinneo. To them were born six children: Winifred Elizabeth, born at Marietta, Ohio, July 4, 1892; Chauncey Pinneo, born at Marietta, Ohio, January 21, 1894; Woodward Dennis, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1896; Kathryn, born at Cleveland, Ohio, June 1, 1898; Ralph Wheelock, born at Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1903, died there, July 24, 1904; Hilda Lyman, born at Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1903. Dr. Hulbert married (second) Annie Eliza McMaster, at Bangor, Maine, July 17, 1907.

In coming to New London county the family was in reality coming back to the home of their ancestors, being descendants of Christopher Huntington, who was the first boy born in the Norwich, Connecticut settlement (1660), and of Eleazar Wheelock, who established Moor's Charity School for Indian boys in connection with his church at North Lebanon (now Columbia), and later removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he founded Dartmouth College. Dr Hulbert was active in the formation of the Federation of Churches of New London and vicinity, of which he has been the secretary from the beginning. The family home is No. 34 Monument street, Groton, Connecticut.

THE SHEFFIELD FAMILY, of whom Dr. Washington Wentworth Sheffield, of New London, Connecticut, was an eminent member, dates back to the time of the Norman Conquest of England. Their one, Edmund Sheffield, accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of England. In process of time three brothers, who descended from Edmund Sheffield, came to America and one, Amos Sheffield, settled in Rhode Island.

Amos Sheffield, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was born in Sheffield, England, June 7, 1602, and came to America in 1630, presumably with the Winthrop Colony. The line follows down through his son, Isaiah Sheffield, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 10, 1638; Amos (2) Sheffield, son of Isaiah Sheffield, born in Newport, Rhode Island, July 27, 1660; John Sheffield, son of Amos (2) Sheffield, born in Newport, May 3, 1710; and Amos (3) Sheffield, son of John Sheffield, born February 3, 1764. Amos (3) Sheffield married a cousin of the famous Sweet family of New England, and they were the parents of six children: Rev. John, William, Amos (4), Betsey, Hannah and Mary. After the death of Amos (3) Sheffield, his widow married William Merrin, and gave birth to two children: John and Amanda.

Rev. John Sheffield, eldest son of Amos (3) Sheffield, was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, November 20, 1798. When still a young man he went to Stonington, Connecticut, and there engaged in business as a carriage maker, attaining an unusual degree of success, and becoming a prominent figure in the public life of the town as well as in business. One of the earliest to embrace the principles of the Republican party, he served as trial justice of the town, and as chairman of the Board of Education, and also represented the town in the Connecticut State Legislature of 1847. He was always a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ordained a minister of this church by Bishop Janes, on July 7, 1844. He married on February 6 1820, Eliza Lewis, and they were the parents of nine children, all born in North Stonington: Frances Eliza, born September 21, 1821; John Franklin, born June 8, 1823; an infant son, who died December 27, 1825, at the age of seven weeks; Washington Wentworth, of whom extended mention follows: Lucius Tracy, born February 20, 1830; Andrew Jackson, born May 12, 1832; Ann Judson, born May 11, 1834; Julia Tracy, born July 31, 1837; Mary Hannah, born July 19, 1839.

Dr. Washington Wentworth Sheffield, fourth child and third son of Rev. John and Eliza (Lewis) Sheffield, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, April 23, 1827. He received his early education in the schools of his native town. For his professional studies he entered one of the leading dental colleges of the day, and after his graduation, supplemented that training by practical experience in the office of Dr. J. A. G. Comstock, of New London, a successful practitioner of that day. Later, for a considerable time, he was under the expert tuition of Dr. Potter, of New York City, and through this breadth of learning and experience, Dr. Sheffield became one of the best authorities of his time on dental topics. He returned to New London in April, 1852, and continued practice here for several years before his brilliant career was ended by death. He was the inventor of the crown and bridge work, which is one of the triumphs of modern dentistry. For many years, in his private practice, he used a formula of dental cream, which he had composed. At length, its popularity and the universal demand for it led him to erect a laboratory for its production on a commercial scale. The business grew steadily, and gave Sheffield's Dentifrice national reputation. Dr. Sheffield's two grandsons, Washington Kyle and Lucius Tracy Sheffield, are today manufacturing on a large scale not only the original formula, but many others for the leading pharmaceutical concerns in the United States and foreign countries. The industry is still carried on under the name of the Sheffield Dentifrice Company. In 1911 the New England Collapsible Tube Company was incorporated by the grandsons for the purpose of satisfying the popular demand for the tin tube containers used for pharmaceutical and toilet preparations. This company is today the largest manufacturer of these popular containers, and is supplying the leading concerns using tin tubes.

Dr. Sheffield married Harriett P. Browne, of Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Richard and Julia Browne, and they were the parents of one son, Lucius Tracy Sheffield, who was born in New London, in 1854. He married Mary J. Kyle, and they were the parents of two sons, born in New York City, Lucius Tracy, Jr., and Washington Kyle Sheffield, who are carrying on the business founded by their grandfather, L. Tracy Sheffield being president and treasurer, and W. Kyle Sheffield being vice-president and secretary.

Dr. Washington W. Sheffield died in New London, in 1897, and the following tribute, published in the columns of a local paper at the time, was one of the many expressions of regret among the people who had known and loved this eminent man:

"The death of Dr. Washington W. Sheffield, which took place at his home on Broad street, removes from New London one of its most respected citizens. As a citizen and a professional man, he had for fifty years occupied a conspicuous place in the city. Of striking appearance, affable manners, and ready sympathy, he won the respect of all classes."

Mrs. Sheffield survived her husband until July 26, 1903, when she passed away at her home, No. 170 Broad street, New London, Connecticut.

CHARLES ALLEN CHAPMAN—Held in the highest esteem by his contemporaries, and prominent in every good work of the town, the death, in 1913, of Charles Allen Chapman, of Montville, Connecticut, was regarded as a great loss to the community.

Politically, Mr. Chapman had been very active, holding at different times every office connected with public affairs. In the business life of Montville he had for many years been a merchant, for the last forty years of his life conducting a successful grocery establishment. His death occurred when seventy-four years of age, and he was buried in the local cemetery.

Charles Allen Chapman married (first) Mary Edwards, by whom he had one child, Nellie Evelyn, who died in 1918, at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Chapman married (second) Laura Comstock, of Montville, a daughter of Nathan and Caroline (Whipple) Comstock, the former named one of the original settlers of Montville. The family of his wife, the Whipples, had been closely identified with the life of New London county since public records have been kept. The Comstock family is one of the oldest in this part of the United States, their original ancestor coming to this country in 1620 when the "Mayflower" brought the English refugees from Holland. A sister of Mrs. Laura (Comstock) Chapman is Carrie Comstock, a member of the exclusive organization, "The Daughters of the May-

Silas Mayson

flower." Their brother was the late Judge Comstock, who during his lifetime was a very able lawyer, prominently known throughout the State.

By his second marriage Charles Allen Chapman and his wife, Laura (Comstock) Chapman, had four children: 1. Charles Everett, born in Montville, February 17, 1878; engaged in the grocery business. 2. Mildred May, born May 29, 1886. 3. Florence Caroline, who during the World War was in the service of her country as an ambulance driver in France; she is now postmistress of Palmertown. 4. Laura Comstock, born June 13, 1900; married Mark Furber, and resides in Montville. The widow of Charles Allen Chapman, Mrs. Laura (Comstock) Chapman, is still residing at her home in Montville, aged sixty-four years. She is a member of the Baptist church of Montville.

WILLIAM H. OAT—In Norwich, Connecticut, the name of William H. Oat stands for one of the formative forces of the day, which is always enlisted on the side of sane and righteous civic and national progress, the "Norwich Bulletin." Mr. Oat was born in New London, Connecticut, February 23, 1867, a son of Lewis A. and Jane M. (Colby) Oat, his father for many years a leading contractor of New London county, and a veteran of the Civil War.

As a boy Mr. Oat attended the educational institutions of New London and Norwich, and in April, 1884, he entered the employ of the "Norwich Bulletin," in the capacity of mailing clerk. From that subordinate position he has risen through the various departments of the plant, until at this time he is in the executive offices of the Norwich Bulletin Company, as secretary and manager of the corporation. The "Bulletin" is one of the oldest newspapers in the State of Connecticut, having been founded in the year 1796, and is one of the eight morning dailies published in the State at the present time (1922). Republican in its political allegiance, the editorial policy is one of fearless advocacy of Republican principles, conservatively expressed. Mr. Oat's personal convictions aligne him with the same party, and his influence in local affairs is definite and always for advance. Fraternally he holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, and he is a member of the Rotary Club, and a life member of the Norwich Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

SILAS MAXSON, SR.—Back to the early days of New England, when the sea offered the great adventure and the great opportunity, beyond that, to England and Oliver Cromwell, when religion marched with the sword, and still further into the stirring days of the Norman Conquest, one must go if he would follow the fortunes of the Maxson family from the beginning.

Richard Maxson was one of the early Colonists of New England. He was admitted to the church in Boston, October 2, 1634. In 1638 he and others were admitted as inhabitants of the Island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island). On April 30, 1639, he and twenty-eight others signed a compact acknowledging themselves subjects of his Majesty, King Charles, and banding themselves into a civic body politic.

According to family tradition and old church memorials, Richard Maxson was among the first who attempted a landing on the Connecticut shore, and was with the group which settled on Throg's Neck, or Maxson's Point, trading with the Indians until the time of the Pequot War in 1637. An incident of that war is told of this settlement. The Indians, pretending to desire to trade, asked that the dogs be confined. Their request was granted, whereupon they promptly attacked, some of the settlers being killed and others seeking refuge in an open shallop on the Sound. The survivors landed on the Island of Aquidneck, and there, in the spring of 1638, a son was born to Richard Maxson, the first white child to be born on this little island sacred to the principles of religious liberty. In 1661 this son, John Maxson, then twenty-three years old, joined a company which was formed in Newport for the purchase and settlement of a portion of the Narragansett country called by the Indians, Misquamient. The articles of agreement were signed March 22, 1661, and Mr. Maxson soon after removed to this new settlement. At the outbreak of King Philip's War nearly all the pioneer settlers were obliged to flee the region and take shelter in Newport, and for five years no deputies were sent to the General Assembly. King Philip fell at Mt Hope on August 1, 1676, and soon families returned to build their homes in the wilderness. These early settlers not only had troubles with the Indians, but Massachusetts and Connecticut, pleading old claims from Indian conquests sought to annex the region to their jurisdiction. Robert Burdick and Tobias Saunders (maternal ancestors in the Maxson family) were forcibly seized and confined in the prison at Boston until they should pay a fine of £40, and give security for £100 for their future good conduct. But the purchasers of Misquamient were sustained by the royal charter and by the deed of Sosoa.

John Maxson married Mary Mosher, daughter of Hugh Mosher, who later was first pastor of the first church at Dartmouth, Rhode Island. John Maxson took an active interest in and joined the Sabbatanian church organized in Newport. In 1708 a separate church was organized in Misquamient, or Westerly, and John Maxson, Sr., was ordained an elder to the congregation in and about Westerly by fasting and praying and laying on of hands. He died December 17, 1720, and was buried near the Pawtucket river in view of the place where he preached, and later his remains were removed to the minister's circle in the burial ground on the site of the old Hopkinson Meeting House.

John (2) Maxson, son of John (1) and Mary (Mosher) Maxson, born in 1666, was appointed in

Adams Pope Carroll, of further mention.

Lucius W. Carroll was born at Thompson, Connecticut, January 22, 1815, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, September 20, 1900. He entered business life and spent seven years with Wiswall & Stockwell, of Webster, Massachusetts, becoming a partner in the firm while yet a minor, having a one-fourth interest in three stores. He continued in business in Massachusetts until February 1, 1843, when he opened the store on Water street, Norwich, previously referred to, and there he spent fifty-seven years, until his death. He conducted business alone until 1865, then he admitted E. P. Jacobs and Loren A. Callup as partners, under the firm name L. W. Carroll & Company. In 1876 Mr. Carroll admitted his eldest son Adams P., to a partnership, and as L. W. Carroll & Son the business has been continued ever since.

Lucius W. Carroll was one of the promoters of the water power at Taftville and Occum, and owned a cotton mill at Griswold. He had large banking interests, was president of the Quinebaug Bank, which became the First National Bank of Norwich, of which he was also president from 1856 to 1866. He was a Baptist in religion, and for many years a member of Central Church, Norwich. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought public office, although keenly alive to every duty of citizenship, and was intensely public-spirited. He served a term in Norwich Common Council, took an active interest in furthering the Union cause during the Civil War, 1861-65; and in his quiet way accomplished a great deal of good. He was one of the incorporators of Norwich Free Academy, and was not only a friend of that school, but of the cause of education generally, Although he lived to the age of eighty-six he retained his fine memory and was unusually active until the last. He was laid at rest in Yantic Cemetery.

Lucius W. Carroll married, May 17, 1843, in Millbury, Massachusetts, Charlotte Lathe Pope, born January 18, 1819, died December 29, 1897, daughter of Jonathan Adams and Olive (Lathe) Pope, of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by Thomas Pope, born in 1608, who was an inhabitant of Pylmouth, Massachusetts, in 1631. The line of descent to Mrs. Lucius W. Carroll from Thomas Pope was through his son, Lieutenant Seth Pope, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts; Captain Lemuel Pope, of Dartmouth; Captain Louis Pope, of New Braintree, Massachusetts, an officer of the Revolution, West Pope, of Providence, Rhode Island; Jonathan Adams Pope, of Oxford and Milbury, Massachusetts, and Norwich, Connecticut; Charlotte Lathe Pope (Mrs. Lucius W. Carroll).

Lucius W. and Charlotte L. (Pope) Carroll were the parents of five children: Charlotte Augusta, died at the age of sixteen years; Charles Lucius, lost at sea in 1864, aged seventeen; Adams Pope, of further mention; William Crosby, died in infancy; and George Wyman, a sketch of whom follows.

Adams Pope Carroll was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 20, 1850, and there resides at the present time (1922). He attended Norwich public schools, then prepared for college at Norwich Free Academy, being graduated from the academy as valedictorian of his class, 1868. He then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated with the degree of Ph.B., class of 1871. After the death of E. P. Jacobs, and the retirement of Captain Loren A. Gallup, in 1876, Adams P. Carroll was taken into the business which then became L. W Carroll & Son, manufacturers' supplies, Nos. 17-21 Water street, Norwich, Connecticut. For nearly a quarter of a century father and son continued a prosperous business connection, the senior partner surrendering the greater part of the burden of management to the son during the later years, and in 1900 finally closed his long connection with the business he had founded fifty-seven years earlier. Since 1900, Adams P. Carroll has continued the business, with which he has now been connected for forty-six years, 1876-1922.

In politics Mr. Carroll is a Republican, and has long been an official member of the Central Baptist Church, serving as trustee and president of the board. As trustee of Otis Library and of Norwich Savings Society, he has rendered valued service, and he is a man thoroughly esteemed and respected.

GEORGE WYMAN CARROLL, youngest son of Lucius W. and Charlotte L. (Pope) Carroll, was born in Norwich, May 4, 1859, and resides there still. He was educated in the public schools of Norwich and entered business life as an employe of L. W. Carroll & Son, a firm with which he was associated for a number of years and from which he withdrew in 1902 to enter the bond, stock and real estate business in Norwich, in which he is at the present time engaged. In politics, Mr. Carroll is a Republican, and a member of Central Baptist Church.

He married, October 1, 1884, Emma Frances Briggs, born January 27, 1861, daughter of Ira Greene and Lydia (Andrews) Briggs, her father a wealthy textile manufacturer and a man of affairs, of Voluntown, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are the parents of a son, George Wyman, Jr., born May 9, 1886, and educated in the public schools, Norwich Free Academy; Dr. Holbrook's Military School, at Ossining, New York; St. Paul's School, Garden City, New York; and Brown University, class of 1908.

LEWIS J. SAXTON—A story of indomitable energy and dauntless ambition is told in the story of the life of Lewis J. Saxton, late of the Saxton Woolen Corporation, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Lewis J. Saxton was born in Saltzweidel, Germany. He was educated in the National schools of that country, and learned the trade of the cabinet maker there. From boyhood his ambition was to become a manufacturer, and he studied and worked constantly to that end. While still a young man, he came to the conclusion that the United States offered

Jab Saxton

L. Henry Saxton

Charles A Saxton

greater opportunities of success than any other country, and he left his native land and came to America. He located in New London county, Connecticut, and for several years worked at his trade. Early in the Civil War period he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Connecticut regiment, which served in the Army of the Gulf, under General Benjamin F. Butler, and participated in the capture of New Orleans, Louisiana. With his regiment, Mr. Saxton subsequently served under General Nathaniel P. Banks in the siege of Port Hudson, Mississippi, which was in progress while General Grant was besieging Vicksburg. Vicksburg surrendered to Grant on July 4, 1863, and Port Hudson to Banks on the 9th. These two great events were closely related, and were the most important in the West of all that great war year. Mr. Saxton's service comprised a period of fifteen months of great activity.

In 1875, Mr. Saxton became paymaster for the Clinton Mills Company, of Norwich, manufacturers of woolen fabrics. From the first he made the most of every opportunity to learn the business. His great efficiency and tireless industry won him one promotion after another, until in 1906 he became agent for the company. All this time he had practiced the most rigid economy and saved a large proportion of his income. In 1910 he realized his life ambition by buying out the concern by whom he had been employed for thirty-five years. As an example of tenacity of purpose and final achievement this record is rarely equaled. The business was now incorporated under the name of the Saxton Woolen Corporation, with Lewis J. Saxton as president. He lived but a comparatively short time to enjoy the fruits of his success, but long enough to see his ambition fully realized, to see his sons filling responsible positions in the organization, and to read a future of continued success for the industry which he had made his own. His death occurred in Norwich on November 13, 1912.

Lewis J. Saxton married Sarah Bingham, of New London county, who now resides in Norwich. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are living, and are as follows: Carroll, deceased; Alice D., who resides at home; Louis Henry, a sketch of whom follows; Eliza L., who is now the wife of Charles B. Bartlett, of Washington, D.C.; Charles A., (q. v.); and Mabel S., who is now the wife of Charles H. Standish, of Norwich.

LOUIS HENRY SAXTON, son of Lewis J. and Sarah (Bingham) Saxton (see preceding sketch), was born in South Windham, Connecticut, on September 5, 1873. He received his education in the public schools of the city of Norwich, and the Norwich Free Academy. He made his start in life as a clerk in a grocery store, continuing, however, for only a short period. In 1906 he became assistant superintendent in the mill with his father. From that time on he was constantly associated with his father, and when the plant was taken over by the elder Mr. Saxton, he remained with the new corporation, becoming treasurer and general manager, which offices he still holds.

Louis Henry Saxton fills a position of prominence and dignity in the community. He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Norwich, and has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce for two years, also an incorporator in the Chelsea Savings Banks. In political affiliation he is a Republican. He is a member of the Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 430; also of the Norwich Golf Club, and the Arcanum Club, of which latter he was a director for three years during the World War. Mr. Saxton married, on June 17, 1896, in South Windham, Maine, Minnie E. Hayman, of Webster, Massachusetts, and they have one child, Olive M. The family have always been members of the Congregational church.

CHARLES ADAMS SAXTON—At the head of the Saxton Woolen Corporation, of Norwich, stands Charles Adams Saxton, a representative manufacturer of New London county, Connecticut.

Charles Adams Saxton, son of Lewis J. and Sarah (Bingham) Saxton, (q. v.), was born in Norwich, on November 5, 1879. He received his early education in the public schools of the city, then prepared for a business career in the Norwich Commercial School. He then entered the mill with his father, but instead of taking a desk position, went into the various departments, making himself acquainted with the routine of each, and its relation to the office and the outside market, in fact, making himself thoroughly familiar with woolen manufacture, down to the smallest detail. Next Mr. Saxton took up outside lines of business to become acquainted with general business principles and methods. He went to New York City in 1900, where he was employed for four years in the offices of the American Agricultural Chemical Company as clerk. Following that he became a salesman on the road for the Underwood Typewriter Company, winning from this experience a vast amount of valuable business knowledge, to say nothing of the intimate understanding he gained of the problems which, later on, his own salesmen would meet. Still further, Mr. Saxton went into the real estate business in New York City. This was in 1906, and he continued along this line until 1910, when Lewis J. Saxton bought the plant of the Clinton Mills Company, and the Saxton Woolen Corporation was formed. Mr. Saxton then returned to Norwich, to become secretary of the company, and upon his father's death in 1912, he became president. This splendid equipment, and long, definite training for such an executive position, have since told amazingly in the success of the company under Mr. Saxton's presidency.

Mr. Saxton does not allow all of his time to be absorbed in business. He has accepted public responsibility along various lines which need the balance of business judgment and executive ability. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1918

to 1920, and also is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a trustee of the William Buckus Hospital, of Norwich, and a trustee of the Norwich Dime Savings Bank. He has long been affiliated with the Republican party, and a sane, but enthusiastic leader in its ranks. He has wide social and fraternal connections; is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 430, of Norwich; a member of the Arcanum Club, and of the Golf Club. He also is chairman of the house committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has not declined to become identified with Christian work, and is a member of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City.

Mr. Saxton married, in New York City, on October 19, 1905, Eleanor S. Bailey, daughter of James H. and May (Mulford) Bailey, of New York City.

CAPTAIN JOHN KNIGHT BUCKLYN, A.M., LL.D.—As an educator, preacher and lecturer, Captain Bucklyn was well known in civil life, his military title being an added honor, gained through valorous service in the Civil War. He is best known as the founder and long time head of Mystic Valley Institute, an institution from which many young men passed out to lives of usefulness and honor.

Captain John K. Bucklyn was born in Foster, Rhode Island, March 15, 1834, died in Mystic, Connecticut, March 15, 1906. He attended the public schools and Smithville Seminary, then entered Brown University, whence he was graduated class of 1861. There he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and was highly rated as a student and young man of promise. On September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Battery E, First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, and until the close of the war he was continuously on field and staff duty, compiling an excellent record of patriotic service. Among evidences of his record was the Congressional Medal of Honor conferred upon him under Act of August 23, 1899, for "conspicuous bravery." He was commissioned second lieutenant, March 1, 1862; first lieutenant, October 9, 1864, and was brevetted captain for gallant, meritorious and often distinguished services before Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1865 he was commissioned a full captain and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. He was engaged in forty-five battles and severe skirmishes; was wounded at Frederickburg and also at Gettysburg, where he commanded his battery. In 1864 and 1865, he was on staff duty at headquarters of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, then under command of the distinguished General Sedgwick.

After his return from the army in 1865, Captain Bucklyn began his career as an educator, serving as principal of Mystic public school until 1868, when he established at Mystic the institution of which he was the honored head until his passing thirty-eight years later—the Mystic Valley Institute. The institute received a charter from the State of Connecticut in 1880, and that year Dr. Bucklyn also toured Europe. He traveled extensively in the United States and was a well known figure upon the lecture platform. He gave himself wholly to professional work, and was one of the foremost educators of his day.

Captain Bucklyn was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of Williams Post for years; member of the Society of Soldiers and Sailors; Rhode Island Historical Society; New London County Historical Society; was for thirty years superintendent of the Sunday school of the Union Baptist Church of Mystic, and an official member of that church. His professional standing was high, and as a citizen his record was above reproach.

Captain Bucklyn married, January 9, 1864, in Central Baptist Church, Providence, Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Swain officiating, Mary McKee Young, daughter of Edward R. Young. Captain and Mrs. Bucklyn were the parents of two sons: John Knight (2), a sketch of whom follows; and Frank Abbott, a graduate in medicine, but not a practitioner, who died December 27, 1918. He married Elizabeth Beckwith, of New York City, and left a son, Harold E., who resides with his uncle, Dr. John K. Bucklyn, in Mystic.

Thus a useful life was passed, spending and being spent in service. The results of such living cannot be estimated, but that great good for humanity was accomplished by the many young men who went out from under the teaching of Dr. Bucklyn cannot be doubted.

JOHN KNIGHT BUCKLYN, M.D., eldest son of Captain John K. and Mary McKee (Young) Bucklyn (see preceding sketch), was born in Mystic, town of Stonington, Connecticut, July 31, 1865. He attended the public schools of Mystic until the opening of Mystic Valley Institute, of which his honored father was founder and head, and after graduation from that institution entered New York College of Homœopathy, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1887. In that year he located in Mystic, his native village, and there for three decades has practiced his profession, built up a large practice, and been very successful. Dr. Bucklyn specializes in electrical treatments, the X-ray, Violet-ray, and other modern methods of treating disease, those methods having proved their value. He has won high reputation as a physician of skill and learning, and is held in the highest regard by both the profession and laity.

In politics, Dr. Bucklyn is a Republican, and in religious faith a Baptist. For years he served on the Mystic School Board, and is a member of Stonington Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mystic. His professional societies are the New London County, Connecticut State Medical, and the American Medical Association.

Frank Buckley

John K. Buckley, M. D.

Dr. Bucklyn married, June 25, 1891, Mary Emma Hall, of Plainfield, Connecticut, daughter of Nathan S. and Permelia Hall, her parents born in Rhode Island.

TRAVER BRISCOE, a son and grandson of former eminent members of the Connecticut bar, prepared for the same profession, and is now engaged in practice, but his plans were swept aside by the World War of 1917-18, in which he bore a part, serving with the United States. Two years were thus passed and he is now building anew his interrupted practice in Norwich, Connecticut, the city of his birth, and the seat of his honored father's law practice.

The Briscoe family traces in New England to Nathaniel Briscoe, son of Edward and Ann Briscoe of England, who was baptized in 1595, married Alice Taylor and came to New England in 1639, but returned to England in 1651. Savage gives him as a rich tanner and selectman of Watertown in 1648-50. The line of descent is traced from Nathaniel and Alice Taylor Briscoe, through their son Nathaniel (2) Briscoe, who was baptized in Little Messenden, England, May 18, 1629. Savage gives him at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1639, and says he probably moved to Milford, Connecticut, where he was an early settler without doubt prior to 1646. The line continues through his son Nathaniel (3) Briscoe and his wife Mary Camp; their son James Briscoe and his wife Elizabeth Adams; their son Lieutenant Nathaniel (4) Briscoe and his wife Eunice Hurd Johnson; their son Isaac Briscoe and his wife Anna Sherman; their son Charles Briscoe and his wife Mary Davidson; their son Charles Henry Briscoe and his wife Anna J. Traver; their son Willis Anson Briscoe and his wife Leila Rogers Smith; their son Traver Briscoe and his wife Margaret Clark Althouse Atterbury.

In all these generations, Milford, Newtown and Enfield, Connecticut, were places of family settlement, Willis Anson Briscoe of the ninth generation moving in 1882 to Norwich. All the heads of generations were men of ability and thrift, highly regarded in the communities in which they resided. Particular attention is paid in this review to Judge Charles Henry Briscoe of Enfield and Hartford, Connecticut. His son, Willis Anson Briscoe of Norwich, and his grandson, Traver Briscoe, all members of the Connecticut bar, the first two, eminent in the profession, the last named just on the threshold of his career.

Charles Henry Briscoe was born in Newtown, Connecticut, December 20, 1831, died in Hartford, Connecticut, January 21, 1918, having been for sixty-four years engaged in the practice of law as attorney and jurist. He was educated in Newtown schools, prepared for the practice of law under a local lawyer, Amos S. Treat, and in 1854 was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, Connecticut. In the fall of that year, he began practice in Enfield, Connecticut, and there ever made his home. In 1868 he moved his law office to Hartford, there practicing alone until 1877, when he formed a partnership with T. M. Maltbie, that association terminating in October, 1881. From January, 1882, until January, 1894, Mr. Briscoe was in law partnership with James P. Andrews. He then practiced alone until his passing, but of course during the last two decades of his years, eighty-seven, he surrendered all but the lighter burdens of legal practice.

As a lawyer, he ranked high and his practice was large and important, he having been connected with some very celebrated cases. Full of energy, quick, wiry and alert, he moved, thought and acted quickly. As a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county (the first judge of that court), he compiled a wonderful record. During the six years he sat on that bench, 1869-75, but nineteen appeals were taken from his decisions and upon review by the higher court, fifteen were sustained and but four reversed.

His public service was notable. He was a Republican in politics and represented Enfield in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1857, 1864, and 1878, being speaker of the House in this last term. In 1861 he represented the district in the State Senate, and served as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1869 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford county, holding until 1875, when he returned to private practice.

Judge Briscoe married, November 14, 1855, Anna J. Traver, of Newark, New Jersey, who died in March, 1875, leaving children: Willis Anson, head of the ninth generation in this line and of further mention; Annie T. and Alice U. Judge Briscoe married (second) in June, 1878, Alice E. Bradley, daughter of George W. Bradley, of Newtown, Connecticut.

Willis Anson Briscoe, only son of Judge Charles Henry and Anna J. (Traver) Briscoe, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, December 16, 1856, died suddenly at his home in Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, April 28, 1913. He was educated in the public schools at Thompsonville, Connecticut, Hartford High School, class of 1873, and Yale University, whence he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1877, being among the youngest members of his class. He began the study of law the same year under T. C. Coogan, and in May, 1879, was admitted to the Connecticut bar after passing a most creditable oral examination. He began practice in Bristol, Connecticut, in partnership with James P. Andrews, reporter of the Supreme Court, and that year assisted Mr. Andrews in preparing the first edition of the "Index Digest of Connecticut Report," issued in Harford, in 1883.

In September, 1881, the retirement of John C. Averill to become clerk of the Superior Court, left a vacancy in the offices of Jeremiah Halsey, an eminent lawyer of Norwich, Connecticut, a vacancy that was filled by Mr. Briscoe taking the place formerly filled by Mr. Averill. Jeremiah Halsey at that time was one of the leaders of the bar in Eastern Connecticut, and the law firm Halsey & Briscoe continued successful practice until Mr. Halsey's death in 1889. Mr. Briscoe continued the firm business, taking over Mr. Halsey's private clients in addition to

his own, and until his death in 1913 was the able head of a large and important legal business. In addition to his practice, he served as a director of the Thames National Bank from 1889, was elected vice-president in 1907, and president in 1919, serving four years until his passing. He ranked high both as lawyer and financier, and was genuinely respected and admired.

Mr. Briscoe married (first) October 3, 1882, Jessie E. Drew, who died July 22, 1885, daughter of George W. and Betsey Cornelia (Munson) Bradley. He married (second) September 5, 1888, Leila Rogers Smith, daughter of Henry and Ann E. Smith. Mrs. Briscoe died January 6, 1891, leaving a son Traver.

Traver Briscoe, only son of Willis Anson Briscoe and his second wife, Leila Rogers (Smith) Briscoe, was born in Norwich, January 1, 1891. He completed courses of study at Norwich Academy with graduation class of 1908, Yale University A.B. class of 1912, Harvard Law School LL.B. class of 1915. He began practice in Norwich, Connecticut, after graduation, continuing study in New Haven law offices then was admitted to the Connecticut bar, practicing in Norwich until the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, when he entered the service.

He enlisted May 8, 1917, in the United States Naval Reserves as a first class boatswain's mate, and on June 21, 1917, was called to active duty. He was stationed in Bridgeport, Connecticut, until September 19, 1917, then with second officers reserve class was sent to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and on February 1, 1918, was graduated with the rank of ensign. He was assigned to the cruiser "Salem" and a few months later to the battleship "New Mexico" as junior watch and division officer, and torpedo defence and battery officer. On August 11, 1918, he was promoted a lieutenant of the junior grade, and in September following, was transferred to mine sweeper "Brant" assigned to duty in the submarine area off the Virginia and Carolina coasts. In October, 1918, he was transferred to a submarine chaser as executive officer, and sent on patrol duty off the Virginia capes. He continued in the service until the acceptance of his resignation December 31, 1918, when he was mustered out at the naval station at Bay Ridge, New York harbor.

He then returned to Norwich and resumed the practice of law and there continues in general practice. He is the owner of the Troy Steam Laundry, which he bought December 11, 1920, from Albert A. Fournier, who established the business in 1880. He is Republican in politics, member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar of the York Rite; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix; Connecticut Consistory, Soverign Princes of the Royal Secret of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, all of Norwich; Sphinx Temple, Hartford, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Zeta Psi; Yale Club of New York City; American Legion, Robert O. Fletcher Post, No. 4, of Norwich; Graduates' Club of New Haven; New Haven Yacht Club; United States Power Squadron; American Association of Yachtsmen; Norwich Golf Club; Chelsea Boat Club of Norwich; Military Order of World War Veterans; Military Order of Foreign War Veterans of the United States; Norwich Fish and Game Club; trustee Norwich Savings Society and a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Traver Briscoe married, June 28, 1918, Margaret Clark (Althouse) Atterbury, widow of Allen W. Atterbury, steel manufacturer of Detroit, Michigan.

CHARLES SYLVESTER BRIGGS—As a member of the State Legislature, as the incumbent of several other offices of trust and responsibility in his native State, Connecticut, and as a progressive and successful agriculturist, Charles S. Briggs has fulfilled all the duties and obligations in a manner that has brought upon him the reputation of being a man of the strictest integrity of character, honorable and upright, a man who can be trusted in all matters. He is a descendant of an old New England family, one which is particularly numerous in the State of Rhode Island. Palmer Briggs, grandfather of Charles S. Briggs, was a resident of South Kingston, Rhode Island, where his death occurred. He was married twice, having children by both wives, but the line that we are here following is through the son of his first wife, Amy (Wilcox) Briggs, namely, Charles Wilcox.

Charles Wilcox Briggs, the father of Charles S. Briggs, was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, July 21, 1813, and died at Lebanon, December 1, 1898, his remains being interred in the West Yard at Lebanon. In April, 1830, he changed his place of residence to Lebanon, Connecticut, there working for various farmers in the neighborhood, and after his marriage he operated rented farms until he acquired sufficient capital to purchase a farm, formerly owned by a Mr. Manning, which he cultivated and improved in such a manner as to have it rank among the best in that neighborhood. He was a member of the Baptist church in Lebanon, and a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks, but was not bound to it, casting his vote for the man best qualified in his judgment, for office. He married Delia Frances Gager, born March 19, 1822, at Franklin, Connecticut, daughter of Gordon and Amelia (Robinson) Gager, and they lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Briggs: Ellen Amelia, Henry Williams, Frances Delia, Charles Sylvester, Leroy Stanton, Warren Palmer, Mary Melinda, Amy Adelaide, Jennie Roxanna, and Annie Louise.

Charles Sylvester Briggs was born on the old homestead in Lebanon, Connecticut, March 29, 1851. He attended the select school in the town of his birth, completing his studies at the age of eighteen, and from then until he attained his majority as-

sisted his father with the work of the farm, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the work which he has since devoted his energies. He then rented a farm in his native town, which he operated until 1900, in which year he purchased what was known as the Brown farm, consisting of 150 acres, which yields him a goodly return for labor expended, his methods and appliances being modern and up-to-date. Mr. Briggs is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, is prominent in the councils of his party, and in 1903 was elected to the State Legislature, in which body he served on the committee on claims. In 1911 he was appointed doorkeeper at the House of Representatives in Hartford, and for six years has served as a member of the board of assessors. His election to these offices amply testifies to the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. He is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 23, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the Workmen's Benefit Association, an auxiliary of the former order. He was also for a considerable period one of the directors of the Lebanon Creamery, his advice and counsel on those matters being of value.

Mr. Briggs married, March 18, 1873, in Lebanon, Elizabeth P. Nye, a native of South Kingston, Rhode Island, coming to Lebanon, Connecticut, when young, with her parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Champlin) Nye, her father a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1889. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are: 1. George Emmett, born February 9, 1874, a graduate of Snell's Business College of Norwich, and of the State Normal School at Willimantic; serving as deputy sheriff of the township; married Mary Manning. 2. Charles Henry, born July 1, 1879; married Anna L. Bogue. 3. Delia Louise, born May 7, 1883. 4. Emily Elizabeth, born August 6, 1885. 5. Leroy Stanton, born May 9, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are members of the Baptist church of Lebanon, actively interested in the work thereof, Mr. Briggs having served as leader of the choir for a number of years.

CHARLES H. PECKHAM—Regularly ordained a minister of the Congregational church, the late Charles H. Peckham followed his calling until his death, which occurred July 31, 1904, at Leffingwell, Connecticut. As a minister he labored earnestly in behalf of the cause he loved. High-minded, courteous and sympathetic by nature, these qualities were the secret of his success as a pastor.

Charles H. Peckham was born December 6, 1854, at Perryville, Rhode Island, the son of Edward H. and Margaret (Champlin) Peckham. Mr. Peckham, senior, was a farmer throughout his entire life, and for fourteen years resided in Goshen. To Mr. and Mrs. Peckham were born five children, of which number there are but two living: Charles H., of further mention; and Kate, who married George Lyman, son of Ludlow and Harriet Lyman, of Lebanon, Connecticut. After finishing his education Charles H. Peckham taught school for a few years at Yantic, Connecticut, but in the meantime, having decided upon the ministry for his life work, he prepared himself for his chosen career, and on July 1, 1896, preached his first sermon at Scott Hill Church, subsequently, on February 7, 1897, accepting a call as pastor of the Congregational church at Leffingwell, Connecticut, where he faithfully served until his death. The same sterling qualities which characterized his latter years were prominent in him as a young man, and while a teacher he always took an active part in the welfare of the community, and served on the Yantic school board for several years.

Charles H. Peckham married (first) Jennie Brennan, a step-daughter of Abel Palmer of Goshen, and by this union became the father of a son, George. Mr. Peckham married (second) Grace G. Kingsley, a native of Franklin, Connecticut, her birth having occurred there June 9, 1859. Mrs. Peckham was the daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Chapman) Kingsley. Thomas Kingsley served as colonel of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut Regiment during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham were the parents of one child, Ralph Kingsley, who died in infancy. Mrs. Peckham died in September, 1921; she was prominently identified for many years with the charitable work of the community.

DR. GEORGE E. BITGOOD, for two decades, has been active in New London as a veterinary surgeon, and in this broadly useful vocation he has won his own success and alleviated the lot of that group of creatures for whom too little thought is ordinarily taken. Dr. Bitgood is a son of Frank S. and Mary M. (Tabor) Bitgood. His father, who was born March 16, 1843, was a lumberman by occupation, and served in the Civil War as a member of the 21st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. The mother was born September 22, 1845, and both are now deceased.

George E. Bitgood was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 8, 1876. His early education was acquired at the public schools of his native place, and he attended the North Stonington High School, from which he was graduated in due course. A great lover of animals from childhood, the young man early determined upon his choice of a profession, and following his graduation from high school he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario, Canada, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1901. Within the year, Dr. Bitgood returned to his native State and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Arctic, Kent county, Rhode Island. The following year, however, he was persuaded to locate in New London, Connecticut, and has since remained here permanently. From the beginning he has been very successful, and has commanded the patronage of the leading stockmen over a wide district in the southern part of this county. He has always taken an interest in the movement of civic and fraternal affairs, in politics holds independent convictions, and has never sought the honors of office. He has long been a member of Konomoc Hose Company, No. 4, and fraternally

he holds membership in New London Lodge, No. 360, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Bitgood married, in September, 1903, in Mystic, Connecticut, Lucy Ann Chapman, daughter of Martin W. and Annie (Low) Chapman. Her father was born June 18, 1856, and her mother November 1, 1862. Dr. and Mrs. Bitgood have two children: George E., Jr., born December 26, 1904; Lucille M., born May 15, 1906. Dr. Bitgood's office and residence are at No. 244 Willetts avenue, New London.

STEPHEN H. REEVES—A responsible position in the public trust, that of city treasurer, is ably filled by Stephen H. Reeves, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Reeves is a son of Peter and Hortense (Aubertin) Reeves, both natives of Montreal, Province of Quebec. Peter Reeves came to the United States in the early fifties, being one of the earliest French Canadian pioneers to locate in Eastern Connecticut. He stayed for a short time in Putnam, Connecticut, then settled in Danielson for a short period, later in Baltic, Connecticut, where he was employed in the cotton mills the remainder of his active life. He died in Norwich, in 1892. His wife died in Baltic, Connecticut, in 1872. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Stephen H. Reeves, of Norwich, is the ninth.

Stephen H. Reeves was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, on February 25, 1857. He received his education in the public schools, and for a short period worked as an operative in the cotton mills in Baltic, Connecticut. After leaving Baltic, he went to Canterbury, where he worked on a farm and received his education. In 1876 he went to Wauregan, where he worked as clerk for C. B. Wheatley, in the general store in that village, remaining in this connection until 1878. In that year he came to Norwich, and was employed as a clerk in the men's furnishing store of B. Behrisch for eight years. In 1886 he established a store of his own along the same line of business, continuing for several years. In 1893 he became a commercial traveler for the George Spaulding Company, of Boston. In 1901 he became superintendent of the Norwich branch of the State Free Employment Bureau, ably filling that office for over ten years. From 1912 to 1919 he was district manager for the Sperry & Hutchinson Green Trading Stamp Company in the city of Norwich. With this broad experience in executive work of a high order, Mr. Reeves accepted the responsible office of city treasurer of Norwich, to which he was elected in 1919. He has already abundantly well demonstrated his fitness for the position.

Mr. Reeves is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, and an ardent worker in support of its candidates. Although never before having accepted public office, he has long been a significant factor in the political situation, fearlessly throwing his influence toward public betterment. He is a member of Somerset Lodge , No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; of Franklin Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Shetucket Lodge, No. 27, of Norwich; of Gardner Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Reeves attends and supports the Universalist church.

Mr. Reeves married, in Norwich, November 5, 1882, Rev. L. H. Chamberlain officiating, Ida L. Gile, daughter of Alfred and Mary Ann Gile, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Reeves died April 30, 1916.

FORREST CURTIS LEFFINGWELL—There is a most interesting story to tell concerning the founder of the Leffingwell family in Connecticut, Thomas Leffingwell, the ancestor of Forrest Curtis Leffingwell, of Montville, Connecticut. Thomas Leffingwell, born in Croxhall, England, was one of the earliest planters of Saybrook, Connecticut, and a friend of the Mohegan chief, Uncas, whom he met in connection with a land grant along the sound and the river Thames, on which was a famous spring, near which the village of Uncas was located. Later the Mohegans were attacked in overwhelming numbers by Narragansett Indians from Rhode Island, and would have exterminated them but for the aid furnished by Thomas Leffingwell, who brought provisions and help through the Sound and up the Thames to his Indian friends in distress. In gratitude for the timely aid which enabled him to defeat his enemies and slay their chieftain, Uncas deeded to his friend nine miles square of land in the present town of Norwich, but Thomas Leffingwell apparently placed little value upon the tract, for he never had the deed recorded. He was also given several hundred acres, the deed for which he did record, property which is now included in three towns of the county of New London—Montville, Norwich and Bozrah. Upon this property Thomas Leffingwell, known as Lieutenant Thomas, built five houses, one for each of his sons, these all within signaling distance of each other. Lieutenant Leffingwell was one of the original proprietors of the town of Norwich, and until his death there, about 1710, was active in the affairs of town and colony. Through his five sons and two daughters a numerous family has grown, and Leffingwell is a common name in New London county. The line of descent from Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell is through his son, Samuel Leffingwell, and his wife, Ann Dickinson; their son, Samuel Leffingwell, and his wife, Hannah Gifford; their son, Andrew Leffingwell, the first deacon of the First Baptist Church in Bozrah, and his wife, Mercy Nobles; their son, Gurdon Leffingwell, and his wife, Polly Avery; their son, Marvin Leffingwell, and his first wife, Abby Ann Chapman; their son, Daniel Chapman Leffingwell, and his wife, Anna Edith Curtis; their son, Forrest Curtis Leffingwell, of the eighth American generation of the family founded in Connecticut by Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell.

Daniel Chapman Leffingwell was born in Montvillle, New London county, Connecticut, June 20,

1836, the family homestead one of the five houses built by Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, and given by him to his fourth son, Nathaniel. This house descended from generation to generation of Leffingwells until finally supplanted by a new house built by Marvin Leffingwell. The farm surrounding the home contains about one hundred and fifty acres of the original tract deeded by Chief Uncas to Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, and on it is the famous spring by which the Indian chief and the white settler first met. For years a part of the income of Daniel C. Leffingwell was derived from the sale of this pure spring water to customers in Norwich. He married, March 18, 1858, Anna Edith Curtis, daughter of Elijah W. and Mary (Bushnell) Curtis, of Norwich. Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell were the parents of two sons, Forrest Curtis, of further mention; and Frederick Arthur, born May 20, 1865, at the homestead, where he died, unmarried, January 27, 1890.

Forrest Curtis Leffingwell was born at the homestead in Montville, New London county, Connecticut (that has never been out of the Leffingwell name since first deeded by Chief Uncas), July 16, 1860. The nearest school to his home was in the town of Bozrah, and there he obtained his education. His early years were spent in farming and teaming, but he wanted to see more of the world, and he went West, spending six years in the gold mines of Montana and on Montana ranches near Butte as a cowboy. He returned to Montville in 1897, and for ten years engaged in contract hauling of timber and general teaming. In 1907 he bought the old Leffingwell grist and saw mill, built one hundred and fifty years prior to his purchase by one of his ancestors, the mill being located in Montville on Trading Cove Brook. He has now operated the mill for thirteen years, and restored it to its old condition of usefulness as a neighborhood convenience, and a profitable business enterprise. For the past three years, 1917-20, Mr. Leffingwell has been a member of the Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard, although past the age of military service, but discharged as sergeant in 1921. He is a Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the First Baptist Church of Bozrah.

Mr. Leffingwell married in Norwich, Connecticut, August 20, 1884, Addie Emma Lay, born in Salem, New London county, Connecticut, daughter of Carlos W. and Mary (Avery) Lay. Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell are the parents of five children: 1. Clarence Frost, born in Bozrah, Connecticut, August 10, 1888, now in the teaming business in Groton, Connecticut. He married (first) Mary Wheeler; second) Lila Treadway Eggleston. 2. Edith Anna, born in Bozrah, July 8, 1890, now assistant matron of Warner Memorial Home for Needy Boys, at Saxton's River, Vermont. 3. Irene Curtis, born at Basin, Montana, July 16, 1892, married George Sheldon, of Norwich, Connecticut. 4. Frederick Arthur, born in Bozrah, May 22, 1896, married Anna Holmes, of Norwich. 5. Gladys Marian, born in Bozrah, June 15, 1897. These children are of the ninth American generation of the family founded by Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, and the only direct descendants of their grandparents, Daniel Chapman and Anna Edith (Curtis) Leffingwell. The Leffingwell farm is just off the Norwich Salem road in the town of Montville, on Route 2, Norwich Rural Free Delivery.

REV. JOHN FRANCIS X. QUINN, as pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Uncasville, Connecticut, is well known as a zealous, learned and eloquent divine, and a public-spirited, patriotic citizen.

John Quinn, father of Rev. John Francis X. Quinn, was born in New York City, July 23, 1854. A young man at the outbreak of the Civil War, heartily in sympathy with the cause of the Union, and fired with the patriotism which swept the North at the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter, he enlisted at Hartford, going almost immediately to the firing line. He served two years, and was wounded in action. After the war he went to Mechanicsville, Connecticut, where for several years he was an overseer in a mill there. He now lives retired at Worcester, Massachusetts. He married Maria Black, a native of Ireland; she died December 30, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn were the parents of the following children: Henry; Mary; Francis, who died in infancy; John F. X., of further mention; William; Fred; Edward; Leo; and Margaret, who died during the influenza epidemic in 1918.

Father Quinn was born in Mechanicsville, Connecticut, May 18, 1875. He received his early education at the schools of his native place and then spent one year at the Putnam High School. He then entered St. Lawrence College, going thence to the Grand Seminary at Montreal, where he was ordained a priest, December 21, 1901, at Hartford, Connecticut, by Archbishop Bruschesi, of Montreal. His first assignment was at Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1914 he was transferred to St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Uncasville, where he has since remained. Father Quinn is a member of many organizations for the civic and social betterment of the community. During the recent period of war with Germany he was most active in his support of the cause of the allies, and intimately connected with the different movements having for their object the welfare of the men in the service. A noble man, full of courage, zeal and abiding faith and devotion to his parishioners, this is the type of priest and the manner of friend Father Quinn is to all who know him.

JOSEPH GEORGE COMEAU—Anthony Comeau, father of Joseph George Comeau, was a lifelong resident of the city of Montreal, Canada, and died there in 1865, aged twenty-nine years. He married Virginia Frachette, and to them were born two sons: Edmond, married Mary L. Duncan, and resides in Montreal; and Joseph George, of further mention. Mrs. Virginia Comeau married (second) John P. Richards, and they were the parents of four chil-

dren: May, married Joseph Chenette, of Providence, Rhode Island; Joseph, deceased; Alfred, a dentist of Norwich, Connecticut, married May Buckley; Flora, married Adolph Delphins Limothe, a dentist of American Falls, Idaho. Mrs. Richards (formerly Mrs. Comeau) died in 1911, in Norwich, Connecticut.

Joseph George Comeau, son of Anthony and Virginia (Frachette) Comeau, was born in Montreal, Canada, September 12, 1865, died in Norwich, Connecticut, September 29, 1920. He was a pupil in the parochial school of St. John's, in Montreal, and later entered Ottawa College, Ottawa, Canada. He then studied dentistry, and in 1894 became connected with the Albany Dental Association in Norwich. In 1896 he established private dental practice in Norwich, and so continued until his passing twenty-four years later. He was a Republican in politics; a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Court Sachem, Foresters of America.

Dr. Comeau married, June 29, 1897, Laudia Eva Barthel, of Gardner, Massachusetts, and to them two children were born: Georgette Lillian, born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 13, 1898, an employe of Connecticut Agricultural College, Starrs, Connecticut; and Berthold Roderick, born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 28, 1901. Mrs. Comeau survives her husband, a resident of Norwich. The family are members of the St. Patrick's Church.

HENRY A. TIRRELL, A.M.—Since the year 1903, Professor Henry Archelaus Tirrell has been principal of Norwich Free Academy, an institution to which he came as a teacher in 1896. He has won secure position among the educators of New England during this quarter of century of service, and under him the academy has greatly prospered. He is a son of Rev. Eben and Julia A. (Harding) Tirrell, his father a clergyman, serving the Methodist Episcopal church long and faithfully. Rev. Eben Tirrell served his country with equal zeal, and was enrolled among the volunteers in the Union service during the Civil War.

Henry A. Tirrell was born at South Chatham, Massachusetts, August 7, 1873, and obtained his early education in the schools of the different towns in which his father was pastor, the itinerant law then governing Methodist ministers making frequent changes necessary. Later he entered the institution over which he now presides, finishing with the graduating class of 1890. He arranged with his father the financing of a college course and entered Wesleyan University, whence he was graduated A.B., 1894. The same year he secured appointment to the faculty of Pennington Seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, and there remained two years. In 1896 he came to the faculty of Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Connecticut, there teaching until 1899, when he spent a year in study at the University of Chicago. In 1903 he was elected principal of Norwich Free Academy, and has now been the honored head of that most excellent institution for twenty-two years.

There were other sons in the Tirrell family of which Professor Tirrell was the eldest, and when he began teaching, the money advanced for his college course was repaid and another son started through college. Professor Tirrell has received many evidences of appreciation, and the honors of his profession have been awarded him, but nothing has given him as much satisfaction as the payment of the amount expended on his education by his father, who bore the burden as gladly as the son relieved him.

Professor Tirrell has entered heartily into the life of the city which so long has been his home, and is widely known throughout his State. He is a director of Norwich Savings Society, the oldest financial institution in Norwich; is a corporator and trustee of the Norwich Free Academy; was formerly a member of the Board of Park Commissioners; member of the State Public Library Commission for several years; present member of the State Board of Education; president of the board of managers of the William W. Backus Hospital, Norwich, Connecticut; secretary of the Otis Library, Norwich; member of the Park Congregational Church; and in politics is a Republican. In 1910 he received from Trinity College the degree of Master of Arts.

In Chicago, Illinois, in 1899, Professor Tirrell married Agnes Helen Butler, daughter of Jeremiah P. and Mary L. (Twohey) Butler. Mr. and Mrs. Tirrell are the parents of four children: Mary Agnes, Charles Henry, Helen Butler and William Harding Tirrell.

JOHN JOSEPH MACREADY—Standing high among the executives of New London county manufacturing interests is John Joseph Macready, president of the Shetucket Worsted Mills, of Baltic, Connecticut, and owner of the plant.

Mr. Macready comes of a long line of sturdy Scotch ancestry, and is a son of Morris and Mary (Montgomery) Macready, both natives of Dundee, Scotland. Morris Macready was educated in the public schools of his native land, and came to the United States in 1888. He located in Schaghticoke, New York, where he was an overseer of flax spinning. This was the line of endeavor which he followed all of his active life. He now lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but is retired from all participation in business affairs. Morris and Mary (Montgomery) Macready were the parents of five children, of whom John J. Macready, of Baltic, is the eldest.

John Joseph Macready was born in Dundee, Scotland, November 26, 1886. Coming to this country when only two years of age, with his parents, his education was received in the public schools of Schaghticoke, New York, up through the grammar grades. He then took a commercial course at Temple University. He entered upon his business career in the field of woolen manufacture, working for a time among the mills of Philadelphia. During this period he took advantage of the famous textile schools of that city, studying designing at the night

Henry A. Terrell

courses. With this preparation for a higher class of work, the young man came to Yantic, Connecticut, in 1912, as assistant superintendent and designer for the Yantic Woolen Mills. Remaining there until 1914, he then accepted the superintendency of the Shetucket Worsted Mills, of Baltic, remaining for one year in that capacity. Returning thereafter to Germantown, Pennsylvania, as manager of the Shetland Mills of that city, he continued there, rising to the office of president of the company.

On January 1, 1920, still holding the office of president of the Shetland Mills, Mr. Macready came to Baltic, Connecticut, and bought out the Shetucket Worsted Mills. The business was incorporated, with Mr. Macready as president, under the name of the Shetucket Worsted Mills, Incorporated. Still a young man, and at the head of great industrial interests, through his own energy and ambition, Mr. Macready is a power in the field of woolen manufacture, and his career gives promise of a brilliant future.

Mr. Macready is interested in every phase of public progress, poltically affiliated with the Republican party, and by religious faith a Roman Catholic. He is a member of St. Lawrence Council, No. 841, Knights of Columbus, of Philadelphia. He is a fourth degree knight, and is past grand knight of this lodge.

WILLIAM SHEFFIELD BREED—There is no time when the record of the lives of the prominent and useful citizens of a generation past ceases to be an important and interesting part of the history of a district, and although a quarter of a century has nearly spent its length since William Sheffield Breed trod his accustomed paths, the present chronicle has welcome place for a review of his life story.

The family of which he was a member traces to Allen Breed, who was of record in Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1630. He was born in England in 1601, and his death occurred March 17, 1692. The name of his wife is unknown, but he became the father of five children.

Allen (2) Breed, son of Allen (1) Breed, was born in 1626, and by his wife Mary became the father of six children.

John Breed, son of Allen (2) Breed, was born January 18, 1663. He married (first) April 28, 1686, Mary Kirtland, who bore him one child, Sarah, born July 15, 1687, died January 28, 1688. He married (second), June 8, 1690, Mercy Palmer, who died January 28, 1752. After the death of his first wife and daughter, John Breed moved from Lynn, Massachusetts, to Stonington, Connecticut, where he and his second wife were members of the First Congregational Church. Issue by second wife: Anna, born November 8, 1693; Mary, born January 8, 1697; John, of whom further; Elizabeth, born January 28, 1702; Sarah, born February 1, 1704; Zerviah, born August 27, 1706; Joseph, born October 4, 1708; Bethia, born December 30, 1710; Allen, born August 29, 1714; Gershom, born November 15, 1715.

John (2) Breed, son of John (1) Breed, was born January 26, 1700, and married, October 14, 1725, Mary Prentice. Issue: Mercy, born August 3, 1727; John, of whom further; Nathan, born December 13, 1731; Mary, born December 25, 1733; Sarah, born December 28, 1736; Eunice, born February 23, 1738; Grace, born June 2, 1740; Ann, born June 2, 1742; Amos, born December 23, 1744; Lucy born December 18, 1746.

John (3) Breed, son of John (2) Breed, was born September 5, 1729, and married, May 19, 1750, Silence Grant, born January 31, 1731. Issue: Mary, born February 9, 1751; John, born November 15, 1752; Sarah, born December 16, 1754; Oliver, born February 6, 1757; Reuben, born September 23, 1758; Prentice, born January 1, 1761; Eunice, born February 25, 1763; Samuel, of whom further; Marcy, born February 6, 1769.

Samuel Breed, son of John (3) Breed, was born March 23, 1765, and became a well-to-do farmer in Stonington. He married (first) Eunice Allyn, and (second) Polly Sheffield, daughter of Isaac Sheffield. Issue by second wife: Eunice, born November 26, 1799; Mary Ann, born February 21, 1802, married Benjamin F. Breed; Freelove, born May 7, 1803, married Jesse B. Breed; Isaac Sheffield, of whom further; Harriet, born December 24, 1806; twins, who died at birth.

Isaac Sheffield Breed, son of Samuel Breed, was born December 19, 1804, and died February 17, 1882. By occupation he was a farmer, and followed that calling all his life in Stonington, his latter years being spent on a farm in the north part of the town. He married Phebe P. Hewitt, born August 24, 1806, died July 6, 1893, daughter of Benjamin and Desire (Babcock) Hewitt. Issue: Isaac B., who died July 7, 1829, at the age of eight months; William Sheffield, of whom further; Jane P., born November 15, 1831, married Erastus D. Miner, of Stonington; Henry E., married (first) Sarah Slocum, (second) Harriet Pendleton; Mary E.; Sarah, married Dr. Henry M. Rising, of South Glastonbury; Emily D., married James H. Cleveland, of Stonington; Annie M., born April 24, 1842, married Allison B. Ladd, and died June 18, 1901; Frances Louise, died August 22, 1846, aged nineteen months; Charlotte Ellen, died September 6, 1850, aged thirteen months.

William Sheffield Breed, son of Isaac Sheffield Breed, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, April 17, 1830, and obtained his general education in the public schools. During his youth his practical training was in farming, and upon reaching man's estate he went to Stonington Point, where he became a clerk in the store of an uncle, John Breed. Until 1861, he cultivated rented land in Stonington and North Stonington, in that year moving to Brooklyn, Connecticut, renting Allen Hill's farm for one year. In 1862 Mr. Breed purchased the property upon which the remainder of his life was spent, now known as Ash Lawn Farm, Baltic, Connecticut. From the time of its original transfer from the Indians this farm was

successively in the ownership of the Perkins family, George Olin, and Mr. Breed, the fine old homestead having been erected in 1791 for the occupancy of a Perkins family. Its three hundred acres he devoted to general farming and to the breeding of Holstein-Friesian thoroughbred cattle, subsequently disposing of about twenty-five acres. His operations, both agricultural and in stockraising, were attended by success, and in all of his farm work he was progressive, receptive to new ideas, and constantly seeking for improvement. He considered his work in the nature of a life calling, worthy of intensive study, and capable of generous rewards if followed with the systematic diligence given other lines of endeavor. He read widely, principally along technical lines related to his work, and one of his acquaintances, speaking, after Mr. Breed's death, of that gentleman's acute and well-stored mind, said: "I always learned something when I talked to Mr. Breed."

Mr. Breed was a Democrat in earlier years, but later espoused Republican principals. For a number of years he filled the office of assessor, accepting the honor and responsibility this position carried as a part of his public duty rather than as an expression of personal appreciation. He was a man of splendid physique and temperate habits, never having used tobacco or liquor in any form. Through the district there was universal respect for his judgment and character, and when his friends called upon him for counsel and aid it was never in vain. All of his interests centered in his home, and here the best of a kind, generous and loving nature found expression.

Mr. Breed married (first), while a resident of Stonington Point, Lucy Ann Safford, who died in Stonington, in 1859. They had one son, Charles William, born November 19, 1859, died in Windham, Connecticut, March 28, 1892, who married Lillian M. Porter. Mr. Breed married (second), June 12, 1860, Sarah A. Williams, born April 21, 1832, in North Franklin, Connecticut, daughter of Lathrop and Abby (Prentice) Williams. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Breed was a school teacher, and was a capable and devoted helpmate, staunchly supporting her husband in all of the emergencies of life. She was a member of the Hanover Congregational Church, which he also attended, although his church was the Baptist, and Mrs. Breed was a teacher in the Sunday school for a number of years. Their one daughter, Katherine Abby, born November 21, 1863, was graduated from the Norwich Free Academy in 1885, receiving the Newton Perkins prize in mathematics, and married, in 1899, Allison B. Ladd, Jr., son of Allison B. and Annie M. (Breed) Ladd. Mrs. Ladd is a member of the Hanover Congregational Church, and for many years has been a teacher and officer of the Sunday school, in which her father was deeply interested. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd are the parents of: Gertrude Huntsman, born November 10, 1899, and Louise Breed, born January 28, 1902.

William Sheffield Breed died June 27, 1899, and he is buried at Hanover. His name recalls to those of his family and acquaintance who survive him a man strong in virtue, upright in principle, whose every work was good.

JOHN FRANCIS CARROLL—Martin Carroll, father of John F. Carroll, was born in Limerick, Ireland, and there reared and educated in the national schools. He came to the United States in 1866, locating in Norwich, Connecticut, where he secured employment with the United States Finishing Company. He continued with that company in the dyeing department until the present date, 1921. He married Ellen Martin, also born in Limerick, who died in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1901. They were the parents of seven children, the third a son, John Francis, of further mention.

John Francis Carroll was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 7, 1878, and there was educated in St. Mary's Parochial School. In 1895, being then seventeen years of age, he began an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, in South Windsor, under H. L. Stark, and remained with him as a journeyman carpenter until 1907. In that year he returned to Norwich and entered the employ of C. M. Williams, a contracting builder of Norwich, remaining in that employ until 1918. In the latter year Mr. Carroll, in partnership with James Fenton, of Norwich, began a general contracting and building business. Carroll & Fenton have been very successful during their three years of business, and at the present time, 1921, are building, under contract, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, a handsome and imposing granite building, their most important contract to date. Mr. Carroll is a Democrat in politics, a member of White Cross Council, No. 13, Knights of Columbus, Court City of Norwich, Foresters of America, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Carroll married, at Taftville, Connecticut, Catherine Veronica West, daughter of William West, of Norwich. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are the parents of two children: Helen Margaret, born in March, 1914; John Francis (2), born July 27, 1919; both born in Norwich, Connecticut.

ROBERT JORDAN COLLINS, D.D.S.—Advancement in any of the learned professions is not so much the result of fortuitous circumstances nor of influence, as it is the result of individual merit, application and skill. When these are combined with ambition, and a fixed determination to achieve success, success surely follows: Dr. Robert J. Collins, of Norwich, Connecticut, has achieved this enviable reputation in the practice of dentistry, and has just reason to rejoice in the fact that through his skill good results have been attained.

Captain John Collins, father of Dr. Collins, was born in Portland, Maine, and died in Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1898. He followed the sea from youth, was a master of ships at twenty-one, and during his long career commanded some of the largest ships

then afloat, making several voyages around the world. A man of steady nerve and sound judgment, a skilled navigator and a man of great endurance, he was much admired, and was held in high esteem by his many friends in Bristol. During the last years of his life he retired from the sea and was a government revenue collector until the time of his passing. Captain Collins married Abbie Gladding, of Bristol, and they were the parents of four children: Susan T., deceased; John J., a resident of Providence, Rhode Island; Robert J., of further mention; and Daisy, who died in infancy.

Robert J. Collins obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, where he was born October 27, 1879. He then took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College and then entered upon his business career, his first employment being with the Brown & Sharpe Machine Company of Providence, Rhode Island, where he served his apprenticeship as a machinist and then traveled in the countries of South America and Europe for two years. After his return he matriculated at Baltimore Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1912, with the degree of D.D.S. He then went immediately to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was associated with Dr. Griffin for one year, after which he removed to Naugatuck, Connecticut, and a few months later, in 1913, came to Norwich, where he opened his present offices, at No. 148 Main street.

Dr. Collins is affiliated with Morning Star Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woonsocket Lodge, No. 850. He also is a member of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Collins married, October 30, 1916, at Norwich, Connecticut, Margaret Loretta Flynn, a native of Norwich, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Lyons) Flynn.

WALTER FITCH LESTER—In a business career devoted entirely to fire insurance, Mr. Lester has become prominent in a special field covered by the mutual companies, and for more than a decade of years has been the efficient secretary of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters in Norwich. Mr. Lester is a native son of Norwich, his parents, Charles Davison and Anna (Hubbard) Lester. Charles D. Lester, a bookkeeper, died September 23, 1893, his wife yet a resident of Norwich, (1922).

Walter Fitch Lester was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 7, 1872, and there was educated in the grammar schools and Norwich Free Academy. After graduation from the academy in 1891, he entered the employ of B. P. Learned, fire insurance, as clerk, having served Mr. Learned as temporary clerk during the available hours of his last year in school. He continued a clerk with Mr. Learned for a number of years, then was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of B. P. Learned & Company, so continuing until January, 1909, when he became secretary of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a position he yet most ably fills. He is also a director of the Thames National Bank, of Norwich, the Dime Savings Bank, of Norwich, State vice-president of the National Association Mutual Insurance Companies, director of Norwich Building and Loan Association, a director and a former president of the Norwich Housing Company. He is a man of energy and ability, an authority on fire insurance, and so recognized.

Mr. Lester has twice served his city as a member of the Council, and is a member of the town school board of the town of Norwich. He is a deacon of the United Congregational Church, of Norwich, vice-president of the Brotherhood of that church, and for twenty-eight years (1892-1920) was baritone of the church choir. He has always been deeply interested in music, particularly vocal, and was well known on the concert stage and in opera as a member of quartettes and choral singing societies. He resigned from the church choir in 1920, but his interest has never lessened. A quarter of a century ago, when the bicycle was king, he was very much interested in that sport, particularly in the racing feature, and was president of the Rose of New England Wheel Club, of Norwich, one of the leading New England wheel clubs of its period. He was also for many years a member, and active in the interests of the Chelsea Boat Club and the Arcanum Club, Incorporated, both of Norwich. He is a member of Norwich Chamber of Commerce; Norwich Young Men's Christian Association; associate member of the Connecticut State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents; member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Insurance Library Association of Boston; National Fire Protection Association; was president of Norwich City Beautiful Association, an organization of usefulness, now out of existence, and is a member of Norwich Grange, No. 172, Patrons of Husbandry.

On August 28, 1900, in Norwich, Mr. Lester married (first) Rose E. Kasche, who died September 24, 1910, daughter of Edward Kasche, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. aand Mrs. Lester were the parents of a daughter, Dorothy, born November 17, 1903, and of a son, Everard Mason, born July 31, 1906. Mr. Lester married (second), in Hartford, Connecticut, February 10, 1911, Mary A. Coutts, daughter of Rev. James A. Coutts, of Los Angeles, California.

MEREDITH LEE—Although but a young man of twenty-five, Mr. Lee has passed through the experience of a lifetime in many things. He early responded to the call for volunteers in 1917, and until the spring of 1919 was overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces in the air service, a branch in which both the sons of Rev. James Beveridge Lee, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of New London, served. Lieutenant Lee returned in safety, but his brother made the supreme sacrifice, being killed in action. A great sorrow came to Lieutenant Lee in the death of his young wife, and

he tasted deeply of the cup of life for so young a man.

Rev. James Beveridge Lee, born in Bovina Center, Delaware county, New York, in the western Catskill region, chose the holy profession, and after graduation from Hamilton College, A. B., class of 1884, entered Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and in 1890 was graduated B. D. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and for several years was settled over the Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and while there his son Meredith was born. Later he transferred his allegiance from the Presbyterian church to the Congregational church, and has long been the regularly settled pastor of the Second Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut. He married Minna Greenman, and they are the parents of three children: Helen, married Charles B. Gilbert, and resides in New London; Meredith, of further mention; Schuyler, born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, July 29, 1898, was a student at Andover Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and with a Unit recruited from Andover entered the United States service as sergeant in the Ambulance Corps. Later, overseas, he secured a transfer to the French Army Flying Corps, becoming a member of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, ranking as sergeant. After a glorious career he met his death in action, April 2, 1918, at Montdidier, in the Somme sector, about forty miles north of Paris, and twenty-one miles southeast of Amiens. He was in command of the machine, and in action in the air when shot down.

Meredith Lee, eldest son of Rev. James B. and Minna (Greenman) Lee, was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, April 9, 1897. He was educated in the public schools, in a preparatory school, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at Yale University, receiving his Bachelor's degree from Yale in 1919. He was a member of the class of 1918, but with the declaration of war against Germany in 1917, he left the university and on August 3, following, enlisted at Boston, Massachusetts, in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army. He was sent for training to Cadet Training School at Princeton, New Jersey, and on November 20, 1917, sailed overseas with the 15th Foreign Detachment, Air Service Cadets, stationed at Mons, France, but was later transferred to airplane radio service, and on June 4, 1918, was commissioned second lieutenant. He continued in overseas service until ordered home, March 1, 1919. He was mustered out of the service, and was located at Garden City until July, 1919, when he returned to the family home in New London, Connecticut,where he was variously employed until September, 1921. On that date he came to Norwich, Connecticut, and in association with C. H. Williams and Charles B. Gilbert he bought out the Baird Tire Company, of Norwich, which they reorganized as the Williams Tire and Supply Company, Meredith Lee, secretary and manager. Mr. Lee is an Independent in politics; a member of the Congregational church, of New London, his home; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of Norwich, his business headquarters. Mr. Lee has many friends who wish him well, and there seems a unanimity of sentiment concerning his extremely genial, generous and manly character.

Mr. Lee married, in New London, November 4, 1917, Madlyn L. Burton, who died in Wilmington, Delaware, October 15, 1918.

JAMES BARTON GRAY—In the farming community of Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut, the name of Gray has long been a prominent and honored one. James Barton Gray, now one of the leading members of this family, has thus far spent his life in agricultural pursuits.

Thomas Baxter Gray, grandfather of James B. Gray, was born in Ledyard, and was a farmer here all his life.

Amandan Gray, son of Thomas Baxter Gray, was born in Ledyard, in 1835. He was also a farmer throughout his lifetime, and was always prominent in the public affairs of the town and county, serving repeatedly in public office, and being aligned, politically, with the Democratic party. He married Francina Peckham, daughter of Elder Peckham, of Ledyard. Amandan Gray died in 1908, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife died in 1899. They lie side by side in the Ledyard Cemetery.

James Barton Gray, son of Amandan and Francina (Peckham) Gray, was born in Ledyard, just below his present home, May 23, 1860. He received his education in the schools of his native town, and those in the vicinity of Mystic. From the time he completed his education he was active in the life of the farm. First helping his father on the old homestead, he later rented the Williams place, which he conducted for a period of twelve years. Thereafter he purchased his father's interests, and has since conducted the homestead farm, which has now been in the family for over half a century. For many years he has specialized in peaches, but recent abnormal conditions in the farm labor market have made it necessary to devote his energies to other crops more extensively for the past few years. Mr. Gray's success is that of the man long established upon a secure footing, and still looking forward. In the public life of the community, Mr. Gray has long been a prominent figure, having served on the Board of Assessors, and also on the Board of Relief.

Mr. Gray married (first) Helene Maria Littlefield, daughter of Captain George and Caroline (Tibbets) Littlefield, of Washington county, Maine, a family long prominent in the vicinity of Wells. She died in 1900, and is buried in Ledyard. They were the parents of seven children: Bessie, Bertha, Albe, Julia, Charles, Fred, Helene. Mr. Gray married (second) Marian Littlefield, sister of the first Mrs. Gray, and the children of this marriage are three sons: James, Calvin, George.

GEORGE RAYMOND GRAY—In the memorial records of New London county, Connecticut, there

are many honored names, names which mean much to the county in the growth and development which have made it a leading section of the State. Among these names there is none more worthy of commemoration in a work of this nature than that of George Raymond Gray, long active in the business circles of the county, and always a progressive citizen of lofty principles and valiant spirit.

Mr. Gray was a son of John Choppley Gray, a member of the Gray family, long prominent in the history of this county. John Choppley Gray married Delia Baldwin, of Mansfield, Connecticut, and their other sons are Harry, now a resident of Norwich, and John Benjamin.

George Raymond Gray was born in Chaplin, Connecticut, January 18, 1868, and died in November, 1911, in the prime of life, not yet having completed his forty-fourth year. He was buried in the Avery family lot, Groton. Receiving his early education in the public schools near his home, the young man was graduated from the Sheffield High School, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, where the family lived at the time. After his graduation he entered the business world in Wilton, Massachusetts, being employed there for a time, and later came back to his native State and conducted a dry goods business in Willimantic. Although he was very successful along this line, he was persuaded to sell out this interest, and he then became associated with the Larrabee Grocery Company. Later he severed this connection to take charge of the Mill store, at Turnerville, Connecticut. With this experience, Mr. Gray finally came to New London, purchasing the business of his wife's father, at the time of the latter's death.

This business he developed to an important interest, and became a leading merchant of the city of New London. He was a man of strict integrity, and while of progressive and ambitious spirit was never a man to profit by another's misfortune. In the passing of such a man a community suffers a loss that is not readily filled. A decade has gone by since George Raymond Gray was a familiar figure in the business world of New London, but his name is still spoken of as that of a man whose spirit is alive, and still working out good for the people. He will not soon be forgotten, and those who bear his name will long be held in high esteem for his sake.

Mr. Gray married Josephine Lamb Avery, a member of one of the oldest of New London county families, and a daughter of Jerrod Reed and Josephine Alice (Lamb) Avery, of Groton, where she was born. Her birth occurred November 2, 1867. This Avery family was among the pioneer settlers of New London county, and the first Jerrod Reed Avery, Mrs. Gray's grandfather, was pastor of the old Groton church, a Congregational Society, for twenty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of seven children: 1. Willard Avery, born May 16, 1896, a student at Yale University, of the class of 1921. 2. Dorothy Baldwin, born November 23, 1897; was a member of the first graduating class of the Connecticut College for Women, in New London. 3. Eunice Cutler, born December 9, 1898; now the wife of Max Underhill, of New London, and has an infant daughter, Winifred Gray. 4. Jerrod Reed, born December 9, 1900. 5. John Choppley, born January 4, 1903. 6. Allan Baldwin, born July 27, 1905. 7. Josephine Avery, born October 25, 1907.

ISAAC GARDINER LARKIN—Although not a native son, Isaac G. Larkin has resided in Lebanon, Connecticut, since 1864, and is a representative citizen of that flourishing community, widely known for his public spirit and his deep interest in every forward movement.

Mr. Larkin traces his descent from Edward Larkin, who is of record in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1655. The line is traced from Edward Larkin, the founder, through his son Roger, son Samuel, son Samuel (2), son William, son William (2), son Alfred Aldrich, son Isaac Gardiner Larkin, of the eighth American generation.

Alfred Aldrich Larkin was born at Richmond, Rhode Island, February 29, 1828, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, July 3, 1894, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a farmer throughout his entire life. He married Mary Janet Gardiner, who was born in the State of Rhode Island, and who died at Lebanon, September 1, 1908, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin were the parents of three children: Isaac Gardiner, of whom further mention; Martha Anne, widow of James A. Pendleton, of Lebanon, Connecticut; Sarah, deceased, wife of Henry Edward Card, and the mother of four children: Lottie Janet, born April 2, 1881; Alfred Edward, born September 23, 1883; Herbert Aldrich, born December 16, 1885; Florence Annie, born May 21, 1888.

Isaac Gardiner Larkin, son of Alfred Aldrich and Mary Janet (Gardiner) Larkin, was born November 7, 1849, at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life. He attended South Kingston public schools until the removal of the family to Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1864, and there he resumed public school study, continuing until reaching the age of seventeen. He then became identified with the agricultural and dairying interests of his section, and since 1906 has been a member of the board of directors of Lebanon Creamery. In politics, Mr. Larkin is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in town affairs. For thirty years he was a member of the Board of Relief, and in 1909 he represented the Lebanon district in the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature.

Mr. Larkin married, January 4, 1870, Ellen Amelia Briggs, daughter of Charles Wilcox and Delia Frances (Gager) Briggs. Mr. and Mrs. Larkin are the parents of six children: 1. Nellie Gardiner, born May 23, 1871, died March 7, 1872. 2. Clara Aldrich, born May 5, 1873, married John Francis Sherman, Jr., died August 11, 1914, the mother of four children: Marjorie Ellen Sherman, born May 13, 1901; Lucy Eliza Sherman, born December 10,

1902; John Francis (3) Sherman, born December 11, 1904; Elinor Warren Sherman, born November 24, 1909. 3. Warren Gardiner, born September 27, 1877, died December 8, 1894. 4. Mary Frances, married Elmer E. Sharpe, of Lebanon, and has a son, Arthur Ellsworth Sharpe, born September 1, 1909. 5. Annie Charlotte, born April 25, 1885, married Carroll L. Adams, of Lyme, Connecticut. 6. Helen Bronson, born August 6, 1887, now a teacher in Willimantic, Connecticut.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WILCOX—One of the most prominent names in New London county is that of Wilcox, and the family reaches back to the early history of New England in Colonial times, various branches of the family having given to the professions and to the industries men who have been significant factors in the general progress. Within the memory of many present day citizens of this county, two brothers, Captain Elias Wilcox and Elnathan M. Wilcox, were prominent figures in the coast towns of the county and in the fishing industry.

Elnathan M. Wilcox was born in Stonington, and educated in the public schools of an earlier day. The call of the sea early came to him as an appeal of permanent force, and he became a fisherman, thus following the example of many of his forbears. But he was a man of broad mental capacity and more than ordinary originality of action, and found the nucleus of an industry of importance to the landsman in the products of the sea. He established a factory for the manufacture of commercial fish-oils and fertilizer, which is still conducted by his sons, and is one of the important industrial enterprises of the town of Mystic. The latter part of his life he spent in Quinebaug, in the town of Stonington, on his farm, retired from all active business, and there he died, May 29, 1886. He was twice married, the second wife being Julia A. Denison, who was born February 22, 1825, and was a daughter of Henry and Lucy (Smith) Denison. They were married May 9, 1847, and were the parents of eight children: A son who was born and died February 18, 1848; Hettie M., who became Mrs. Palmer, born January 1, 1849, now residing in Providence, Rhode Island, at the home of her son-in-law, Fred White, a cotton broker; Jesse H., born August 10, 1852, now superintendent of the Wilcox Fertilizer Works; Lucy E., born October 8, 1854, and twice married, first being Mrs. Strickland, now Mrs. Brown; Moses H., born August 15, 1858; Denison Elmer, born July 21, 1861; George W., whose name heads this review; and Jennie D., now Mrs. Clark, born March 31, 1867. All but the eldest of these children are still living, and all but Mrs. Palmer are residents of New London county. They are all married, and have children who are following the family traditions of usefulness, some having grandchildren.

George Washington Wilcox was born on the family homestead farm in Quinebaug, in the town of Stonington, in this county, August 15, 1864. Educated in the public schools of his native town, he also followed the sea from his youth as a fisherman, and has been very successful. Mystic, which was scarcely more than a fishing village in his youth, has grown into a large and prosperous business and industrial community, and come out almost to the doors of the homestead, but he still resides in the community where he was born, and is still actively engaged in the industry which has been his life work.

Mr. Wilcox has long been counted among the leading men of this section, and is highly esteemed, but though a staunch Republican in political affiliation, has never sought the responsibilities of leadership. He is a member of Stonington Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Wilcox married, on June 27, 1887, Mina B. Roe, daughter of George O. and Nellie L. (Warfield) Roe, of New York City, and they are the parents of three children: Walter Elwood, born September 30, 1888, who married Harriet M. Glover; Harold Anthony, married Ruth Rogers; and Gladys I. The older son, Walter E. Wilcox, is a graduate of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York (class of 1912), with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, also received his Master's degree from Columbia University, of New York City, in 1917; is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and of the Masonic order. He is now principal of Woodward School, at No. 700 Bates street, St. Louis, Missouri. The younger son, Harold A. Wilcox, is a paper manufacturer, at Oneco, Windham county, Connecticut, and the daughter is a teacher in New Jersey.

HUGH FRANCIS LENA—When the World War called for men from the medical profession, Dr. Hugh F. Lena was one of those who responded, he being assigned to the naval hospital in New London. While on duty there he made many friends, and so insistent were they that he make New London his home after the war was over, that on April 14, 1920, he did return and at No. 154 Broad street established a private hospital. The hospital has evidently met a public need, for its capacity has been taxed to its limit for some time, and Dr. Lena has there performed a great many major operations during the year the hospital has been in operation. One of the features of its equipment is an X-Ray department of the most modern type, and in each department all equipment, sanitation, ventilation, etc., is along modern lines of discovery and practice.

Dr. Lena is a son of Patrick Henry and Elizabeth (Lennon) Lena, his parents both born in Belfast, Ireland. Patrick H. Lena came to the United States a young man, settled in Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he became an expert weaver and foreman of the cloth-room in one of the Lawrence mills. He died in Lawrence, in November, 1909. Mrs. Elizabeth (Lennon) Lena died there in May, 1915.

Hugh Francis Lena was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 22, 1888. He completed high school courses. He was graduated A.B., Dartmouth

Hugh L. Lenz

College, 1912; Johns Hopkins University, M.D., 1916, both college courses pursued in full and with honor. After graduation he returned to Massachusetts and became an interne at the City Hospital, Boston, there continuing until March, 1918, when he was commissioned lieutenant of the junior grade, United States Navy Medical Corps, and assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital in Newport, Rhode Island. In April, 1918, he was promoted lieutenant of the senior grade, and on October 1, 1919, was honorably discharged from the United States service. During the influenza epidemic the Naval Hospital in New London gave up all possible work to fight that dread disease. Dr. Lena obtained the use of the State Armory in New London and was in charge of the hospital established therein.

After his release from the army, Dr. Lena returned to his Lawrence home for rest, and after a time took a special course in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital in Boston, his study covering diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After concluding his course in the spring of 1920, he located in New London, as stated, and there has since conducted a private hospital with gratifying success. He is a member of the medical societies of Massachusetts, and is a surgeon of acknowledged skill and learning. Dr. Lena is a member of the New London County Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, Medical Society of Essex County, Massachusetts; the Massachusetts State Medical Society, American Medical Association, New London Lodge, No. 364, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; fourth degree Knight of Columbus; American Legion; and is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Lena married, in Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1920, Helen Francis Gartland, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, daughter of Peter and Mary Gartland.

FREDERICK MORGAN SMITH—New London was the birthplace and lifelong home of Frederick Morgan Smith, whose passing, August 3, 1917, at the age of seventy, was so deeply regretted by his many friends. Mr. Smith was connected with his father, Nathan B. Smith, in the manufacture of melodeons, and latter engaged in business as a dealer in pianos and organs. He was highly esteemed as a business man, and as a citizen his virtues were conspicuous.

Mr. Smith traced descent from five Colonial governors: Governor William Coddington, Governor William Hutchinson, Governor John Winthrop, Governor John Sanford and Governor Peleg Sanford. He also was a descendant of Revolutionary heroes, one of these, Colonel Oliver Smith, an aide to General Washington and with him at Valley Forge. Later Colonel Smith commanded the Eighth Regiment of the Connecticut line. Another ancestor was Nathaniel Fanning, who was a midshipman under John Paul Jones, and later in life was commandant of the Charlestown navy yard. The destroyer "Fanning" of the United States navy was so named in his honor. The ancestor of this family was Rev. Nehemiah Smith. Descent is traced through eight American generations to Frederick Morgan Smith, of the ninth generation. The generations follow:

(I) Rev. Nehemiah Smith, one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Connecticut, and progenitor of this branch of the family, came to America in 1637. He was born in England in about 1605, and died in 1686. He married Sarah Ann Bourne, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne, of Marsfield, Massachusetts.

(II) Nehemiah (2) Smith, son of Rev. Nehemiah (1) and Sarah Ann (Bourne) Smith, was baptized October 24, 1646, and died August 8, 1727. He married, October 24, 1664, Lydia Winchester, daughter of Alexander Winchester, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

(III) Nehemiah (3) Smith, son of Nehemiah (2) and Lydia (Winchester) Smith, was born November 14, 1673, and died November 21, 1724. He married, April 22, 1696, Dorothy Wheeler.

(IV) Nathan Smith, son of Nehemiah (3) and Dorothy (Wheeler) Smith, was born November or September 16, 1702, and died December 4, 1784. He married Mary ——.

(V) Oliver Smith, son of Nathan and Mary Smith, was born April 29, 1739, on the Smith homestead at Poquonock, Connecticut. He married, April 5, 1759, Mary Denison, daughter of John and Mary (Noyes) Denison.

(VI) Denison Smith, son of Oliver and Mary (Denison) Smith, was born June 19, 1769, at Stonington, Connecticut. He married, March 6, 1788, Waity Smith, of Poquonock, only child of Jabez and Waity (Burrows) Smith.

(VII) Nathan (2) Smith, son of Denison and Waity (Smith) Smith, was born at Groton, Connecticut, March 31, 1793. He was a farmer at Poquonock, and died there April 4, 1851. He married, March 6, 1814, ——— Fanning, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Smith) Fanning. She was born September 11, 1796, and died December 24, 1879.

(VIII) Nathan D. Smith, son of Nathan (2) Smith, was born at Poquonock, Connecticut, September 14, 1815. He married, September 12, 1841, Mary Abby Morgan, born in 1828, daughter of Elisha and Caroline Morgan. Their children were: Adriana, born June 27, 1844; Frederick Morgan, born August 27, 1847; and Aborn Fanning, born April 19, 1849.

(IX) Frederick Morgan Smith, son of Nathan D. and Mary Abby (Morgan) Smith, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1847, and died in the city of his birth, August 3, 1917. He was a graduate of Dr. Fitch's School, at Windham, and a student at New London and Poughkeepsie schools. After school years were over he became associated in business with his father, Nathan D. Smith, who was then a manufacturer of melodeons and organs, the Smith instruments being the acme of perfection in their day. The store operated by the company was located where the Bank Street New Theatre now stands, and a large business was there conducted. When Nathan D. Smith was called away he admitted

his brother, Aborn F. Smith as a partner, and for many years the firm conducted a piano and organ store. The firm title at first, M. D. Smith & Sons, was changed to Smith Bros. Aborn F. Smith later retired from the company, and Frederick M. Smith carried on the business alone until the admission of his son, Richard B. Smith. Naturally quiet and retiring in nature, Mr. Smith took no active part in public affairs, although keenly alive to his duties as a citizen. During his many years in business in New London, he earned for himself an enviable reputation among his fellowmen. His circle of friends was unusually large, and because of his genial personality and sympathetic manner, he won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Frederick M. Smith married, April 15, 1873, Annie Holt, and they were the parents of five children: Nathan H., Frederick M., Jr., Richard B., Henry H., and Lucy Bishop, married Hugh T. Cuthbert, of Arizona.

JEAN BAPTISTE MARTIN—The largest manufacturers in America of the finest quality silk velvets, yet only a branch of the parent factory in Lyons, France—this is the significance of the extensive buildings which form the plant of the J. B. Martin Company, Incorporated, at Norwich, Connecticut.

Jean Baptiste Martin, grandfather of the present Mr. J. B. Martin, was the founder of this industry. He was born in Lyons, France, in the year 1799, and died there in 1863, having lived in that city all his life. He entered the silk manufacturing industry as a boy, in Lyons, the greatest silk producing center in the world. He went through all the departments, learning the business from every angle, and also attended the Textile School, at Lyons. Eventually he began the manufacture of silk velvets, building up a large and important interest along this line in his native city. At his death, in 1863, his widow continued the business until their son, Andre, was able to take over the management. The firm name has never been changed, except by the articles of incorporation.

Andre Martin, son of Jean Baptiste Martin, the founder of this industry, was born in Lyons, France. He received the advantage of a broadly comprehensive technical education, including a course in civil engineering, from which he was graduated with honors. Upon the completion of his studies he returned to Lyons, fully equipped to relieve his mother of the cares of the business, and entered the velvet manufacturing world. Under his hand the business was developed to a remarkable extent, and after seriously considering the feasibility of such a project, decided upon the erection of a branch factory on this side of the Atlantic. Thus in 1896 he incorporated the business in France, under the name of the J. B. Martin Company, the better to arrange the business for his absence, and came to the United States, accompanied by Mr. George Caband, and Mr. J. Sounery, of the firm, and sought a location for the proposed plant.

In 1898 the present site of the J. B. Martin Company, in Norwich, Connecticut, was purchased, and building operations begun, the most modern designs and materials of that day being used. The first section of the mill was completed in 1899, and from that time until the present, additions and improvements have been made, constantly increasing the extent and capacity of the plant. In 1919 the company purchased the Pequot Mill, of Norwich, converting it into a mill for throwing silk, again increasing their facilities. In 1920 they bought the large modern plant of the Marlin-Rockwell Company, in the center of Norwich, erected during the World War by that celebrated firearms company, for the manufacture of machine guns. In these various Norwich plants the J. B. Martin Company now employs eight hundred operatives, and they manufacture only the very finest and most expensive velvet and deep pile plushes. The company is incorporated in the State of Maine. Andre Martin, returning to France when the American plant of the company was well established, is still the active head of the French plant. He married Margaret Arbelot, and they reside in Lyons.

Jean Baptiste Martin, the present head of the American plant of the J. B. Martin Company, Incorporated, and son of Andre and Margaret (Arbelot) Martin, was born in St. Germain en Laye, France, on May 29, 1890. He received his early education in the public schools of the city of Paris, continuing through the high school there. He graduated from the German Technical School, at Ronigliche Webeshule, at Crefeld, in Rhineland, Germany. Returning to his native land, he enlisted in the French army, as cavalryman, and completed the two years of service in 1912. Mr. Martin came to America in that year with his father, Andre Martin, and Julian Crozier, nephew of the manager of the American plant in Norwich.

This history would be incomplete without at least passing mention of this young man, who later gave his life for his country. He remained at the plant of the company until the declaration of war in France. In August, 1914, he returned to France to enlist in the French army, and was killed in action in December of the same year. He was well known in Norwich, in both social and business circles, and his loss is mourned by many friends here, and the name of Julian Crozier will long be remembered in Norwich.

Mr. Martin remained at the Norwich plant of the company, familiarizing himself with every detail, until May, 1914, when he returned to France. Entering the French army in August, 1914, he was assigned to service with the British army, as interpreter, with the British Indian Army Corps, from Hindustan. He was with this corps as interpreter in English, German, French and Indian languages, continuing in this capacity through 1915 and 1916. During this time he was in the battles of the Somme, the first and second battles of Ypres, and many other engagements. In 1916 he was commissioned second-lieutenant of Dismounted Cavalry, of the

French army, and continued in that office until the end of the war. He was in the battles of Chemin Des Dames, in 1916 and 1917; in the battle of Nayon in 1918, beginning on March 23, and lasting for eight days; at the front in the battle of Plesses-de-Roye, in 1918; in the battle of the Argonne Forest, in 1918, and was with that branch of the army when the war was ended. He was discharged from active duty in March, 1919, and assigned to the reserve army of France.

In October, 1919, Mr. Martin returned to his business interests in Norwich, after an absence, on account of the war, of nearly six years. Here he resumed his position as general manager of the J. B. Martin Company, Incorporated, and is continuing and broadening the business policies by which his father gave the company its initial impulse in this country. His position as head of the largest manufacturing establishment of its class in America, places Mr. Martin in the forefront of the manufacturing interests of this county and State.

Mr. Martin married, in Paris, on June 24, 1914, Margaret May Aubert, who was born in Paris, France, and is a daughter of Albert Aubert. Mrs. Martin's father, who is now deceased, was a prominent architect in the city of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one daughter, Anne Monique, born in Paris, June 12, 1916. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

HOWARD L. STANTON, chief of the Norwich Fire Department, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 17, 1854, the eldest son of George H. and Helen (Sparks) Stanton. He attended public schools until twelve years of age, when he was obliged to go to work. Nine years was the length of time of his service in the machine shop of C. B. Rogers & Co., builders of woodworking machinery. During a portion of the time he was apprenticed to the machinist trade. In 1875 he went to work for the Bacon Arms Company, builders of revolvers and pistols, in the capacity of tool maker, as at this time he was recognized as a first-class mechanic. In August, 1881, he went with Lester & Wasley, builders of automatic envelope machinery, where he remained until July, 1901. July 1, 1901, he was elected chief of the Norwich Fire Department. His connection with the fire department dates from his early years in the machine shop, he having worked up through all grades to the position of assistant chief in 1881, holding the position until 1899, when he resigned to give his entire time to Messrs. Lester & Wasley.

He is a director in the Chelsea Savings Bank and of the Masonic Temple Corporation; vice-president and director of the Lester & Wasley Company, a member of the Connecticut Society and Sons of the American Revolution. He has received all the Masonic degrees in the York and Scottish Rite, including the thirty-third, and the last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and has passed the chairs of most of the bodies. He is also a life member of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport, Connecticut; also a member of the International Association of Fire Engineers; of the International Association of Municipal Electricians; of the National Fire Protection Association; of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, a life member of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association and ex-president of the same; also a member of the Connecticut Fire Chiefs' Club and ex-president of the same; member of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce and the Commonwealth Club of New York.

October 22, 1874, Mr. Stanton was united in marriage with Frances Loosee Hotchkiss, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died December 19, 1899, daughter of Edwin O. and Eliza Hotchkiss, of Norwich. He married (second) Kathrine K. Kind, January 25, 1905, daughter of Joseph and Henrietta Kind, of Norwich. Two children were born of the first union: Amy Louise Stanton, and Georgie Coit Stanton, both residents of Norwich; Amy L. was born January 3, 1878, and Georgie C. was born April 30, 1879.

HON. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, LL.D.— The following narrative of the life of Hon. William A. Buckingham was prepared by the late Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D., at the time president of Yale, and appeared as a "Memoir of Senator Buckingham" in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of January, 1876, and without question it is the most complete character sketch of Mr. Buckingham in print. "The writer of this sketch knew Senator Buckingham from before the beginning of his public career to the end of his life, and had frequent opportunities to judge of him in almost every one of the relations which have been named. After abating all that might be required from the particulars of personal friendship, he can honestly give his testimony that a conscientious sincerity and a graceful symmetry gave the strength and beauty to a character which other generations may reasonably hold in the highest honor."

William Alfred Buckingham was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, May 28, 1804. His father, Samuel, was born in Saybrook, and was a descendant in the direct line from the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, the minister of Saybrook (1665-1709), one of the ten founders of Yale College, and one of the moderators of the Synod which framed the Saybrook Platform. Thomas was the son of Thomas, one of the original members of the New Haven Colony, but soon removed to Milford, where he was one of the "seven pillars" of the church at its organization. His mother, Joanna Matson, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, January 25, 1777, died December 9, 1846. The parents began their married life in Saybrook, but soon removed to Lebanon, where they died and were buried. William was the second of six children, the others being: Abigail, born March 26, 1801, died June 27, 1861; Lucy Ann, born October 25, 1806, died September 2, 1853; Samuel Matson, born July 12, 1809, died November 26, 1810; Samuel Giles,

born November 18, 1812; Israel Matson, born August 5, 1816.

Lebanon is a quiet, pleasant country town, scarcely a village, eleven miles from Norwich, on the high road to Hartford. Its broad and grassy street is bordered by a few farm houses, comfortable and neat rather than elegant, which are distributed at convenient distances for the uses of the more than usually comfortable farmers who own them. Near the meeting-house are a few dwellings a little more distinguished, as the former residences of the Governors Trumbull, and the "store," which, during and ever since the war of the Revolution, has been dignified by the name of the "Old War Office." Lebanon had been for nearly fifty-four years—from December, 1772, to February, 1826— trained and honored by the ministry of Solomon Williams, D.D., brother of Elisha Williams, rector of Yale College, and himself a leader among the Connecticut divines. Here was born, in 1710, the first Jonathan Trumbull, who graduated at Harvard College in 1727, and was chosen Governor of Connecticut annually from 1769 to 1783—which office he resigned after fifty years of public service. His son Jonathan, born at Lebanon, graduated at Harvard College, 1759, was paymaster to the army, 1776-1778; secretary and aide to Washington, 1780-1783; in 1789, member of Congress; in 1791, speaker of the Lower House; in 1794, senator; and from 1798 to 1809, governor of Connecticut. An academy also graced this village green, and had been sustained for many years with more or less regularity.

Here were all the conditions for the training of a character like that of Senator Buckingham. A small population all known to one another; nearly enough upon a level to be animated by a common sympathy, and yet sufficiently varied in position and culture to be able to give without condescension, and to receive without servility; all devout in their habits, and worshiping with simple rites in the one church which their fathers had planted; all laboring for a livelihood, and therefore industrious in habits and simple in manners; all believing in intelligence and courtesy as only inferior to godliness. No thoughtful youth could live in such a community without special incitements to public spirit and the love of country. The traditions of the old war office would stir the heart of any aspiring boy who saw with his own eyes the marks of the spurs left by orderlies and aides-de-camp as they sat waiting for dispatches, and listened with bated breath to the stories of the Revolution, which fell from the lips of all the elders of the town, and heard them describe, as they had seen, the persons of Washington, Lafayette, Knox and Rochambeau. Nor could such a boy stand before the Trumbull tomb in the old burying ground, where were garnered the sacred dust of the two governors, of Joseph, the first commissary-general in the war of the Revolution, and of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, without imbibing some of that patriotism.

Living from his earliest years under such influences, the dignity of a life of public duty, and of sacrifices for God and country, could not but be impressed upon a nature so sensitive and high-minded as was that of young Buckingham. Most influential of all was the atmosphere of his own home, over which the grave but gentle father presided with unpretending dignity, and which was pervaded by the cheerful sunlight of an active and loving mother, whose ministries of love and blessing filled the whole community. Besides the education of his home, with its lessons of industry and duty, of self-sacrifice and courtesy, and the education of the community, with its patriotic memories and pride, Mr. Buckingham had the best advantages of the public schools and academy of Lebanon, and of the Bacon Academy at Colchester, which at that time was much resorted to. One of his schoolmates at Colchester, from a distant part of the State, had described him as being in his youth what he was in manhood, singularly manly, earnest, noble and attractive. He labored upon the farm with a willing heart and strong hands. He taught a district school at Lyme a single winter, when eighteen years old, with great success. When twenty years of age he entered a dry goods house in Norwich as clerk. After a year's experience there and a few months in a wholesale house in New York, he opened a dry goods store in Norwich. In 1830 he engaged in the manufacture of ingrain carpets, which he continued for eighteen years. In 1848 he relinquished both these occupations and embarked in the manufacture of India-rubber goods, and was made the treasurer and an active director in the Hayward Rubber Company. Subsequently he became interested in several important manufacturing enterprises. As a man of business he was distinguished for industry, integrity and promptness. He uniformly fulfilled his engagements, and his credit was unquestioned for any sum which he required for himself, or for his country.

On September 27, 1830, he was married to Miss Eliza Ripley, daughter of Dwight Ripley, of Norwich, she being eminently fitted to make his life cheerful and public-spirited, and whose hospitality was as cordial and liberal as his own. Mrs. Buckingham died April 19, 1868, leaving his home and heart desolate. His only son, William Ripley, died in early childhood, and his surviving daughter, Eliza Coit, born December 7, 1838, was married August 28, 1861, to William A. Aiken, who served upon his staff, as quartermaster general, during the war, and since his marriage has made his home in Norwich.

In 1830 he became a communicant of the Second Congregational Church, and was prominent in the organization of a new church in 1842, of which he was a deacon, and a conspicuous and most zealous friend and benefactor. He was a Sunday school

teacher for thirty-seven years of his life, excepting four years during the war. He was principal chairman of the National Congregational Council in Boston in 1865. He was always, in public and private, pronounced in the avowal of the Christian faith, and always fervent and decided in the expression of Christian feeling. The prayers which hallowed his home and edified many Christian assemblies will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them. His Christian liberality was from the first to the last uniformly generous, cheerful and systematic. He was in principle and in practice a decided friend of temperance, and from the beginning to the end of his public life, which was distinguished for lavish and refined hospitality, he never deviated, in public or in private, from the letter or the spirit of his avowed pledges and principles. His interest in education was intelligent, constant and most liberal. He was foremost in all the movements of his fellow-citizens for the improvement of the public schools, was active and generous from the first in the endowment and management of the Norwich Free Academy, and was a princely benefactor of Yale College, especially of the Theological Department. Some of his liberal contributions were the spontaneous offerings of his conscientious and willing generosity. He was not content with giving himself, but was active in prompting others to contribute, and always with refined courtesy. His benefactions were by no means confined to public societies and institutions. To the poor and unfortunate he was a sympathizing and tender-hearted friend, giving with a cheerful heart, with wise discretion, with a delicate regard to the feelings of those whom he helped, and with unfeigned modesty. Before he entered political life, he was known as a quiet and modest citizen, unobtrusive in manners, though firm in principle, rarely if ever participating in public discussion, conspicuously intelligent, courteous and refined, and as conspicuously unobtrusive in the public manifestations of his opinions.

Though decided in his political sympathies and opinions, and though not infrequently solicited to be a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of the State, he consented but once, and was defeated. In 1849, 1850, 1856 and 1857 he was mayor of Norwich. In 1858 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, not so much on the ground of his eminent political services or any special gifts of statesmanship, as on account of the universal confidence which was reposed in his good sense, his integrity, his courtesy, and his eminent moral worth. He had not been known to the people of the State as a public leader. He had been least of all prominent as manager or leader in any party relations, although he had been decided and zealous at home in the councils of the Republican party from its first organization, as he had previously been in the Whig party before it. He had never had the opportunity of being known to the leading men of the State as a speaker in legislative assembly, or in any other than small assemblies of men, and in them only as they were gathered for some philanthropic or religious object. But he was well known and thoroughly respected in Norwich, and in all eastern parts of the State, as an honest, single-minded, firm-hearted, public-spirited Christian gentleman, who united in himself a rare combination of qualities which are fitted to command the respect and to win the confidence and love of his fellow-men. He was first elected by a small majority, later elections giving him very large majorities, and for eight years was continued in the office, until he resigned its duties and honors.

At the time of his election to the office of Governor, neither he nor his friends anticipated what was before him. Had he either known, or even dimly foreboded, that the office, from being little more than a place of easy routine and formal administration, would be suddenly transformed into a post of the most serious responsibility, involving perplexity, toil and anxiety, both he and his friends would have hesitated in thinking that he was the fittest man to fill the place and to fill it so long. No one would have dared to predict that he would meet all its responsibilities with such distinguished success. But in review it may be confidently affirmed, that from the time when the first mutterings of war were heard, to the moment when they died into silence, no citizen of the State was ever thought of as in any respect superior to, or comparable with, the noble "war Governor" who represented the State of Connecticut. Whether his relations are considered to the Executive of the United States, to the governors of the other States, to the party of Connecticut opposed to the war, to the soldiers and officers from Connecticut, to the men who were recruited or drafted, who were sick or in prison, to the banks and men of business all over the country, or to the American people as far as they knew of him, his fitness for his place was unquestioned. Whether on horseback at an election parade or in a public reception, whether reading his own messages or speaking at a sudden call, often under very trying circumstances, whether writing stirring letters to President Lincoln, or addressing regiment after regiment as each was hurried away to the field, whether conferring with his staff or trusted friends in sudden exigencies, he was always heroic, patient, self-controlled and courteous. He met the demand of every public occasion with dignity and self-possession. At the time when he was elected he had been little accustomed to public speaking, or to writing anything more than letters of business. Though familiar with political topics he had not been trained to write or speak on them in public, because the necessity of defending and enforcing his political opinions had never been imposed upon him.

His friends could never doubt that he would successfully meet all the practical demands of his office, while they might reasonably question whether he would meet its intellectual requisitions with any special eclat. It was interesting to see how quickly he came up to the requirements of the position in

these respects; how well from the first he wrote and spoke on the many occasions on which he was called upon. It was still more interesting to notice, when the country was first aroused to defend its life, how clearly his mind was enlarged, and his heart glowed with patriotic feeling, and how nobly he spoke and wrote. His messages and correspondence were not only important documents in the history of the war, but they reflect the highest honor on the mind and head of their author. His own clear and practical intellect discerned earlier than many practiced statesmen what the issues were, and how stern and lasting the struggle would be. His decisive and ringing words bespoke serious and painful forebodings on the one hand, but they breathed only courage and triumph on the other. He wrote and spoke as a prophet, because he wrote and spoke from those firm convictions which were inspired by his faith in the right, and in God who had defended the right in the past and could not desert it in the present. The people of Connecticut believed in him, because they recognized in his measured yet fervent words, and read in his consistent character and acts, their own strong convictions and their unshaken purposes. Whatever might have been thought of single acts of his, no Connecticut man who believed in the war failed to believe in Governor Buckingham. He reflected so perfectly the wishes and resolves of his fellow-citizens, and they did not hesitate to accept him as their leader. In multitudes of households his portrait was conspicuously displayed, and his name is still pronounced with love and honor. The services rendered by him to Connecticut and to the Union were also self-sacrificing and laborious. His private business was to a great extent transferred to others. His days and nights were spent in unremitted labor. His mind was oppressed by public care and his heart was tried by ready sympathy. While it was also true that he had grown in intellect and character under the noble opportunities to which he so nobly responded, it was also true that he had given to others the best strength and the best days of his life. It was not surprising that after he resigned his office, in 1866, he was elected in May, 1868, to fill the first vacancy which occurred in the Senate of the United States. In that office he continued until his death, which occurred one month before his term expired. As a senator he was dignified, courteous and conscientious, and won the respect and affection of men of all parties. In debate he was always clear, pointed and brief.

He comprehended with great clearness the political and financial difficulties incident to the process of reconstruction, and he endeavored to meet these difficulties with entire fidelity to his convictions. No man ever doubted his honesty or his uprightness during the years of experiment and doubt in which he filled his high position. If it is premature to pronounce upon the wisdom of every measure which he supported, or of every individual action which he performed while a Senator, it is not premature to assert that he retained his personal and his political integrity from the beginning to the end. His home in Washington was elegant and hospitable, and it was hallowed by domestic worship; and in his public duties he never overlooked or lightly esteemed his duties to God, or to his own Christian profession. In the summer preceding his death he showed symptoms of debility. These increased as the winter came on. In the anticipation that his life might soon be terminated, he was entirely serene, and on the night of February 4, 1875, he died.

Senator Buckingham was especially remarkable for the symmetry of his constitution and character. In person, in bearing, in manners, in disposition, in intellect, in industry, in patience, in reserved energy, in the knowledge of affairs, in an affectionate and sympathizing nature, in scrupulous conscientiousness, in fervent and enlightened religious feeling he was harmoniously endowed and moulded into a rare example of human perfection. In his own home this example shone most brightly. To his friends he was frank and open-hearted. To the poor and friendless he was ever sympathizing and helpful. To his fellow-citizens he was the soul of probity and honor. To the community he was eminently public-spirited and generous. To the State and the country he gave all that he was and all that he could perform. To God he gave a filial and trusting heart and an obedient and conscientious life, in which he followed his Great Master in meek and humble discipleship.

A bronze statue of Governor Buckingham was unveiled in the State House at Hartford, Connecticut, on June 18, 1884.

His residence in Norwich—now known as "The Buckingham Memorial"—is owned and occupied by Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, and also used by its affiliated organizations, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, who cherish it and its historic associations (as also connected with visits from Lincoln, Grant and many other noted men), with the most scrupulous tenderness. Upon his granite monument in Yantic cemetery, Norwich, is the following inscription:

"William Alfred Buckingham, Governor of Connecticut, 1858-1866. U. S. Senator, 1869-1875. His will was inflexible, his courage dauntless, his devotion to duty supreme, his faith in God absolute."

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE was late of Norwich. In every community, large or small, there are a few men who by their force of character are intuitively recognized as leaders, men who are successful in their business undertakings, generous and fair in their relations with others, and who perceive and warmly advocate those measures which insure the public well-being. In the city of Norwich there was no name better known than that of Amos W. Prentice. He was intimately associated with those enterprises through which the city has attained a higher and broader life. He aided or led in every move-

ment for the public good, and as a merchant and banker, as well as popular and eminent citizen, he was prominent in its material growth.

Mr. Prentice was a native of what is now the town of Griswold, Connecticut, born December 20, 1816, a son of Amos and Lucy (Wylie) Prentice, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Captain Thomas Prentice, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, his lineage being through Thomas (2), Samuel, Joseph, Eleazer, John and Amos Prentice.

(I) Captain Thomas Prentice, born in England in 1621, appears early at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the birth of two of his children being of record there in 1650. The family lived in the eastern part of Cambridge village and later in Newtown, Massachusetts, where Mr. Prentice died July 6, 1710. He was appointed captain of the troop of horse in the Indian war, June 24, 1675. The Christian name of his wife was Grace. She and their eldest child accompanied Mr. Prentice to this country. Their children were: Grace, baptized in England in 1648; Thomas, born in 1649; Elizabeth, baptized January 22, 1650; Mary, born in 1652; John, baptized in 1653; and Hannah, born in 1661. The mother, Grace, died October 9, 1692.

(II) Thomas (2) Prentice, born in 1649, married, March 20, 1675, Sarah, daughter of Captain Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton. Mr. Prentice died April 19, 16—, and his widow married (second) Captain William Denison, and died in 1713. Children: Thomas, born January 13, 1676; Grace, 1678; Samuel, about 1680; and John, 1682.

(III) Samuel Prentice, born about 1680, married Esther, daughter of Nathaniel Hammond, of Newtown, Massachusetts. Before 1700 Mr. Prentice owned a large tract of land in Stonington, Connecticut, and went there to live not far from 1709. His children were: Samuel born November 25, 1702; Joseph, January 26, 1704; Grace, January 16, 1705; Mary, April 12, 1708; Jonas, September 28, 1710; Esther, December 12, 1713; Eunice, December 8, 1717; Thomas, October 25, 1719; Oliver, October 25, 1720; Dorothy, December 13, 1723, and Lucy, May 20, 1727.

(IV) Joseph Prentice, born January 26, 1704, in Newtown, Massachusetts, married November 10, 1725, Mary Wheeler. Their children were: Joseph, born August 24, 1727; Priscilla, January 20, 1729; Eleazer, September 28, 1735; Elisha, January 1, 1737; Jonathan, May 28, 1740; Mary, June 19, 174—; Hannah, March 7, 1747; and Manassah and Ephraim (twins), July 22, 1749.

(V) Eleazer Prentice, born September 28, 1735, in Preston, Connecticut, married there, October 19, 1757, Sarah, daughter of John Stanton (3), of Preston. She died in December, 1805, aged seventy years. Their children were: Sarah, born March 8, 1759; Lucy, March 27, 1761; Olive, October 9, 1763; John, September 1, 1766; Desire, June 16, 1771; Nathan, August 4, 1773; and Rufus, December 24, 1776.

(VI) John Prentice, born September 1, 1766, married, December 25, 1791, Betsey Cleft, and resided in Preston, Connecticut. Their children were: Amos, born August 5, 1792; Sally, May 21, 1794; Frederick, May 15, 1796; John, November 28, 1800; Charlotte, October 26, 1802; Betsey C., April 15, 1805; William C., March 6, 1807; Frances H., March 5, 1809; and Caroline A., March 12, 1812.

(VII) Amos Prentice, born August 5, 1792, was a farmer, and resided in Griswold, Connecticut. He married, January 16, 1816, Lucy Wylie, and their children were: Amos W., born December 20, 1816, and Samuel T., born January 9, 1820. The latter served in the Civil War, and died in New York.

(VIII) Amos W. Prentice, subject proper of this article, was but a small boy when his father died, and when about seven years old, in 1823, came to Norwich and made his home with his uncle, Frederick Prentice, who resided there. He received somewhat meager educational advantages, but improved every opportunity. When a boy he was a clerk in the store of William A. Buckingham, and in 1831 he entered the hardware store on Water street kept by Joseph and John Breed. This business was founded in 1764 by Gershom Breed, who was succeeded by Jesse and Simon Breed, and they in turn by Joseph and John Breed. Mr. Prentice proved to be industrious and competent, and in 1840 was admitted to membership in the firm, the name being changed to John Breed & Co. After the death of Mr. Breed, Mr. Prentice became the senior partner, and in 1864 the firm name became A. W. Prentice & Co. Mr. Prentice continued in active business until 1889, when he retired, and the firm was changed to Eaton, Chase & Co. Mr. Prentice's career as an active business man covered a period of fifty-seven years. Such a record is seldom equalled, and is one of which any man might well feel proud.

Being public-spirited and progressive, and desiring to see Norwich advance, Mr. Prentice took a deep interest in public affairs early in life. In politics he was an old-time Whig, and, after the exit of that party, a stanch Republican. In 1854 he represented the Eighth District in the State Senate, among his colleagues in that body being James Dixon, of Hartford (afterward a United States Senator), Henry B. Harrison (afterward Governor), of New Haven, and ex-Governor William T. Minor, of Stamford. From 1858 to 1860 he was mayor of the city, and in 1877 he represented the town in the State Legislature in company with the late Horace Whitaker. Besides being mayor he was a member of the court of Common Council for a period of ten years. He possessed rare ability as a presiding officer and often guided the deliberations at town and city meetings. He sometimes served on commissions to settle disputes and questions, and never failed to give satisfaction. Mr. Prentice did not seek prominence at the hands of his fellow-citizens, for in his case it can be truthfully said the office sought the man. He was always fair in politics, and never tried to force his political opinions on any one. Mr. Prentice always took a deep interest in religious matters and in 1842 aided in organizing the Broad-

way Congregational Church, of which he served as clerk and member of the society's committee. In 1875 he succeeded the late Governor Buckingham as deacon of the church. He was a liberal contributor to all kinds of religious work. Mr. Prentice was a trustee of the Free Academy for many years and always attended the graduating exercises. In him education always had a firm friend.

Mr. Prentice occupied a prominent and enviable position in business circles. For many years he was a director of Norwich Savings Society, one of the largest and oldest institutions of its kind in the State, succeeding the late Franklin Nichols as president on November 15, 1890. He was a director of the First National Bank and also of the Richmond Stove Company, and also held other positions of trust. He was one of the very first in New England to suggest the name of Abraham Lincoln for the office of President of the United States, doing this in a public meeting when Mr. Lincoln was just beginning to gain fame. Before and during the Civil War, when meetings were held in Norwich to discuss the ways and means of helping the soldiers and Union, Mr. Prentice almost invariably presided at such meetings, and no man in Norwich did more than he for the cause. During the dark days of the war he was Governor Buckingham's true friend and adviser, and did all in his power to aid the cause of the Union and assist the soldiers.

Amos W. Prentice was easily the ideal citizen of Norwich. He was the soul of honor, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people of this vicinity. He possessed a broad mind and a kindly disposition, and was charitable to all in need. One of the best testimonials to his high character is that during all his years in business those in his employ held him in high esteem, and the best of feeling prevailed between employer and employe. His family relations were happy. His death occurred after a short illness, on December 14, 1894, and he is buried in Yantic cemetery, at Norwich.

On May 18, 1840, Mr. Prentice was married to Hannah E. Parker, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, a daughter of Elias and Grace (Mansfield) Parker. Mrs. Prentice passed away December 24, 1887, aged sixty-five years.

HON. SUPPLY TWYNG HOLBROOK—In the death of Judge Holbrook, which occurred at his home on River avenue, Laurel Hill, Norwich, on April 19, 1895, the community lost one of its best known and most prominent citizens.

Born September 7, 1822, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Judge Holbrook was a son of Sabin and Mary (Whittemore) Holbrook, and came on both sides from early New England ancestry. On his father's side he was a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Holbrook, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, from whom his lineage is through Thomas (2), Peter, Joseph, Joseph (2), Seth and Sabin Holbrook.

The name of Holbrook is one both ancient and distinguished. As early as the reign of Richard II one of the name was advanced to the order of knighthood and a coat of arms given him. In books of heraldry there are many coats-of-arms under the name. The details of the generations referred to above and in the order there named follow:

(I) Thomas Holbrook, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, is thought by Morse to have probably come with the colony of settlers from Weymouth in Dorsetshire, England, in 1624. For a number of years between 1641 and 1654 inclusive he was a selectman of the town. He died in 1674-76. His widow, Joanna died before April 24, 1677. Their children were: John, born in 1617; Thomas, William and Ann.

(II) Thomas (2) Holbrook was a resident of Scituate, Weymouth and Braintree, and was a man of enterprise and wealth. He died in 1697, and was survived by his wife, Joanna. Their children were: Thomas; Mary; John, born 15th of 8th month, 1653, at Braintree; Peter, born 6th of 7th month, 1655; Joanna, born 30th of 8th month, 1656; Susanna; and Joseph, born 10th of 12th month, 1660.

(III) Peter Holbrook, born 6th of 7th month, 1655, married (first) Alice, and settled at Mendon, and (second) Elizabeth Poor. Alice died April 29, 1705. Mr. Holbrook was an important man for his day, and laid the foundation of great good to his race, many of whom are still enjoying it within the circle of his former influence and possessions. The lands which he left to his sons were mostly subsequently included in Bellingham. He died May 3, 1712. His children were: John, born September 24, 1679; Peter, October 16, 1681; Joseph, May 8, 1683; Silvanus, August 15, 1685; Jonah, March 7, 1686-87; Richard, May 30, 1690; Eliphalet, January 27, 1691-92; William, March 28, 1693-94; Samuel, February 27, 1695-96; and Mary, October 14, 1702.

(IV) Joseph Holbrook, born May 8, 1683, married December 29, 1710, Mary Cook; was a husbandman, and resided in Bellingham, Massachusetts. He died April 25, 1750. His children were: Alice, born February 14, 1712, at Mendon; Joseph, November 24, 1714; Rachel, January 16, 1716-17; Asahel, January 3, 1718-19; David, March 15, 1721 (at Bellingham); Mary, October 13, 1723; and Martha, December 28, 1726.

(V) Joseph (2) Holbrook, born November 24, 1714, died July 14, 1784. His wife, Grace, died May 13, 1791. Their children were: Esther, born April 1, 1739; Bethia, April 13, 1741; Phebe, November 28, 1743; Jonathan, May 31, 1746; Joseph, October 15, 1718; Seth, November 24, 1751; and Melatiah, February 28, 1755.

(VI) Seth Holbrook, born November 24, 1751, married, in 1775, Dinah Holbrook, and resided in Bellingham. He was a soldier of the Revolution, being a member of a company of militia which marched from Bellingham, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, under command of Captain Jesse Holbrook.

He was also a sergeant of Captain Cowell's company in the Suffolk and York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Robinson, in March, 1776. Mr. Holbrook became a United States pensioner. He died November 13, 1839. His children were: Rachel, born January 17, 1777; Clary, January 22, 1779; Esther, November 5, 1780; Roxanna, July 24, 1782; Luke, July 12, 1784; Sabin, October 19, 1786; Seth, July 29, 1789; Persis, October 14, 1791; Merinda, September 3, 1794; and Valentine R., December 14, 1800.

(VII) Sabin Holbrook, born October 19, 1786, resided in Dorchester and Bellingham, Massachusetts. He died in 1833, and his wife, Mary, born March 27, 1787, died in 1824 or 1825. Their children were: Sabin, born September 18, 1813; Mary, November 5, 1815; Joseph Warren, January 18, 1817; Amanda, June 2, 1819; Supply Twyng, September 7, 1822.

(VIII) Supply T. Holbrook was given a good education by his parents, and being musically inclined, proper attention was given his talents in this line until he became well versed and proficient in music. In early manhood he became a resident of Hartford, and while there was a member of a brass band. From Hartford he went to New London, and after a year there, about 1844, he located at Norwich, which ever afterward for fifty and more years was his place of residence. Here he soon was identified with the musical interests of the town. He accepted the position of organist of the Second Congregational Church, at that time under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Bond, and for many years most efficiently and to the satisfaction of the congregation sustained such relations to the choir and church. In his earlier years Mr. Holbrook also taught vocal music in the basement of the Universalist Church. He bore the reputation of being a good teacher and was popular with his scholars, among whom was the late Judge Charles W. Carter, of Norwich.

Acting on the advice of the late Henry Bill, Mr. Holbrook decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, and began the study of law in the office and under the direction of the late Hon. Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich. He was admitted to the bar in New London county in 1856, and in that same year was elected judge of probate, a position he held by re-election with intelligence, ability and to the satisfaction of the people of the district for twelve consecutive years. After an intermission of a decade he was again, in 1879, chosen judge of probate, and held the office by continuous re-election until 1892, when he became legally disqualified from further tenure of office on account of having reached the age limit—seventy years. While serving as probate judge he was several times elected president of the Connecticut Probate Assembly. "Judge Holbrook was a man of broad culture and was looked upon as an authority in matters connected with practice in the probate court. His studies extended into various fields of learning." During his long period of service as judge of probate—twenty-five years—he fulfilled the obligations with dignity and grace, and although he was by virtue of his office entitled to fees, they were rarely taken by him from people who could ill afford to pay. Between the periods of Judge Holbrook's service as judge of probate he was chosen to preside over the county court, whose jurisdiction was similar to that of the present court of common pleas, and held the position until the court was abolished.

Judge Holbrook was twice elected a member of the State Legislature, first in 1873, when he had for a colleague the late Hon. John Turner Wait; and second in 1876, at which time his brother member from Norwich was Hon. George B. Hyde. During both terms Judge Holbrook took an active and prominent part in the business of the House. When not in office Judge Holbrook was engaged in the practice of law and did not lack clients. He was often chosen to settle estates. The loss of his law library and a portion of his other collection of books, by fire, about a year before his death, was a serious one, as his annotations in his law books could not be replaced. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church at Norwich. He was a man of sunny and cheerful disposition, the kind of man it was a pleasure to meet in the daily walks of life. His home was perfect. As a citizen he was always above reproach. He was a kind friend and neighbor, and went to his reward with the high esteem and regard of the community in which he had moved so long.

ROBERT COIT—For upwards of 250 years the Coits have been prominently identified with the interests of the ancient town of New London, in the social life and in public affairs, in which members of a number of generations during this long period have figured more or less conspicuously. Until June 19, 1904, active in the town's life was Hon. Robert Coit, president of the New London & Northern Railroad and of the Union Bank, and an honored and respected citizen.

The progenitor of the New London and Norwich Coits was John Coit, the first of the name in New England, who came probably from Glamorganshire, Wales, between 1630 and 1638. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, where he had a grant of land in 1638. In 1644, he removed to Gloucester, and in 1648 was selectman there; he was a freeman in 1647. He had considerable land on Wheeler's Point and Planter's Neck, and received a grant of land in New London, Connecticut, in 1650, to which he came the next year. In England he wedded Mary Ganners, or Jenners, and in that country all of his children were born previous to emigration. He died August 29, 1659, and his widow died January 2, 1676. Their children were: John, Joseph, Mary and Martha.

From this John Coit the lineage of Robert Coit, late of New London, is through Deacon Joseph, John (2), Joseph, Hon. Joshua, and Robert Coit

(II) Deacon Joseph Coit, born about 1633, prob-

ably came with his father from Gloucester to New London about 1651, and passed the most of his life there, carrying on the trade of ship builder with his brother-in-law, Hugh Mould. He married, July 15, 1667, Martha, daughter of William and Edith Harris, of Wethersfield; both joined the church in 1681, he later becoming a deacon. He died March 27, 1704, and Mrs. Coit passed away July 14, 1710. Nearly, if not all the Coits of America, says the genealogist of the Coit family, are descended from him. His children were: John, Joseph, William, Daniel, Solomon and Samuel, all born between 1670 and 1692, inclusive.

(III) John (2) Coit, born in New London, Connecticut, December 1, 1670, married January 25, 1693, Mehetabel Chandler, daughter of John and Elizabeth Chandler, of Woodstock. Mr. Coit passed a long life in New London in ship building, for which business in 1699, the town granted him land for shipyard near the Point of Rocks, where in 1729 he built a wharf. Mr. Coit died October 22, 1744. His wife survived him, dying November 3, 1758. Their children were: John, Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Elizabeth and Martha, all born between 1696 and 1706, inclusive.

(IV) Joseph Coit, born November 15, 1698, in New London, married, in June, 1732, Mary, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Hunting, of Easthampton, Long Island; she died March 29, 1733, leaving one child—Jonathan, born in that year. He married (second) January 9, 1739-40, Lydia Lathrop, of Norwich, and their children were: Elizabeth, Lucy, Lucretia, Joseph, Thomas, Daniel, Jerusha and Joshua, all born between 1741 and 1758, inclusive. The mother of these was born in 1718, and died January 10, 1794. The father died April 27, 1787. He passed the most of his early life in sailing as master from New London, and later in mercantile and commercial pursuits until the disturbance of Revolutionary times, when he removed to Norwich. In middle life he was active in matters of public interest. He was received into the church in 1718.

(V) Hon. Joshua Coit, born October 7, 1758, in New London, married, January 2, 1785, Ann Boradill, born in 1764, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Hallam, of New London. Mrs. Coit was a superior woman and brought up her children with singular discretion. She died March 22, 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Coit were born the following children: Robert, born November 6, 1785; Lydia, born December 12, 1787; Leonard, born November 12, 1789; Fanny, born February 11, 1792; Nancy, born June 10, 1795; and Susan, born April 28, 1798. Joshua Coit was a rare man. He was graduated from Harvard in 1776, studied law and early settled in practice in New London. There he attained an honorable position, receiving numerous offices of trust from his fellow-citizens. He represented the town in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1784, 1785, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1792 and 1793, serving repeatedly as clerk and speaker. He was a representative in the United States Congress from 1793, until the time of his death, September 5, 1798, when but forty years of age. In politics he adhered mainly to the Federal party, but separated from that party on particular points in Congress, illustrating his own independent character and incurring some displeasure. In 1798 yellow fever prevailed in the central part of New London, and he fell a victim to that scourge.

(VI) Robert Coit, born November 16, 1785, married, October 15, 1821, Charlotte, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Coit) Coit. After making a few voyages on commercial business to the West Indies Mr. Coit settled in New London in the ship-chandlery business, and later was a dealer in lumber and coal. Mr. Coit passed a long life of honorable and successful industry, receiving in many ways tokens of respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was for a period the president of the Union Bank, withdrawing from the office prior to 1867, but retaining the presidency of the Savings Bank, of which he was one of the founders. He served as a deacon in the Congregational Church in New London. He died in October, 1874, and his wife passed away in January, 1874. Their children were: Fanny L., born February 16, 1823, was married on August 26, 1861, to Rev. Aaron L. Chapin, a former president of Beloit College, Wisconsin, and she died at Beloit in September, 1904; Charlotte, now deceased, born May 27, 1825, was married May 9, 1866, to Rev. Thomas P. Field, D.D., a former pastor of the First Congregational Church in New London; Ann Boradill, born March 5, 1827, died unmarried; Robert, born April 26, 1830; Joshua, born Feb. 4, 1832, was married October 2, 1860, to Mary L. Chandler, and is a Congregational minister at Winchester, Massachusetts; Alfred, born May 23, 1835, married Ellen Hobron, and became the father of Judge Alfred Coit, of New London; and Ellen, born November 3, 1837, married Rev. Thomas P. Field, D.D., now deceased, and she resides in Beloit, Wisconsin.

(VII) Robert Coit, formerly president of the Union Bank and of the New London Northern Railroad Company, a son of the late Robert Coit, was born April 26, 1830, in New London. He was prepared for college in private schools in his naitve town and Farmington, Connecticut. He entered Yale College, and was graduated with the class of 1850. Studying law with William C. Crump, and at the Yale Law School, he was admitted to the bar in New London county in 1853, and commenced the practice of law in his native town. In 1860 he was elected judge of probate for the New London district, and efficiently performed the duties of that office for four years. Following this service he was for a time, and continuing in office as long as it was in force, register in bankruptcy, for his district. After 1867, when chosen treasurer of the New London and Northern Railroad Company, Mr. Coit's active business life was greatly taken up with the interests of that corporation, and he lived to see the value of its business more than doubled, and the value of its

stock increased in like proportion. He was elected mayor of New London in 1879, and directed the affairs of the city with ability and good judgment. In that same year he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Connecticut, and served on the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Following this service he was for four years a member from the Ninth District of the State Senate, where he served on various committees, being chairman of the committees on Corporations, Cities and Boroughs and on Insurance. During his second term of two years, Senator Coit was president pro-tempore of the Senate. In 1897 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. While in the House and Senate Mr. Coit was recognized as one of the most influential members. He had been elected to both branches by handsome majorities, and in the Eastern part of the State, where he was most widely known, his popularity was and remained great. His ability, conscientiousness and acumen were recognized by those of both political parties. For many years Mr. Coit was identified with the banking interests of New London, and, too, with other corporations and enterprises, being president of the Union Bank, vice-president of the New London Savings Bank, president of the New London Steamboat Company, and also of the New London Gas & Electric Company. He was secretary and treasurer of the Smith Memorial Home, and a trustee of the J. N. Harris estate.

The following complimentary notice of Mr. Coit, written by his fellow-townsman, Hon. Augustus Brandegee, appeared some years ago in the New London "Telegraph":

"He was just entering upon a successful career at the bar, when some evil genius persuaded him to take the position of treasurer of the New London Northern Railroad, from which he was ultimately promoted to be its president. He had every quality to have made a great lawyer and ultimately a great judge. He was cultured in ancient and modern literature. He was familiar with the useful, as well as graceful sciences and arts. He had a diction and power of speech when once aroused that carried not only persuasion but conviction with it. He knew how to express his thoughts with the pen as well as the tongue in pure English, undefiled. He had studied law as a science from its deep English foundations, and his mind was broad enough and strong enough to apply it with its limitations and adaptations to the whole business of life. And then he had a character as pure as the sunlight, which had come to him through a long line of noble ancestors, with whom honesty, fidelity, integrity and honor were hereditary transmissions, and to whom a stain was a wound. So equipped, I hoped to see him pass from the front rank of the bar to the front rank of the bench, as one of the great names in our judicial history. But just as his sun began to mount to its meridian he left the bar for the more congenial activities of a business life as president of the New London Northern Railroad. To him more than any and all others, it is due, that the stock of that local corporation, in which so many of the people of this vicinity are interested, stands higher in the market, with but two or three exceptions, than any other railroad in the United States."

On August 1, 1854, Mr. Coit was married to Lucretia Brainard, daughter of William F. and Sarah (Prentis) Brainard, of New London, and to them came children as follows: 1. Mary Gardiner, born January 21, 1857, died in childhood. 2. William Brainard, born July 23, 1862.

The Hon. Robert Coit passed away on Sunday night, June 19, 1904. As late as the Wednesday before, he had been down town, and the news of his death, so unexpected, caused universal and sincere regret among all classes of society. His strong personality, his high attainments, his sterling integrity, and his great good heart were appreciated by his fellow-citizens, who revered him as a man and citizen—one who reflected credit on the town and the business interests with which he was identified. The flags on the city hall and the liberty pole were at half mast in his honor.

Mr. Coit believed strongly in birth, feeling it a duty he owed to his ancestors to maintain unsullied the family escutcheon. He was an active worker in the Society of Colonial Wars in Connecticut, and he was chairman of the commission to place a bronze statue of John Winthrop in New London. In his death the whole State mourns with the bereaved widow and son, for the noble man who entered into rest.

Of him the New Haven "Register" said:

"The death of Robert Coit of New London removes from the life of that city one of its foremost citizens. He had reached a ripe old age, and at the moment of his death was enthusiastic in a state service designed to honor the first governor of Connecticut, and the city of New London, in which he lived. Personally, he was a most charming man, fond of his friends and delighting in their company. Keen as a man of affairs, his probity of character and his rare sense of humor made him a representative son of old Connecticut."

The Norwich "Bulletin" of date June 20, 1904, paid this tribute to his memory:

"Endowed with keen intelligence, marked executive ability and conservative judgment in financial affairs, he always held the confidence of the public, faithfully discharging the duties of a number of important offices. He was an esteemed member of the Republican party."

HON. JEREMIAH HALSEY—The Connecticut bar has given to New London county some of the most brilliant legal minds the world has ever known, and among these none held a more honored place, won not alone by his clear reasoning, sound conclu-

sions, and thorough mastery of the technicalities, but by his native nobility and dignity of character, than the late Jeremiah Halsey, who entered into rest on Sunday, February 9, 1896, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Halsey was born in Preston, Connecticut, February 8, 1822, a son of Jeremiah S. and Sally (Brewster) Halsey, and a grandson of Col. Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, who was an active officer in the Continental army. Mrs. Sally (Brewster) Halsey was a descendant in the sixth generation in direct line from Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower" company.

Jeremiah Halsey received his literary training in the public and private schools of Preston, and for a time was a student at Norwich Academy. It had been his intention to enter Yale, but ill health made that an impossibility, and he was obliged to go South in search of a milder climate. He located at Hawkinsville, Georgia, and became a student in the law office of Polhill & Whitfield. On April 23, 1845, he was admitted to the bar in Georgia, and, on December 11th following, to that of Windham county, Connecticut. His health had not improved sufficiently for him to engage in continued work, so that until September, 1849, he passed his time in travel and study. He then opened a law office in Norwich with the late Samuel C. Morgan, and from that time until his death was actively engaged in the practice of the profession he so loved. When, as a young lawyer, he faced the bar of New London county, he found many there who had acquired far more than a local fame, but Mr. Halsey in a very short time displayed the ability and erudition that made him their equal, and that firmly fixed his place in the front rank of the foremost lawyers of the State. In April, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and on February 20, 1870, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the courts of the State and nation his practice was most varied, but in all departments of law he seemed equally at home.

Mr. Halsey preferred his profession and the honors of legal battles, bravely and honorably fought and won, to distinction in the political arena. Originally he was a Whig, but later became a Republican. While he held many offices, the office always sought him. In 1852 and 1853 he represented Norwich in the State Legislature, and again in 1859 and 1860. In 1873 he was appointed by Gov. Ingersoll one of the commissioners to supervise the construction of the new statehouse at Hartford, and he so served until the completion of the building in 1880. This statehouse, to the honor of the commissioners be it said, was built within the appropriation. In 1853 Mr. Halsey was made city attorney, and for fifteen years efficiently discharged the duties of that office, and for several years he was corporation counsel. Men of all parties reposed confidence in him, because of his uncompromising honesty and his absolute impartiality. Among the lawyers of the State he early became first. His cases were always well studied, and his logical reason and perfect command of language literally gave to his opponent no loophole. Judges and lawyers admired him as a brilliant member of their profession, and they respected him as a man among men. His life was pure, his habits simple and democratic, and his career showed no shadow nor stain. While his disposition was somewhat retiring, his friends knew him to love him. His pupils found in him a sympathetic listener and a most congenial companion, and in his home he was a most devoted husband.

Mr. Halsey was a trustee of the Norwich Free Academy; a member of the advisory council of the United Workers; a member of the citizens corps of Sedgwick Post, Grand Army of the Republic; trustee and counsel of the Norwich Savings Society; director of the First National Bank; counsel for the Chelsea Savings and Thames National banks; director of the New London Northern Railway Company; and, associated with Rev. W. W. Sylvester (former rector of Trinity) and Hon. John T. Wait, was one of the original incorporators of the Huntington Memorial Home.

In his religious belief Mr. Halsey was an Episcopalian, and a member of Christ Church parish, taking an active interest in its welfare. His death occurred at the "Hamilton Hotel," in Washington, District of Columbia, whither he and his wife had gone for the winter. His health had been poor for some time, but such was his power of endurance and self-effacement that few realized his race was so nearly run, and the sad intelligence that all was over was a severe shock to the many friends at home. Services at the capital were attended by many whose names are household words all over the land—men whom he had met in public life and who had learned to admire him for his upright character and his great ability. All gathered to pay a last tribute to this sturdy son of Connecticut. Final services were held at his Norwich home, and were attended by the mayor, the city council, town and county officials, representatives of the great financial institutions of the county, and a large number of the members of the New London county bar. Besides these, noted judges from all over the State came to do honor to one they loved and esteemed. The interment took place in Yantic cemetery, the burial services being read by Rev. Erit B. Schmitt, of Stonington (formerly of Trinity, this city).

On June 1, 1854, Jeremiah Halsey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Fairchild, of Ridgefield, Connecticut.

HON. HUGH HENRY OSGOOD, for a number of years one of the leading druggists of the State of Connecticut, at the time of his death president of the Norwich Druggists' Association, and associated with numerous other enterprises, commercial and otherwise, in his city, county and State, was one of the most progressive, successful and alto-

gether creditable citizens Norwich has ever had the honor to claim. Perhaps no better description of the character of the man could be given than that which appears on the tablet at the entrance to the beautiful parish house of Park Congregational Church, erected to his memory: "An interested and generous member of Park Congregational Church from its organization; a sincere and earnest Christian; a public-spirited citizen; a broad-minded patriot; a wise counsellor; a devoted and unselfish friend; a man of noble powers, nobly used." The last clause is the keynote to his whole life.

Colonel Osgood was born October 10, 1821, in Southbridge, Massachusetts, son of Artemas and Saloma (Johnson) Osgood, and passed his earlier years at his native place. At the age of ten he came to Norwich, and first lived with an uncle, but his parents came hither later, from Pomfret, and the family resided in what is now the Young block, on Franklin Square. Mr. Osgood's early ambitions inclined him toward the drug business, and he entered the employ of Samuel Tyler & Son (afterward Tyler & Devotion), who conducted a drug store in a small wooden building on Water street, where the Tyler building now stands. In March, 1842, in company with his uncle, Dr. Charles Lee, he opened a drug store under the firm name of Lee & Osgood, occupying the room later used for part of their wholesale business. Dr. Lee remained as a member of their firm until his death, in the middle sixties, and Mr. Osgood continued in the business for over half a century, until his death on October 22, 1899. The concern prospered beyond all expectation, in time requiring two large buildings, and Mr. Osgood came to the front not only in that line, but in every branch of commercial enterprise in his section. At the time of his death he was president of the Uncas Paper Company, the Goodwin Cork Cormpany, the Dime Savings Bank, and the Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Company of Sterling, Connecticut. He served a long time as president of the Worcester Thread Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Glasgo Yarn Company, of Glasgo, Connecticut, until they were absorbed by the American Thread Company. He served a long time as president of the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing Company, and when it was merged into the United States Finishing Company, of New York, he became vice-president of the new concern. He was a director of the Thames National Bank, the First National Bank, the Ashland Cotton Company, of Jewett City, the Norwich Gas & Electric Company, the Yantic Woolen Company, and the Richmond Stove Company. Ever on the alert to advance the interests of his own city, he was one of the early promoters of the "Norwich Bulletin," and acted as president of the Bulletin Association and the Bulletin Company; and he was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Norwich Board of Trade, was the first president of that body, and never lost his interest in it.

Mr. Osgood was equally active in the public life of the community. He served several terms as a member of the Court of Common Council, and was subsequently honored with the mayoralty of the city, serving from 1875 to 1876, and from 1877 to 1886, with what satisfaction may be best judged from the length of his term. Whenever he consented to run he was elected with flattering majorities, which were fully explained by the character of his administration. Many public improvements were inaugurated and carried through while he was in office, among the most important being a sewer system in the central part of the city, and the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph. He was always interested in the fire department. When the Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company was organized, his name headed the list, and he was foreman several years, and always a warm friend of the organization, in which he retained an honorary membership until his death. Public education was another matter to which he gave especial attention. He was a Fellow of the Corporation of the Norwich Free Academy, and for over forty years served as treasurer of the Center school district.

During the Civil War Mr. Osgood was an ardent Union man, aided in raising and sending troops to the front, and was a member and on the executive committee of the Loyal League, an organization formed to advance the Union cause. While William A. Buckingham was governor, Mr. Osgood was a member of his staff, ranking as colonel, and he was the only one on the staff who served through that governor's entire administration. He was a promoter of the organization of the Buckingham Rifles. His political allegiance was originally given to the Whig party, and he joined the Republican party at its organization, and was ever after one of its stanchest supporters.

Socially, Mr. Osgood was one of the organizers of the Kitemaug Association, of which he was president; was a charter member of the Norwich Club; and held membership in the Arcanum Club. Fraternally, he stood high in Masonic circles. In 1860 he joined Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1872 he became a charter member of St. James Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons; he also affiliated with Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; and all of the Scottish Rite bodies. He was one of the trustees of the Masonic Temple Corporation bonds.

Mr. Osgood's religious connection was with the Park Congregational Church, of which he was one of the constituent members, and he served for years as chairman of the society's committee. He attended services regularly, and was active in every branch of work undertaken by the congregation, but he was particularly interested in the Parish House Association, organized to promote church work and build a parish house to accommodate the

needs of an increasing membership, and afford room for the various entertainments and social functions of the congregation. In February, 1895, it was voted to purchase a piece of land south of the chapel, which had been offered to the association for $3,000. Colonel Osgood purchased the land himself, and before his death deeded it to the association. He was much interested with the idea of having this needed building, and on the Easter morning after his death it was announced that Mrs. Osgood would make a gift of a parish house in memory of her husband. The beautiful building, complete in every detail, and ample for every requirement, was dedicated on Sunday, November 2, 1902, and is a fitting memorial to the high Christian character in whose honor it was reared. It is the most beautiful structure of the kind in eastern Connecticut. Colonel Osgood was interested in all benevolent and charitable work, was a vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; was a member of the advisory committee of the United Workers; and for two years was president of the Norwich City Mission. In all these organizations, as, indeed, in every body with which he was connected, Mr. Osgood was a power for good, possessing much influence with all his associates—the result of a life of unimpeachable integrity, combined with ability of a high order. The welfare of his employes was always a matter of concern to him, and he had their unbounded confidence and esteem, and the same might be said of his relations with his patrons, among whom he was regarded with feelings of the utmost respect. He was often chosen to act as chairman at public meetings, and invariably gave satisfaction in such positions, his remarks being few and well chosen, typical of his unassuming and retiring disposition. All the honors he received came to him entirely unsolicited, and Dr. Howe expressed the general sentiment when, in his funeral address, he said: "No office in his reach could have brought him added honor. The few offices of trust and responsibility which his fellow-townsmen thrust upon him added nothing to the name he won, and were only accepted as the means of rendering his city a needed service." Such was the impression he made upon those with whom he daily associated.

On June 23, 1892, Mr. Osgood was married, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Howe, to Miss Mary Ruth Lee, of Manlius, New York, who survives him. He was also survived by his twin sister, Miss Jane E. Osgood (now deceased), and several nieces and nephews. Mrs. Osgood is a most estimable lady, and, like her husband, deeply interested in works of a benevolent and charitable nature. She has been connected with the W. W. Backus Hospital since it was established, and is chairman of the advisory committee of that institution. Mrs. Osgood is a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On October 7, 1899, Mr. Osgood and wife left Norwich for Niagara Falls, where Mr. Osgood attended the national convention of wholesale druggists. On the return trip he was taken ill, but not regarding his cold as serious, proceeded to Manlius, New York, near Syracuse, where Mrs. Osgood resided before her marriage. There he was again prostrated, and became sick with pneumonia, which, with heart failure, caused his death, on October 22. His health had not been good for the last several years. The death of a citizen whose interests were so numerous, whose sympathies were so wide, caused universal grief in Norwich, and throughout that part of the State in general, and many were the expressions of sorrow at his demise. A number of prominent citizens met the remains at the depot, and all honor was shown to one who had throughout life shown himself worthy and highly deserving. During the funeral almost every place of business in the city was closed, and the court house bell was tolled for half an hour at noon that day—the first time such an honor was ever paid to a private citizen. There were many other unusual marks of respect. At the funeral services in the church were members of the city and town government, bank officials and representatives from the various organizations to which Mr. Osgood belonged, and the members of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, were present in a body, in citizen's dress. Relatives, friends, neighbors, business associates, employes—all came to do honor to the memory of one who had ever commanded their respect and affection, and a most touching address was delivered by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Howe. Among the resolutions of sympathy passed by the organizations with which he had been connected, "Cooley's Weekly," of Friday, October 27, 1899, published those from the Common Council, the Norwich Board of Trade, Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic Temple Corporation, Hugh H. Osgood Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U., the Wauregan Steam Fire Engine Company, the Dime Savings Bank, the Norwich Savings Society, the Thames National Bank, the First National Bank, the Norwich Druggists' Association, the Uncas Paper Company, and the Crescent Fire Arms Company. A few extracts from these will not be out of place in this connection. From the Masonic Temple Corporation:

"At a meeting of the directors of the Masonic Temple Corporation, held in Masonic Temple, Monday evening, the following minute and vote were unanimously passed:

"While Hon. H. H. Osgood, thirty-second degree, was not a director, nor even an incorporator, of this corporation, it is felt that his death should receive something more than a passing notice from us. In spite of the almost innumerable interests, public, corporate or private, which demanded his attention, he took a deep interest in the formation and success of this corporation, subscribing liberally for our bonds, willingly consenting to act as trustee

for the bondholders, in which capacity his autograph appears upon all the bonds.

"He was ever ready with his mature judgment to give us the benefit of his vast experience at the time of our organization and later in the conduct of affairs, and the success which has attended the corporation was a source of deep gratification to him.

"It is therefore voted: That a page in the records of this corporation be set apart to the memory of Hon. Hugh Henry Osgood, the upright citizen, the incorruptible public official, the firm and devoted friend, in short, the consistent Mason, with all that is implied thereby.

"Official. ARTHUR H. BREWER,
"Chas. B. Chapman, Secy. *President.*

The Thames National Bank:

"By the death of the Hon. Hugh H. Osgood there is lost to the State and community a patriotic and public-spirited citizen of the best type, to our business interests an exemplar of enterprise, thrift and honorable conduct of affairs, to the poor a friend ever sympathizing, helpful and generous.

"Full of years and honors he has gone to his rest with the respect, the esteem and the love of all to whom he was known. No man has been more widely identified with all the varied interests of a community, with its political and social life, its churches and schools, its manufacturing, mercantile and financial enterprises, and in all he was a leader, not by reason of self seeking, but by the common consent of his fellows, who have recognized in him a superiority in wisdom, in self control, in tact and disinterestedness.

"Kindly in heart, and genial in bearing, he invited confidence and from the stores of his large experience, gave counsel to the inexperienced or perplexed. No measure for the public welfare, no plan to relieve private distress, but enlisted his ready sympathy and active assistance.

"Always progressive, he kept pace with the advance of the age, and in appreciation of every material improvement in social, scientific and industrial affairs he was as one entering upon a career and desirous of equipping himself with the best instruments of success. Large minded and far seeing, he wrought for the best interests of the community in which he lived, and among the successful institutions of his town there are few which do not bear the impress of his energy, knowledge and public spirit.

"In voicing its own severe loss this board but joins in sympathy with a community which is bereaved of its foremost citizen.

"Voted, That this banking house be closed during the hours of the funeral and that the directors attend the services in a body.

CHAS. W. GALE, *Cashier.*"

The First National Bank:

"The death of Hon. Hugh H. Osgood has fallen upon this community with suddenness, and with almost paralyzing force. On ever side spontaneous expressions of respect and affection are heard, and sincere regret that this community has lost its first citizen.

"No eulogistic expression can completely portray his character, which had for its broad foundation truth, honor and integrity, and all those characteristics which marked the moral, the social, the religious and the business life of an upright man.

"He was in touch with and his force was felt in business enterprises to a greater extent than is the choice or possibility with few men only. He yielded his personal comfort and pleasure at the solicitation of friends, who leaned upon him in association for advice and assistance. In business his was notably the strong arm.

"In church and school, and in the broader walks of life, he was an intelligent, sympathetic and strong leader, the supporter of all that is good and true.

"In charities the kindest sympathies and the generous impulses of a Christian philanthropist took expression in the deeds done, the number of which none can know.

"Joining in the universal expression of sorrow, and in sympathy and love for a true friend, this board desires to record their appreciation of the man, and their pleasure in having so long enjoyed his friendship and association, as well as his valuable advice and co-operation in its affairs.

"It is further ordered that the bank be closed on the afternoon of Thursday, 26th, and that the directors attend the funeral services.

"F. S. JEROME, *Cashier.*"

Following is the editorial which appeared in the paper mentioned, and in which the foregoing notices appeared:

"In the death of Hon. Hugh H. Osgood, Norwich, as a community, suffers an almost irreparable loss, that is universally recognized and sincerely felt. The many large business interests with which he was so long and closely identified are deprived of a wise counsellor, and hundreds of individuals mourn the departure of a personal friend whose substantial aid has time and again been unostentatiously tendered them.

"Colonel Osgood was a self-made man, who achieved the highest measure of usefulness and influence in both public and private life. He was successful not only in promoting business enterprises, but also in winning by honest and able effort the hearty esteem of his fellow-citizens. Firm in his own convictions, he was yet tolerant of opposing opinions, and his advice for years had been sought by men of affairs in all walks of life. His going out creates vacancies many and varied. He will be sadly missed, yet the genuine public sorrow that marks his pas-

sage from the scenes of his life work is mellowed by the realization that his years of activity were prolonged nearly a decade beyond the allotted life of man. His work is done, and the memory of it will long be gratefully cherished by his appreciative townsmen."

MOSES PIERCE, whose death, August 18, 1900, removed from Norwich one of her most useful and progressive citizens, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, then known as North Providence, July 3, 1808, eldest of the eight children—five boys and three girls—of Benjamin B. and Susan (Walker) Pierce, the former a native of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and a tanner by trade, but later in life a cotton manufacturer.

Moses Pierce received his literary training in the district schools of his native State, between the ages of four and twelve, at the latter age beginning work as a chore boy in a factory store, at the munificent wages of seventy-five cents per week. At the age of fourteen years he became the bookkeeper, and from that time until he was twenty he was engaged in that and other capacities in the cotton mill business, thereby gaining a thorough knowledge of cotton manufacturing. In 1828 he located in Willimantic, Connecticut, and as superintendent took charge of a small cotton mill, one of the first in that now thriving manufacturing center. The bleaching business had begun to attract attention, and at the solicitation of men of capital Mr. Pierce became the junior member of an enterprising firm, and built, started and superintended mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

In October, 1839, on the invitation of the late Jedeiah Leavens, Mr. Pierce came to Norwich to consider the outlook for the bleaching business. The following May, having concluded his other engagements, he secured a lease of water from the Water Power Company, and the ground was broken for the first mill on the site of what was, until recent years, the Norwich Bleaching & Calendering Company. On September 10, 1840, the machinery started, and the history of that great company was begun. From 1840 to 1888 Mr. Pierce was the real head of, first, the company, and afterward, the corporation.

In 1863 Mr. Pierce, with about twenty others, chiefly of Norwich, united to form the Occum Company, to acquire lands and flowage rights which should enable them to control the Shetucket river from the tail race of the Baltic mill to the upper end of the Greeneville Pond. Three years later Taftville began its career. Associated with Mr. Pierce in this enterprise were E. P and Cyrus Taft, of Providence, and James L. Arnold, of Plainfield. A charter was obtained from the Legislature, though violently opposed because of the large amount of money involved, permitting a capital of $1,500,000. The stock was marketed, and when the company was organized, Mr. Pierce became a director, holding this place until 1887, when, by a sale of certain stock, the management passed into other hands.

Among other ventures in which Mr. Pierce played a conspicuous part was the Ashland Cotton Company at Jewett City, of which he was president for thirty-five years. Another was the Aspinhook Company of the same village. From 1873 the water power at Jewett City, easily made serviceable by a dam across the Quinebaug, was a pet project of Mr. Pierce. Twenty years later he saw his dream realized by the erection of a printing, bleaching and calendering plant on the plateau south of the falls, and of this company he was president up to the time of his death. In all the various concerns with which Mr. Pierce was prominently connected, about 2,000 persons are constantly employed, and the annual payroll cannot be less than a million of dollars.

In the political world Mr. Pierce was, from 1831, a strict advocate of temperance principles, giving of his time and money to further the cause. He was an Abolitionist until the close of the war, and afterward voted with the Republican party. In 1854 he represented his district in the State Legislature. Although positive in his own opinions he was tolerant toward the views of others. While residing at Fall River, in 1834, Mr. Pierce united with the Congregational church, for many years was a member of the church at Norwich town, and remained connected with that denomination for the remainder of his days, later transferring his membership to the Park Church, in Norwich.

Mr. Pierce's charities were legion. From the beginning of his career he gave in proportion to his means. In 1878 he gave to the United Workers the large house at Norwich town, now known as the Rock Nook Children's Home. One of the buildings connected with the training school for negroes and Indians at Hampton, Virginia, made famous by its founder, General Armstrong, costing way up into the thousands, was built with Mr. Pierce's money. His practical consideration has assisted many an object whose end was the good of humanity. Until a few years before his death his constitution was robust, a fact which he attributed to his temperance in all things. He was able to ride out up to within ten days of his death. Mr. Pierce was a very methodical man, and possessed of a great deal of energy, his native energy being far superior to his strength in his old age, and he was always in danger of overtaxing himself. He loved to be doing something, and always did as much as his strength would allow. He retained every faculty until the last.

Wholly without any solicitation on his part Mr. Pierce was called to many public positions. In Fall River, at the age of twenty-two, he was captain of a fire company of eighty-six men. In 1858 he was elected director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. He was president of the Norwich & New York Steamboat Company for eleven years, and

was for years a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank and the Chelsea Savings Bank. In the forties he was vice president of an Association of Inventors, holding their meetings in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He was trustee of the Hampton school, which he often visited. At the time of his death he was a member of the Metropolitan Museum, of New York; a fellow of the American Geographical Society in New York, and of a library association in Boston; and a member of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and of the Home Market Club of that city.

Mr. Pierce had traveled extensively, crossing the Atlantic eight times for business and rest. His faith in the future of his own country made him venture much, and amply was he repaid. In his business affairs he was ever found honest and progressive, faithful to duty, and considerate of his employes. His life, showing what one man can accomplish by industry, honesty and perseverance, suggests possibilities and gives courage to those aspiring youths who are obliged to hew their own way. In this age when the worker—the doer—is the man most honored, the career of Moses Pierce cannot fail to give a lofty conception of right and purposeful living. His remains rest in Yantic cemetery at Norwich.

TRUMBULL—Seven generations of the Trumbull family have resided in what is now New London county. The first of the name residing within these limits was Joseph Trumbull, who was a grandson of John, the emigrant ancestor of his line, a cooper, who came to New England from Newcastle-on-Tyne, and settled in 1640 at Rowley, Massachusetts, where he held the position of town clerk and schoolmaster. He brought with him his wife, Ellinor, whose maiden name was Chandler, and a son John. The family line runs as follows:

(II) Children of John and Ellinor (Chandler) Trumbull, who were married in 1635: Beriah, born in 1637, died in infancy; John, born in 1639, married Deborah Jackson, and died in 1690.

(III) Children of John and Deborah (Jackson) Trumbull: John, born in 1670, died in 1751, married Elizabeth Winchell (removed to Suffield, Connecticut); Hannah, born 1673; Mary, born 1675, married Captain Job Ellsworth; Joseph, born 1678, died June 16, 1755 (removed to Lebanon, Connecticut), married Hannah Higley, August 31, 1704, who was born at Windsor, April 22, 1683, and died November 8, 1768; Ammi, born 1681 (removed to East Windsor), married Ann Burnham; Benoni, born 1684 (removed to Hebron).

(IV) Children of Joseph and Hannah (Higley) Trumbull: Joseph, born March 27, 1705, died 1732, married Sarah Bulkley, November 20, 1727. Jonathan, born October 12, 1710, died August 17, 1785, married December 9, 1735, Faith Robinson. Mary was born August 21, 1713. Hannah, born 1715, died young. Hannah (2) was born September 18, 1717. Abigail was born March 6, 1719. David, born September 8, 1723, died July 9, 1740.

(V) Children of Jonathan and Faith (Robinson) Trumbull: Joseph, born March 11, 1737, died July 23, 1778, married March, 1777, Amelia Dyer. Jonathan, born March 26, 1767, Eunice Backus. Faith, born January 25, 1743, died November 24, 1775, married Colonel (afterward General) Jedediah Huntington. Mary, born July 10, 1745, died February 9, 1831, married February 14, 1771, William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence. David, born February 5, 1751-52, died January 17, 1822, married December 6, 1778, Sarah Buckus, who was born February 7, 1760, died June 2, 1846. John, born June 6, 1756, died November 10, 1843, married in London.

(VI) Children of Jonathan and Eunice (Backus) Trumbull: Jonathan, born December 24, 1767, died young. Faith, born February 1, 1769, married Daniel Wadsworth, of Hartford. Mary, born December 27, 1777, died young. Harriet, born September 2, 1783, married Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, September 17, 1809, Maria, born February 14, 1785, married Henry Hudson, of Hartford.

(VI) Children of David and Sarah (Backus) Trumbull: Sarah, born September 6, 1779, died October 3, 1839, married William T. Williams; Abigail, born January 2, 1781, married Peter Lannan; Joseph, born December 7, 1782, died August 4, 1861, removed to Hartford; John, or John M., born September 19, 1784, married (first) Ann H. Gibbons, of Savannah, Georgia, March 15, 1810; (second) Hannah W. Tunis, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, January 17, 1819; (third) Eliza Bruen, of Belleville, New Jersey, January 11, 1825; Jonathan George Washington, born October 31, 1787, died September 5, 1853, married Jane Eliza Lathrop, who was born July 26, 1795, died October 21, 1843.

(VII) Children of John M. and Ann H. (Gibbons) Trumbull: Thomas Gibbons, born January 30, 1811, at Norwich; John Heyward, born February 24, 1812, at New York; Ann Heyward, born December 8, 1813, at Hartford; Sarah Backus, born June 25, 1815, at Elizabethtown; Joseph, born May 20, 1817, at Elizabethtown, died young.

Children of John M. and Hannah W. (Tunis) Trumbull: David, born November 1, 1819, at Elizabethtown; Susan Landis, born March 21, 1821 (died young); Julia Gorham, born March 5, 1823 (died young).

Children of John M. and Eliza (Bruen) Trumbull: Caroline Ward, born February 4, 1826; James Hedden, born January 16, 1828; Jane Lathrop, born June 6, 1830; Joseph, born November 24, 1832 (died young); Harriet Silliman, born March 13, 1835.

(VII) Children of Jonathan George Washington and Jane E. (Lathrop) Trumbull: Daniel Lathrop, born August 21, 1810, died March 31, 1873, married November 16, 1841, Alexandrine Navarre Wilson; Lydia Lathrop, born October 13, 1818, died October

8, 1822; Joseph, born June 11, 1821, died January 23, 1826; William Williams, born March 28, 1825, died October 19, 1830.

(VIII) Children of Daniel Lathrop and Alexandrine Navarre (Wilson) Trumbull: Jane Lathrop, born September 9, 1842, died March, 1869, married Lieutenant (afterward Colonel) Robert Watkinson Huntington, United States Marines; Jonathan, born January 23, 1844, married Dec. 17, 1868, Harriet Roosevelt Richards, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

(IX) Children of Jonathan and Harriet Roosevelt (Richards) Trumbull: Jonathan, born November 19, 1869 (died September 26, 1871); Harriet Roosevelt, born March 19, 1871; Alexandrine Navarre, born February 25, 1873; Thomas Brinckerhoff, born June 1, 1877; Elizabeth Maria, born July 13, 1882.

Of the first of the Trumbulls of New London county, Joseph, who was of the third generation of his line in America, we find that he removed from Suffield, then in Massachusetts, now in Connecticut, to Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1703, where in 1704, he married Hannah Higley, removing to Lebanon in the following year. At this time the town had been organized by act of the General Assembly for about four years, but the boundaries of the proprietors and of the township were not definitely established until 1705, when Lebanon sent her first delegates to the General Assembly, and commenced her career as a part of Windham county.

Joseph Trumbull established himself as a merchant and farmer in Lebanon, buying the homestead of Rev. Joseph Parsons, the first minister of the town, and mortgaging it for £340 at the time of purchase. He appears to have been enterprising and probably prosperous, as we find him later sending ships to foreign ports and sending his son to Harvard College. During his residence in Lebanon he was a lieutenant, and later a captain, in the troops of the county.

Joseph, his eldest son, was, during his short career, his father's right-hand man. In June, 1732, while on a voyage to London, in the interests of his father's growing business, he was lost at sea, thus ending a promising career at the age of twenty-seven.

Jonathan, the second son of the first Joseph, was destined to an important career, especially through the eventful period of the Revolution. His long, eventful life can only be sketched in outline in this connection. In 1727, at the age of seventeen, he graduated from Harvard College, with a good record for proficiency in the studies of the day, in which the dead languages, including Hebrew, were prominent. He commenced the study of divinity under Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon, and in due time became a licensed clergyman. At the time of the death of his brother Joseph he had under consideration a call to become pastor of the church in Colchester. The loss of this brother, however, changed the current of his life, for his father needed the assistance of his son to take the place of the lost brother. Duty, perhaps, rather than inclination, called the son Jonathan to fill this place. His business career and his public career commenced within the following year. In 1733 he was elected a delegate to the General Assembly, which position he again held continuously from 1736 to 1739, in which year, at the age of twenty-nine, he was made Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1740 he was elected assistant, which position made him a member of the Council of the Colony. He occupied this position for twenty-two years. At the same time he occupied several judgeships. In 1766 he was elected deputy governor of Connecticut and in 1769 was elected Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Governor Pitkin, who died in office. From that time until 1783 he was annually re-elected, declining re-election at the close of the Revolution, thus completing a period of public service covering exactly fifty years. His mercantile career extended over a large portion of this time, proving a failure in 1766, but resumed until the outbreak of the Revolution, from which time to the close of his public career he devoted himself exclusively to the cause of his country.

From the beginning of the oppressive measures of Great Britain which finally resulted in our independence, Jonathan Trumbull was a firm and steadfast supporter of the rights of the Colonies. When Governor Fitch, in 1765, insisted on taking the required oath to enforce the Stamp Act, Trumbull, with six of his associates, withdrew from the council, refusing to sanction this hateful ceremony by their presence. And when, in March and April, 1768, application was made to him as Chief Justice of the Superior Court to issue writs of assistance to customs officers of the Crown, he refused the application; and with this refusal the General Assembly when appealed to, declined to interfere. From the outbreak of the Revolution to its close he was in constant correspondence with Washington, who continually applied to him for men, money and materials, and never applied in vain. Of all the governors of the thirteen Colonies at the beginning of the war he was the only one who was not a Loyalist or Tory, as they were then called. The relations between Washington and Trumbull were of so confidential a nature that a cherished tradition of Connecticut tells us that when supplies or counsel were needed in the darkest days of the war a favorite remark of Washington's was: "We must consult Brother Jonathan." From this, it is said, originated the popular name of the American people.

The War Office at Lebanon, now preserved and owned by the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was during the Revolution the customary place of meeting of the Council of Safety—a council appointed to assist the Governor when the General Assembly was not in session. Within the walls of this little building more than eleven hundred meetings of this council were held during the war.

The wife of Governor Trumbull, Faith Robinson, was a daughter of Rev. John Robinson, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. It is stated by Stuart that she was a lineal descendant of John Robinson, of Leyden, the Puritan leader, but this statement lacks proof, though much research has been made to establish it. She was, however, a lineal descendant of John Alden, the pilgrim; and such memorials as are left of her show that she was a patriotic and devoted wife and mother, and was held in the highest esteem in the community.

Governor Trumbull lived but two years after retiring from public life. These two years were passed in study, and in carrying out the intention expressed in his farewell address, where he says: * * "that at the evening of my days, I may sweeten their decline, by devoting myself with less avocation, and more attention to the duties of religion, the service of my God, and preparation for a future happier state of existence."

The children of Governor Trumbull were, as might be expected, all ardent patriots. Joseph, the eldest son, was destined to a career which, if less distinguished than that of his father and two of his brothers, was no less important. A Harvard graduate, like his father, he also in close imitation of his father's early career engaged in business, becoming a partner in his father's firm at the age of twenty-seven, and losing his all in the subsequent failure of the firm. From 1767 he was for six years a deputy from Lebanon in the General Assembly, and during this time was a captain in the First Company of the Twelfth Regiment of Connecticut militia. He was a member of the "Committee of Correspondence and Enquiry" in 1773, and in 1774 was appointed as an additional or substitute delegate to the Continental Congress. It does not appear, however, that he was a member of this Congress. In April, 1775, he was appointed by the General Assembly Commissary-General of Connecticut. This position sent him at once to the seat of war. On the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, in July, 1775, to assume command of the army, he commends especially, in a letter to Congress, the commissariat of Connecticut, and recommends the appointment of Joseph Trumbull as Commissary-General of the Continental Army. This appointment was immediately made. The duties of this newly created office were of a most perplexing and exacting kind. The lack of money, the difficulties of transportation and the dissatisfaction occasioned by jealousies between men of different Colonies, were some of the burdens of the situation. The conflict of authority with commissaries appointed by their own Colonies and by Congress formed still another burden. At last, in June, 1777, the Continental Congress, which had already hampered the department by orders and commissions which constantly interfered with its usefulness, undertook a complete reorganization of the commissary department, which rendered the position of Commissary-General so ineffective that Joseph Trumbull at once resigned his office. This criminally foolish piece of legislation resulted in the terrible winter at Valley Forge, and with this lesson before it Congress practically reinstated the former organization of the commissary department.

On the 27th of November following his resignation, Joseph Trumbull was elected a member of the Board of War, but failing health prevented him from active service in this capacity, and he was obliged, for this reason, to resign in the following April. From this time his health continued to fail until his death, on the 23d of July, 1778. The incessant care and overwhelming difficulties of the position in which he was placed undermined his naturally vigorous constitution, and brought him to a comparatively early grave. His services were frequently commended by Washington. A portion of the inscription on his tombstone at Lebanon, reads as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Trumbull, eldest son of Governor Trumbull, and first Commissary-General of the United States of America, a service to whose perpetual cares and fatigues he fell a sacrifice, A. D. 1778, aetat 42."

Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., the second son of Governor Trumbull, was more distinguished in his public services and offices than any of his brothers. Like his father and elder brother, he was a graduate of Harvard College, in which institution he completed his course with honor in 1759. The opening of the Revolution finds him a deputy from Lebanon to the General Assembly of Connecticut. In 1775 he was appointed Deputy Paymaster-General for the Northern Department of the army, a position which he held until the close of the northern campaign of 1778. Upon the death of his brother Joseph, it was necessary that his accounts should be settled, and this duty devolved upon his brother Jonathan, necessitating his retirement from the army, for the time being. During this interval he was re-elected as a deputy to the General Assembly. During the presentation of his brother's accounts to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia he became acquainted with the leading members of this Congress, who recognized his financial abilities in such a way that in November, 1778, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, under Roger Sherman's plan of organization, being the first holder of this important office, a position which, as Roger Sherman wrote his father, placed him at the head of the Treasury Department. During the following year this department was reorganized by placing it in control of a board of five commissioners, of whom he was made one. The salary of each of these commissioners was fourteen thousand dollars in Continental money; but it must be remembered that this was a very uncertain value, and that before the close of this year a dollar in "hard money," or specie, was worth forty-five Continental dollars In the following year, 1780, he was appointed secre-

tary and first aid to General Washington, a position which placed him in intimate relations with that great man during the remainder of his life. He remained in the field until the close of the war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

After a short interval of private life he was, in 1788, elected once more a deputy to the General Assembly, and was made Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was, in the following year, called to the more important position of a representative from Connecticut in the first Congress of the United States under the Constitution. In 1791 he was made Speaker of the House of Representatives of that body, and in 1794 he was elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States. Upon his election as Lieutenant Governor of his native State, in 1796, he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and devoted himself to the duties of the new office to which his State had called him. Upon the death of Governor Oliver Wolcott, in 1798, Trumbull was elected Governor, and held that position by continuous re-elections until his death, in 1809, a period of nearly twelve years.

He bore, in a marked degree, the distinguishing traits of his father—punctuality, close and patriotic attention to duty, and fixedness of purpose when once convinced that he was in the right. His disposition, like his father's, was benevolent, and his manners and bearing entirely free from that forbidding dignity and pomp which were sometimes to be noticed even among his compatriots in the then budding great republic. Like his father, too, he left behind him a clean record. It is said by his contemporaries that in the times of bitter political controversy through which he passed, his personal character was never assailed, and only his public measures were criticized.

David, the third son of Governor Trumbull, pursued a career which, while it has not enrolled him among the heroes of the Revolution, entitles him to credit for continual and active service to the cause. Of the four sons of the Governor, he was the only one who was not a Harvard graduate. At the time when he was prepared to enter college the disastrous failure of his father in business rendered the expense of a college course for this son impracticable. He received, however, a good education at the then famed school of Nathan Tisdale, of Lebanon. The growing cares and increasing responsibilities of his father's public position at this time rendered it necessary that, at the beginning of the Revolution, one of his sons should remain at home as his father's right hand man. It fell to the lot of the son David to occupy this position. In addition to this duty he was entrusted by the Council of Safety with many important duties, conspicuous among which were the care and custody of arms and ammunition, the purchase of supplies for the departments both of the Commissary and the Quartermaster, and the furnishing of transportation of these supplies. He was also entrusted with large sums of money by the State and by Congress, for all of which, as for the munitions of war in his custody, he appears to have accounted with scrupulous exactness. His services were of such a nature that, although he never bore a military title, his widow was granted a pension by Congress after his death. Although each of his brothers attained much higher official positions than he did, none served as continuously in the inconspicuous but important duties which devolved upon him.

John, the fourth and youngest son of Governor Trumbull, pursued a career which distinguished him from his brothers, and which, as it proved, was almost unique for the times in which he lived. In his boyhood his health was delicate, and he joined but little if at all in the sports of his companions. He lived, however, to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Although his military career is worthy of notice, he is principally remembered as a painter, and as one of the pioneers in American art. He graduated from Harvard College in 1773, having entered at the age of fifteen in the middle of the junior or third year, graduating in full standing at the age of seventeen, and having, to the surprise of his family, learned the French language by private instruction during his college course. His taste for painting developed in his boyhood, and he pursued the study and practice of the art at his home in Lebanon, soon after his graduation, though he was interrupted by being called to take charge of Mr. Tisdale's then celebrated school during the illness of the schoolmaster, which continued for nearly six months. In 1774 he became intensely interested in the impending struggle with the Mother Country, and made careful studies of military science to prepare himself for the life which seemed to open before him. In the following year he joined the army, as an aid to General Spencer. Learning, soon after the arrival of Washington at Cambridge, that he was anxious to procure a plan of the enemy's works, Trumbull stealthily approached the works, and being skilled in drawing, made a plan which proved to be so accurate that Washington's attention was called to the young draughtsman, who was soon made second aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief. This position was not congenial to Trumbull, owing to the formalities, both social and military, which it involved. He was soon appointed to the more congenial office of major of brigade, and became a favorite officer of General Gates, by whose authority he was appointed adjutant and quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel.

The Continental Congress was slow in recognizing such appointments, and when, at least, Trumbull's commission arrived, it bore a date several months later than the date of the appointment, at which he took great offense, returning his commission to Congress, accompanied by a letter, written February 22, 1777, which was rather more spirited than respectful. This terminated his official con-

nection with the army. It was during his service in the Northern army that he made a discovery, which had his advice been followed, would have made a great difference in the campaign. In August, 1776, when the army was posted at Fort Ticonderoga and in its vicinity, Trumbull insisted that the position would be untenable if the enemy should occupy Mount Defiance, bringing artillery to bear from that commanding point. He was laughed to scorn by his seniors, who claimed that the point was out of range and that it would be impossible to carry even light artillery to the summit. Both these statements Trumbull had the satisfaction of controverting by actual experiment, but the position remained unoccupied by the Americans. Burgoyne later advanced upon the position, "established a battery of heavy guns on the summit of Mount Defiance, the shot from which plunged into the old French fort and lines, so that, as I (Trumbull) had predicted, the whole position became untenable, and was immediately abandoned.

In this year, 1777, he went to Boston for the purpose of resuming his studies in art, but finding no suitable instructor, he was at last persuaded to go to London, with letters of introduction to Benjamin West, under whose auspices he was much helped and encouraged in the pursuit of his chosen profession. While in London, on the 15th of November, 1780, when the news of the capture and execution of Andre was received, Trumbull was arrested on the charge of being in the military service of the Americans, and was kept in prison for seven months, still practicing painting, and finally released on bail, West and Copley being his sureties. His release was upon the condition of his leaving the kingdom within thirty days, not to return until peace should be declared between Great Britain and America.

After a trip to Holland and a perilous voyage to America he remained at or near his home, engaged principally in assisting his brother in carrying out a contract for supplies for the army. He passed a part of this time at headquarters on the North river, where he renewed his acquaintance with Washington, who received him kindly. Upon the declaration of peace, and contrary to the advice of his father and the previous advice of the President of Harvard College, he resumed his career as an artist, continuing it uninterruptedly to the time of his death, passing much of his time in London and in Continental Europe. He married, rather mysteriously, an English lady, in London, a woman of rare beauty and of noble birth.

Trumbull is principally known as an historical painter, who, far more than any other American artist, has commemorated the important events of his times by paintings familiar to every schoolboy of today. Principal among these are: The Battle of Bunker Hill, The Death of Montgomery, The Sortie from Gibraltar, The Declaration of Independance, The Surrender of Cornwallis, Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, The Battle of Princeton, The Surrender of Burgoyne, The Resignation of General Washington. He was also noted as a portrait painter. The largest collection of his works, which is in the Yale School of Fine Arts, was given to Yale University during his life, under an agreement for an annuity, at a time when he had reached advanced age. (See Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters, by John Trumbull, 1841; John Trumbull: a brief sketch of his life, to which is added a catalogue of his works; by John F Weir, N. A., M. A., 1901.)

WILLIS ROGERS AUSTIN—The name of Austin appears among those of the earlier settlers of New Haven, and frequently and prominently in the records of the town since. The name is said to have been derived from the sect of Christians who were followers of St. Augustine. It is certain the Austins who came to Connecticut were devout Christian people, as is evidenced by the devices of their antique coat-of-arms, which they brought from England, and which was in the possession of the late Willis R. Austin, who was a descendant in the sixth generation from John Austin, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Austin family, his lineage being through David, David (2), David (3), and John Punderson Austin. The details of each of these generations follow and in the order indicated:

(I) John Austin, of New Haven, married (first) November 5, 1667, Mercy, born February 29, 1647, daughter of the first Joshua Atwater; she died in 1683, and he married (second) January 21, 1684, Elizabeth Brockett. Mr. Austin was one of the Greenwich petitioners in favor of New Haven in 1650. His children were: John, David, Joshua, Mary, John, Mary (2), a son unmarried, and Sarah.

(II) David Austin, born February 23, 1670, married April 5, 1699, Abigail, daughter of John Alling, and their children were: Abigail, David, Stephen, Jonathan, Mercy and Lydia.

(III) David (2) Austin, born October 25, 1703, married (first) Febrary 11, 1732, Rebecca Thompson, born February 26, 1709, and (second) Hannah Punderson. His children were: David, Samuel, John, Hannah, Punderson and Jonathan.

(IV) David (3) Austin, born March 6, 1733, married (first) December 14, 1752, Mary Mix, born in 1733; she died September 3, 1781, and he married (second) Esther, widow of Daniel Allen. Mr. Austin was a deacon in the North Church in New Haven from 1758 to 1801, a period of forty-three years. He was the founder and first president of the New Haven Bank, and to him and Hon. James Hillhouse New Haven is indebted for the stately elm trees that have for so many years adorned the New Haven Green. He was collector of customs for the port of New Haven. He served as a soldier in the Revolution, going to the defense of New Haven July 5, 1779, and was wounded there Mr.

Austin lived on the southwest corner of Church and Crown streets, and built two large houses on opposite corners for his sons David and John P. He died February 5, 1801. His children were: Rebecca, born December 16, 1753; Mary, born October 24, 1755; Sarah, born in 1757; David, born March 19, 17—; Ebenezer, born June 18, 1761; Sarah (2), born July 4, 1763; Elizabeth, born June 1, 1765; Hannah, born October 26, 1767; Elisha, born March 23, 1770; John Punderson, born June 28, 1772; Ebenezer E., baptized February 16, 1772; and Mary, born in 1776.

(V) John Punderson Austin, born June 28, 1772, in New Haven, married, September 11, 1797, Susan Rogers, born September 15, 1778, and to them came thirteen children, all of whom grew up and married. Mr. Austin was graduated from Yale College, from which institution an older brother had also been graduated and became an eminent divine, and from which institution younger members of the family have since been graduated. The father of John P. Austin had been a man of wealth, which on his death had unfortunately been lost through an elder son, and this embarrassment caused the removal of John P. to Norwich, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was an intellectual and cultured gentleman of the old school. On going to Norwich he engaged in teaching, and gave his time largely to the rearing of his large family of children, thirteen in number, three of whom were born in Norwich. Mr. Austin died June 24, 1834, while temporarily absent from home, in Brazos, Texas. His wife survived until 1870, dying August 24th, when aged ninety-one years.

(VI) Willis Rogers Austin, son of John Punderson Austin, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 31, 1819. He was educated for the legal profession, was graduated from Yale Law School in 1849, and shortly after this event visited Texas. It was his intention to have located there in the practice of the law, but after some successful operations in cotton, he concluded to return North, and, locating in Philadelphia, he engaged in the banking business. In this he was also successful, and, having gathered in a few years a fair amount of this world's goods, he determined to retire from business and take relaxation in travel. He first traveled extensively in this country, and then went abroad and traveled over Europe and Asia, spending three years on his tour. Upon returning to the United States he fixed upon Connecticut, the State of his ancestors, and Norwich, his native city, as his future home, and there he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Austin died March 4, 1896, and was buried in Yantic cemetery. He was fond of outdoor life, and remained active until his death, which was unexpected, coming after a brief illness. He was very fond of hunting, of his horses and his dogs, owning a number of blooded animals.

Mr. Austin had never sought political preferment. Personally popular, however, he had often been urged to accept office, but steadily refused until, at the urgent solicitation of his fellow-citizens of Norwich, he consented to be one of their representatives in the General Assembly of 1874. In 1875 he was re-elected a representative in the General Assembly, and in 1876 he was elected Senator from the Eighth District of the State. His service in the Legislature was characterized by the most constant and faithful attendance and attention to his duties. During the sessions of which he was a member he served upon the committees on Finance and Railroads, and on Constitutional Amendments.

After Mr. Austin's term of service in the Senate he was induced to serve as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for a period of five years, and during the years 1877-80 he was president of the New London County Agricultural Society. These four years the society experienced marked prosperity, the grounds were enlarged, new buildings erected, premiums and expenses all paid, and a considerable sum of profit remained each year. He also served as chairman of the Connecticut Board of Charities. Mr. Austin was a confirmed believer in the maxim that occupation and usefulness are requirements for the health and happiness of mankind; hence he selected his home with ample grounds, that he might see the growth of various objects of ornament and necessity. He always held himself ready to discharge all the duties of friend and citizen.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Austin was a prominent resident of Norwich and stood high in business circles. In all public matters he took a deep interest, and was anxious to see Norwich progress. He was vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank and a director in the Second National Bank. While "The Elms" existed he was a prominent member, was an incorporator of the Norwich Club, and a member of the Arcanum Club. He was also an active worker in the Board of Trade. For many years he was a member and faithful attendant of Christ Church.

At the first meeting of the Norwich Club, some years ago, Mr. Austin was elected president, which office he held until the time of his death. He was a Mason, holding membership with a Philadelphia lodge, and at the centennial meeting of Somerset Lodge, in Norwich, a short time previous to his death, he occupied the seat of honor in the East. "Mr. Austin is one of the most cultured men in the State. He is a clear and forcible speaker when occasion requires, and his judgment is entitled to the fullest deference." He was widely known as Colonel Austin, having been colonel of a regiment of local militia during his residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Austin was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, admitted as a descendant of David Austin, of New Haven, Connecticut, wounded in the defense of New Haven during Tryon's raid, July 5, 1779, and of David Rogers, a surgeon in the army.

In 1851 Mr. Austin was married to Louisa, daughter of the late E. B. M. Hughes, of New Haven,

well remembered for her personal attractions and true excellence of character, whose death occurred in Philadelphia, where they resided in 1854. She left a daughter of two years, who died at the age of eighteen. In 1864 Mr. Austin married (second) Mary McComb, a very accomplished woman, who was born in Geneva, New York, daughter of John McComb, of a well-known and prominent New York family, and granddaughter of John McComb, who was identified with almost all the progressive improvements of the day. One child, a son, named Willis Austin, was born of this union October 18, 1878. He was educated in Norwich Free Academy, and under private instruction, and when in his early teens spent three years abroad. He was married November 26, 1901, to Annie Huntington Brewer, daughter of Arthur H. and Mary (Young) Brewer, and they have a son, Willis Phipps, born October 21, 1903. Mrs. Willis R. Austin died February 11, 1894, aged fifty-four years.

The Rogers lineage of the late Willis Rogers Austin follows, and as in the foregoing in regular order from the immigrant ancestor, John Rogers:

(I) John Rogers, born about 1615, of New London, Connecticut, is generally conceded to have been the John Rogers who at the age of twenty embarked in the ship "Increase," in 1635, for America. He married, at Stratford, Connecticut, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rowland, and became an inhabitant of New London, Connecticut, as early as 1660. He died there in 1687, and his widow in 1709.

(II) James Rogers, born February 15, 1652, married in Milford, Connecticut, November 5, 1674, Mary, daughter of Jeffrey Jordan. Mr. Rogers died November 6, 1714.

(III) James (2) Rogers, born February 2, 1676, in New London, Connecticut, married (first) Elizabeth, and (second) June 29, 1713, Freelove Hurlbut. Mr. Rogers was prominent in public affairs, was deputy to the General Court sixteen times, and served as the speaker of that body. He died July 9, 1735, in Norwalk, whither he had removed in 1726.

(IV) Dr. Uriah Rogers, born October 10, 1710, married, about 1734, Hannah, daughter of James and Lydia (Smith) Lockwood. He died in Norwich, Connecticut, May 6, 1773.

(V) Dr. David Rogers, born August 21, 1748, married Martha, daughter of Charles Tennent, of Maryland, and twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, were born to them. Dr. Rogers was a distinguished physician of New York City, and for years was city physician. He served in the Continental army in the Revolution. He passed the last years of his life in Norwich, Connecticut, residing with his daughter, Mrs. John Punderson Austin, and died there in 1831.

WILLIAM H. FITCH—From the very dawn of the settlement of Norwich through a period of nearly two and a half centuries, the name of Fitch has been conspicuous in the annals of that and neighboring towns. For a hundred years or more, from soon after the middle of the eighteenth century, Colonel Asa Fitch, his sons, and in turn some of his grandsons, have, with little exception, been among the foremost men of business activity, enterprise and public spirit among their contemporaries in their locality. Energetic, active men, they were not content with the old New England farm and forge, but went to the East—across the sea, and some to the "Golden Gate," and were there as at home princes among business men and most successful in their pursuits. Such names as Rev. James Fitch, the first minister of Norwich, Colonel Asa Fitch, Asa Fitch (2), Stephen, Douglass Woodworth, William, Asa Douglass, and William Huntington Fitch will long live in connection with history of the old town of Norwich and Bozrah, and some of them as well with cities in France, on the Pacific coast, and in our Eastern metropolis—New York.

It is with these men and their Fitch lineage this article is to treat. The last of this group of men, William Huntington Fitch, a leading citizen and wealthy man of Norwich, passed away October 28, 1904.

The Rev. James Fitch, a native of the County of Essex, England, born December 24, 1632, was brought by his mother, with other sons, to America in 1638. It appears that the father of the family had previously died. All that is known of young Fitch previous to his ordination, in 1646, is the statement of his birth, emigrating at the age of sixteen, and seven years of theological instruction at Hartford under Revs. Hooker and Stone. After a pastorate of fourteen years at Saybrook he with the larger portion of his church removed to Norwich in 1660. He was a useful and valued citizen, one of the most prominent of the founders of the town. "As a pastor he was zealous and indefatigable. In addition to his other labors, he trained several young men for the ministry, as he himself had been trained by Mr. Hooker. Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Windham; Taylor, of Westfield; and Adams, of New London, received a part at least of their theological instruction from him." Mr. Fitch was twice married and had fourteen children, the first six of whom were born at Saybrook. He married (first) in October, 1648, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitefield. She died at Saybrook, September 9, 1659, and in October, 1664, he was married to Priscilla Mason, who survived him. Rev. Mr. Fitch, in the year 1701, retired to the new plantation of Lebanon—a plantation in which he took great interest, having figured in lands there, and where several of his children had established their homes. Here he died November 18 or 19, 1702, when in the eightieth year of his age. Of his sons, James went to Canterbury; Samuel settled on a farm in Preston; Daniel became an inhabitant of the North Parish of New London, in the immediate neighborhood of Norwich, but not within its bounds;

John went to Windham; Jabez pursued his ministerial calling at Ipswich and Portsmouth, and the four others took up farms in Lebanon. The five daughters of Rev. Mr. Fitch were connected in marriage as follows: Abigail with Captain John Mason (2); Elizabeth with Rev. Edward Taylor, of Westfield, Massachusetts; Hannah with Thomas Meeks, or Mix; Dorothy with Nathaniel Bissell, and Anna, the only daughter of the second marriage, with Joseph Bradford.

From the foregoing source came the Fitches of whom we write, and through Stephen Fitch of the Lebanon branch of the family. From this Stephen, William H. Fitch, of Norwich, descended through Colonel Asa and Stephen Fitch, sketches of whom with others of the family follow.

Colonel Asa Fitch, son of Stephen of the Lebanon branch, born February 14, 1755, in Bozrah, married (first) February 8, 1781, Susanna Fitch, born June 4, 1757, in Bozrah, and after her death, which occurred April 22, 1814, he married (second) Mary House. The children born to the first marriage were: Nehemiah H.; Lois F.; Clarissa; Asa, born May 6, 1787; Susan; Stephen, born August 21, 1790; Fannie; Douglass W., born February 18, 1796; William, born October 27, 1800; Clarissa (2), born June 5, 1802 (married October 14, 1824, Major John W. Haughton, and died in Bozrah October 8, 1886).

Mr. Fitch, familiarly called "Colonel Fitch," was a farmer and manufacturer of iron at Fitchville. He lived to advanced years, and his career was one of usefulness. He was industrious and energetic in business affairs, and active in matters pertaining to the welfare of the town, having held various town offices, the duties of which he performed with efficiency. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. His upright character and purity of purpose were known and admired by all. Colonel Fitch died August 19, 1844. Miss Caulkins in her "History of Norwich" (1886), thus refers to Colonel Fitch: "Colonel Asa Fitch, the proprietor of the old iron works at this place (Fitchville), was a man of marked character, full of energy and decision. In the Revolutionary war, whenever an alarm was sounded that the enemy were threatening the Connecticut coast, he was almost invariably the first of his company to shoulder the musket and start for the scene of action. He was a son of Stephen Fitch, of the Lebanon line of descent from Rev. James. His first wife, Susanna, was a daughter of Benajah Fitch, of East Norwich, or Long Society."

Stephen Fitch, son of Col. Asa Fitch, born August 21, 1790, in Bozrah, Connecticut, married March 23, 1817, Mary I. Rogers, born January 4, 1794, in Norwich.

Mr. Fitch was reared on the farm in Bozrah, and to the iron business with his father, and he continued thus occupied until his marriage. He then removed to New Hartford, New York, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1832, when he returned to his native State, settling in Norwich. Here he remained until after the death of his wife, September 22, 1837. After this event he removed to Bozrah, and for many years was actively engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, associated in business with his brother Asa, at Fitchville. Mr. Fitch held a number of town offices, and was a representative in the General Assembly of Connecticut. He was an energetic and active business man of good ability and judgment and he held the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party —the party of his forefathers. He died in Bozrah, October 6, 1868.

The children of Mr. Fitch and his wife were:

(1) Sophia Ingraham Fitch, born December 10, 1817, married William S. Cruft, of Boston, and died in Paris, July 1, 1873.

(2) Asa Douglass Fitch was born March 27, 1820, at New Hartford, New York. In early boyhood he attended common and select schools, and later entered Washington Institute in New York State. (where he was a schoolmate of William H. Vanderbilt), from which he was graduated in 1837. After his graduation young Fitch began a business career as a clerk in the New York house of his uncles, Asa and William Fitch, who were then engaged in the wholesale commission business. In 1842 the nephew left New York, and took charge of the stores of his uncle and father, located at Fitchville, New London county, Connecticut. He remained so occupied until 1849, when he went to Stockton, California, via Cape Horn. After a year's residence in Stockton, he went to Portland, Oregon, where for ten years he was associated with his brother, William Huntington Fitch, in mercantile pursuits. True to the family and education, he was a Democrat of the old school. While in the West he held a number of public trusts, and was a prominent citizen of Portland, being a member of the common council of the city and for several terms served as treasurer of the county in which Portland is located. He was also commissioner of the penitentiary during the building of that institution, and while Oregon was yet a territory. He died November 27, 1891, at the home of his brother, William H., in Norwich Town.

(3) Mary Elizabeth Fitch, born July 27, 1827, married (first) Hon. R. H. Winslow, of Westport, Connecticut, and (second) Dr. R. C. M. Page, of Virginia. Mrs. Page is a woman of superior accomplishments, and has been a liberal contributor to the Episcopal Church of Westport.

Mr. Winslow in his lifetime began the erection of a new church, but he died before he had it fairly started. His widow as a memorial to him built the church (Holy Trinity), and is a most liberal contributor to its support.

(4) William Huntington Fitch is referred to farther on.

Asa (2) Fitch, son of Col. Asa Fitch, born May 6, 1787, in Bozrah, never married. In youth he was possessed of a delicate constitution and broke down in an attempt to pursue an academic course of study, a clerkship in Norwich, and also to obtain a mechanical trade. At eighteen years of age, in the hope of bettering his physical condition by a sea voyage, he embarked as a passenger in the brig "Walton," bound on a fishing and trading voyage to Green Island, Newfoundland and Europe. He left the vessel at Lisbon in October, 1805, just prior to receipt of the news there of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Lord Nelson. Finding the climate invigorating and beneficial he went to Alicante, and for a time was employed in the office of the American consul. Later he engaged in mercantile affairs, and remained some ten years, during which period he made the reputation of a substantial man and merchant. In 1814 he removed to Marseilles, where he established a commission and banking house that soon became recognized as a link in the chain of commerce between France and the United States. At Alicante Mr. Fitch had favored in monetary matters certain royal exiles, who, when later returned to power, showed their appreciation of the accommodations, and through them he was welcomed to the best society in France, and he afterward entertained at his table nobles, statesmen and literary men of the first reputation in the country.

Mr. Fitch was there joined by his brother, Douglass Woodworth Fitch, under the firm name of Fitch Brothers & Co. Vessels from many of the large ports of the United States were consigned to this house. These men were also agents of the United States navy, furnishing supplies and making payments to the government vessels in the Mediterranean. They executed orders from America for the purchase of French goods, and had correspondents in the United States to receive consignments of French produce from the merchants and manufacturers in France.

In 1828 Asa Fitch returned to America to take charge of the affairs of the house in this country. The office of the New York house was on Exchange place. In that city Mr. Fitch purchased a number of lots on Broadway, New street and Exchange place, upon which subsequently he built a number of stores which proved most profitable investments. Gradually Mr. Fitch retired from the details of business, and returned to his native place, where he lived; and for more than twenty-five years was fairly occupied in the improvement of a naturally rough country district. He built a mansion house beside the old iron works, where his father and elder brother had labored. Here, too, he built a cotton mill, a grist mill and a church—and even a village itself. He here purchased farm after farm until his domain was measurable by miles, and his outlay of money in these, and his operations, amounted to more than a million of dollars.

In body and mind Asa Fitch was ever alert and active. He was full of energy, one of his chief characteristics being ceaseless activity. He was a remarkable man in many ways, especially in planning, laying out and constructing work, and few persons have had a more eventful life. His death occurred October 31, 1865. The following reference to Fitchville and its founders is from the "History of Norwich" (1866), by Miss Caulkins:

"No part of the nine miles square has a stronger claim to notice in our history than Fitchville. It is not only a striking example of what may be done by persevering enterprise in softening the sterile and homely features of nature into productiveness and beauty, but it furnishes a pleasing link to connect our reminiscences with the founders of the town.

The present proprietor, from whom the village derived its name, is a descendant through both parents from the Rev. Mr. Fitch, the first minister of Norwich, of whose parish this was a part; the Abells and Huntingtons, the first owners of the land, were members of the church and congregation of Norwich town plot, etc.

"We cannot close this sketch of Bozrah without adverting to the improvements that have been effected in a portion of the town since 1832, by wealth, energy and perseverance, under the control of Asa Fitch, Esq. The taste and efficiency that have converted an ancient iron works and a rugged farming district into the village of Fitchville, with its large agricultural area, its mansion house beautifully embowered and skirted with landscape beauty, its symmetrical, well-built church, its cotton mill, its lines of heavy stone wall, and its two miles of graded road, prepared for a railway, command our unqualified admiration."

Douglass W. Fitch, son of Col. Asa Fitch, born February 18, 1796, in Bozrah, Connecticut, married in October, 1834, Louisa Clemence Beck, of Marseilles. Mr. Fitch became associated with his brother at Marseilles, France, and shared with him the development and successful operation of their extensive business. With his wife and family Mr. Fitch visited America in 1838. Of their children, Harold, born October 10, 1837, died in Marseilles; and Charles D., born October 10, 1845, resides in Marseilles. The father died June 11, 1848.

William Fitch, son of Col. Asa Fitch, born October 27, 1800, in Bozrah, Connecticut, was reared on his father's farm, and there assisted in season in the farming operations, and in the winters attended the neighborhood schools. He had manifested at an early age a desire for study, became deeply interested in books, and at about fifteen years of age furthered his studies at Bacon Academy, Colchester, from which institution he was graduated. He taught several terms of school before he was twenty years of age, entering the New York branch of the Fitch establishment in 1820. There he remained until 1848, and was in charge of the correspondence of the house. Owing to failing health he returned

in 1848 to his native town, and for several years thereafter was engaged in the manufacturing business, associated with his brother, Asa. In the summer of 1858 Mr. Fitch settled in the town of Norwich, Connecticut, and there resided until his death, December 23, 1880. He was for several years postmaster at Fitchville. Mr. Fitch "was a member of Trinity Church and was characterized for benevolence among that people. He was a man of generous impulses, and will be missed by many poor families. His was a long and useful life, peacefully closed with a full hope of immortality."

On October 14, 1857, Mr. Fitch was married to Mary E. Williams, born June 23, 1825, in Bethlehem, Connecticut, daughter of Dr. Elias and Mary Ann (Hillhouse) Williams. Six children were born to the marriage, namely: William Asa (who died in infancy), Marian H., Susan L., Elizabeth M., Fanny R., and Sarah G., all born in Norwich.

William Huntington Fitch, son of Stephen Fitch, was born November 4, 1830, in New Hartford, New York. Though a native of the Empire State, he was by inheritance, education and residence a son of New England. When he was two years old his parents and family returned to Connecticut, residing in Norwich until the death of the mother in 1837. In that year the family removed to Fitchville. William H. received good common-school advantages in Norwich, and vicinity, and then furthered his studies in the Cheshire Academy, from which he was graduated. When about twenty years of age, in the spring of 1850, he turned his course westward, going to California by way of the Isthmus. There he tarried for a time, and there he joined his brother, Asa D., and thence proceeded on to Portland, Oregon, in which place the brothers established a mercantile business. Young Fitch was associated in business with his brother until 1859, in which year he returned East, and became associated in a partnership with his uncle, Asa Fitch, at Fitchville, under the firm title of W. H. Fitch & Co., manufacturers of cotton goods. This partnership was continued until the death of Asa Fitch, and then conducted by the nephew until 1867, in which year he retired to a farm of some 300 acres, beautifully situated between Fitchville and Yantic. This extensive farm is one of the best in the locality, well-watered and improved, its buildings commodious and modern. Mr. Fitch (as was his father) was fond of blooded and speed horses, and on his farm he had one of the best half-mile tracks in the State. He kept some very fine horses. A couple of years ago he disposed of the farm. His late residence is near the Green, in Norwich Town, and there he died October 28, 1904; he was laid to rest in the family burial plot in Bozrah. Mr. Fitch for a number of years past was a director of Uncas National Bank, and in 1903 was elected vice-president of that institution. At a meeting of the directors of the bank the following minutes were entered upon its records:

"Upon the occasion of the death of William H. Fitch, the vice-president of this bank, his fellow directors desire to place upon record their appreciation of his efficient services in the interests of this institution and of those personal qualities which he possessed, and which so well entitled him to the respect and confidence of this community.

"Mr. Fitch has been a director of this bank since 1896, and since 1903 its vice-president. His extensive and varied business training and practical knowledge of human nature as well as a prior service as director in another bank in Norwich and his close touch with many of the financial interests of the city, entitled his judgment to much consideration and rendered his services with us of much more than ordinary value.

"He was a man of independent views, positive convictions and the strictest integrity. With him there was no such thing as any deviation as a matter of policy from what he considered as right. His own rights were no more sacred with him than those of others. His presence upon the board of any institution was an element of safety in its financial management.

"Altogether, Mr. Fitch was a man of rugged and marked personality. He possessed qualities which just entitled him to the regard and respect with which he was held by those who knew him. Such men are too few among us, and seem sometimes to belong, too often only, to the training of a past generation. In his death, not only this institution, but this community has suffered a great loss.

"In his memory we enter this minute upon our records, and direct that this bank be closed at one o'clock on the day of the funeral, and request that its directors attend the services in a body."

Mr. Fitch's political affiliations were with the Democratic party, the party of his forefathers. He never sought political preferment or offices of any kind, but he had various honors bestowed upon him, among them the position of judge of probate for his district. While in Oregon (and, by the way, this was before that territory had assumed Statehood) he served as assistant commissary during the Indian troubles on the frontier. A man of means, Mr. Fitch was also one of influence and power in eastern Connecticut. He ably sustained the reputation made by the earlier generations of the family.

On January 13, 1870, Mr. Fitch was married to Louise C. Smith, born December 3, 1844, in Bozrah, Connecticut, daughter of Captain William Smith, of Norwich. Three children blessed this union, namely: Mary I., now deceased; Stephen D., also deceased; and William D., born October 25, 1879.

COL. CHARLES FARNSWORTH—The Farnsworths in the United States are of English origin, and without doubt derive their names from one of two places in Lancashire, England, and most likely from Farnsworth, in the parish of Dean, not far from Manchester, in Salford Hundred. Mat-

thias Farnworth, as first written, and pronounced "Farnoth," appears first in America in 1657, at Lynn, Massachusetts, but he is believed to have been here at Lynn some years before that. He was probably married twice, second to Mary Farr, daughter of George Farr, of Lynn. Mr. Farnworth later removed to Groton. He died January 21, 1689, at which time he was about seventy-seven years of age. His widow died in 1717. Mr. Farnworth was a member of the church, as were all his children. He filled many town offices, among them those of constable and selectman. He was a weaver by occupation. His children were: Elizabeth, Matthias, John, Benjamin, Joseph, Harry, Sarah, Samuel, Abigail and Jonathan.

(II) Benjamin Farnsworth, born about 1667, married in 1695, Mary, born February 3, 1674, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Loker) Prescott. Mr. Farnsworth owned considerable land in Groton. He held several town offices, among them that of selectman. Both himself and wife were members of the church, and their children were all baptized; they were: Mary, Martha, Benjamin, Isaac, Ezra, Amos, Lydia, Aaron, Martha, Jonas and Deborah. The father died August 15, 1733, and the mother passed away October 28, 1735.

(III) Amos Farnsworth, born November 27, 1704, married November 20, 1735, Lydia Longley, born June 26, 1716, daughter of John and Sarah (Prescott) Longley, the latter of whom witnessed the murder of his parents and several of their children by the Indians, and he himself was captured, taken into Canada and retained five years. Amos Farnsworth was a man six feet, four inches in height, and of striking appearance. He was possessed of much energy and was well educated for a farmer of his time. After the conquest of Canada, when the lands opened for settlement, he went thither, engaged in surveying and received grants of land. He erected buildings thereon and prepared to remove his family there. He placed agents on the property and returned for his wife and children, and took them on, but during his absence the agents had through certain misrepresentations to the officials of the Nova Scotia government had the title to the lands transferred to them. He was crowded out and returned to Groton in 1774 with a part of his family. The Revolutionary War soon followed, in which he took great interest, but on December 5, 1775, he and his youngest son, Benjamin, were both drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Nashua river. His widow died in 1810. Their children were: Sarah, Rachel, Lydia, Susanna, Lucy, Amos, Jonas, Mary, Amos (2), and Benjamin.

(IV) Major Amos Farnsworth, born April 28, 1754, in Groton, married May 7, 1782, Elizabeth Rockwood, born April 17, 1757, in Groton, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Adams) Rockwood. At the age of eleven years Mr. Farnsworth went with his father to Nova Scotia, and returned with him in 1774. Directly on his return he united himself with a company of "minute men" that was organized in Groton under the command of Captain Henry Farwell for the defense of popular rights. On the Lexington Alarm young Farnsworth marched with the company for the scene of action, but arrived too late to participate in the fight. Mr. Farnsworth at the battle of Bunker Hill fought behind the breastworks until they were captured by the British forces; in the retreat his right arm was shattered by a ball. In 1776 he was ensign in Captain Shattuck's company at Ticonderoga. The next winter he was in New Jersey. In 1780 he helped to organize the artillery company of Groton, with which he remained as lieutenant, captain and major until 1798. Major Farnsworth had the reputation of being an efficient and very popular officer. In addition to his military services he was for several years a deacon of the church in Groton, and he served the church in many business ways until old age diminished his powers. He died October 29, 1847, in his ninety-fourth year, and his widow passed away December 11, of that same year, aged ninety years. Their children, all born in Groton, were: Luke, Amos, Elizabeth, Ralph and Walter.

(V) Ralph Farnsworth, M. D., was born September 20, 1795, in Groton, Massachusetts, the fourth child and third son of Major Amos Farnsworth.

After working on his father's farm until he had arrived at the age of twenty-one he determined to acquire a thorough education. His was naturally a strong intellect, and he was able to fit himself for college at the Groton Academy in eleven months, and entered Harvard in 1817. There, by sheer force of intellect and hard work he graduated among the first seven of the noted class of 1821. This was a noted class, inasmuch as many of its members became eminent men in their professions, among them being Ralph Waldo Emerson, philosopher; Edward Kent, LL. D., eminent lawyer, ninth and eleventh Governor of Maine; Robert Woodward Barnwell, a noted Southern lawyer; Josiah Quincy, son of President Quincy of Harvard, and fourth mayor of Boston; Oliver Hunter Blood and Cyrus Briggs, eminent physicians.

After graduating, Ralph Farnsworth taught school for a time at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he stood so well as an educator that Dartmouth College gave him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1825. He studied medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston, and took his degree of M. D. at Harvard Medical School in 1826, and the thesis which he prepared for the occasion was so well appreciated by the examiners that it was awarded the Boylston prize. He located at Norwich, Connecticut, that same year, and began the practice of medicine, which he pursued with enthusiasm to the end of his life, his death occurring July 16, 1875. He was a splendidly developed man physically, capable of enduring any amount of continuous work, and he was also as well equipped mentally. Dr. Willard Parker spoke of him as "several men in one." He brought to his

professional labors a mind fit for the work, thoroughly equipped with all that was then known to his profession, and he never ceased adding to his knowledge by carefully examining all the current medical literature of his time and making it subservient to the wants of his practice. He was unfitted by nature to be a mere routine physician, bringing all new discoveries, not only in his profession, but in general science, to assist his work, and he won a reputation for skill and capability as a practitioner throughout the State. He enjoyed one of the best practices of any physician in eastern Connecticut.

The doctor took a strong interest in all public movements, and was a man of very strong opinions. He was among the first to take the position that slavery was a great wrong, and was to be attacked wherever it could be reached. He did not, however, favor the formation of a third political party to secure the desired end, but thought slavery could be best opposed in the old Whig party until the formation, by a sort of natural selection, of the Republican party, with which he united, and his strong convictions made him an ardent supporter of it. Such a constitution, with such convictions, usually aroused opposition; they did so in this case. Weaker and less positive minds do not see things with the distinctness with which they appear to the stronger man. But he usually expressed his opinions with such clearness that they could be understood by all, and they were acceded to because his logic was invincible. Yet he was a man of the kindest heart and tenderest sympathies. No man was ever looked to by people of all grades and associations in times of real trouble with more confidence that he would both understand and appreciate their conditions than Dr. Ralph Farnsworth. Dr. Farnsworth was a large and well-proportioned man, six feet in height and weighing nearly two hundred pounds.

Dr. Farnsworth married, November 25, 1828, Miss Eunice Williams Billings, of New London, the daughter of Coddington Billings, Esq., and Eunice (Williams) Billings. Mrs. Farnsworth died September 26, 1877, and is buried with her husband in the family lot in Yantic cemetery, Norwich. The children of Dr. Farnsworth, all born in Norwich, were: Coddington Billings, born September 9, 1829; Walter W., born October 10, 1830; Isabella S., born December 11, 1832; William W., born November 4, 1834; Charles, born January 30, 1836; Noyes B., born April 12, 1839; George E., born August 20, 1840; Frederick, born December 5, 1842; and Elizabeth R., born May 5, 1845. Of this family three sons lived to maturity, Coddington Billings, Charles and Frederick. The first named was a practicing physician and succeeded his father. He died at Norwich, Connecticut, May 5, 1897.

Charles Farnsworth, at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, enlisted October 18, 1861, in the 1st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and at once was commissioned adjutant by Governor William A. Buckingham. He was mustered in as captain of Company B, and October 1, 1863, was promoted to major, on January 20, 1864, being made lieutenant-colonel. This latter commission was revoked at his own request, and his resignation as major took place May 17, 1864. In April, 1862, while scouting with twelve men, he was attacked by a strong force of Rebels, and was severely wounded. He halted his men and formed them into line of battle, but fainting from loss of blood he was brought into camp. Recovering from his injuries, he rejoined his command. He was appointed major as a recognition of his valiant services. His regiment had headquarters much of the time at Camp Cheeseborough, Maryland, and Captain Farnsworth had charge of the camp.

On July 14, 1863, at the engagement of Bolivar Heights, he was ordered with forty-nine men to reconnoitre the enemy's position. He did so, charged upon a cavalry picket of two hundred men and drove them within their lines, capturing many prisoners. The enemy, finding that his force was small, rallied, and a hand-to-hand fight followed. His horse was shot, and he, with twenty-six of his men, was taken prisoner and put in Libby prison, where he remained for nine months. He was then appointed lieutenant-colonel, but his health was so broken by wounds and imprisonment that he resigned, and was honorably discharged May 17, 1864, with the rank of colonel, and with the record of a brave and spirited officer, well adapted to his arm of the service. The report on Rebel prisons says:

"Among those who contributed testimony, based on personal knowledge, was Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Farnsworth. His letters were of great interest; his evidence on points of fact emphatic, exposing clearly the suffering and horrors incident to life in Libby prison and at Belle Isle."

In another place the report says: "Lieutenant-Colonel Farnsworth of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry was also an inmate of Libby, and while there did what he could to see that those of his command captured with him, as well as others whom he knew, shared with him the good things sent to him from his home. His thoughtfulness and zeal in this particular were remembered with devout gratitude by those who returned to speak of it, and who felt their own preservation from death by starvation was due to him. When he was exchanged and returned home he not only had words of testimony concerning the inhuman treatment which prevailed at Richmond, but he forwarded as early as possible to those he left behind him in confinement a box containing such things as he knew from experience would comfort and cheer them."

By the time Colonel Farnsworth had recovered from the effects of his wounds and imprisonment, the bitter struggle had come to an end. He married, November 1, 1865, at Norwich, Connecticut, Harriet Peck Lester, and removed to Savannah,

Georgia, and was engaged in rice culture. His death, by drowning, caused by the sinking of his boat during a storm on the Ogeechee river while en route from his residence to his rice plantation, occurred April 15, 1867. He left a posthumous son, Charles, born June 11, 1867.

CHARLES M. COIT—John Coit, the emigrant ancestor of the New London and Norwich Coits, came probably from Glamorganshire, Wales, between 1630 and 1638. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, where he had a grant of land in 1638. In 1644 he removed to Gloucester, and in 1648 was selectman there. He had considerable land on Wheeler's Point and Planter's Neck. He was a freeman in 1647. In 1650 he received a grant of land in New London, Connecticut, and came to it in 1651. He married Mary Ganners, or Jenners, in England, where all of his children were born previous to emigration. He died August 29, 1659, and his widow passed away January 2, 1676. Their children were: John, Joseph, Mary and Martha.

From this ancestor the lineage of the late Colonel Charles M. Coit and the present George D. Coit, of Norwich, is through Deacon Joseph, Rev. Joseph, Colonel Samuel, John, Nathaniel and Colonel Charles Coit.

(II) Deacon Joseph Coit probably came with his father from Gloucester to New London about 1651, and he passed the greater part of his lifetime in the latter place, carrying on the trade of shipbuilding with his brother-in-law, Hugh Mould. On July 15, 1667, Deacon Coit married Martha, daughter of William and Edith Harris, of Wethersfield; both joined the church in 1681, he later becoming a deacon. He died March 27, 1704, and Mrs. Coit passed away July 14, 1710. Nearly, if not all the Coits of America, says the genealogist of the Coit family, are descended from him. His children were: John, Joseph, William, Daniel, Solomon and Samuel, all born between 1670 and 1692, inclusive.

(III) Rev. Joseph Coit, born April 4, 1673, in New London, married September 18, 1705, Experience Wheeler, daughter of Isaac Wheeler, of Stonington, Connecticut, and the union was blessed with ten children, namely: Elizabeth, born February 19, 1706-07; Samuel, in 1708; Joseph, baptized in 1711; Martha, born in 1713; Isaac, December 26, 1714; Abigail, about 1716; Mary, about 1718; William, November 20, 1720; Experience, about 1722, and Daniel, in 1731. Mr. Coit was graduated from Harvard College in 1697, and was admitted the Master's degree at the first commencement at Yale College in 1702. In the latter part of 1698 he preached at Norwich, and was invited to settle there, but he soon went to Plainfield, where he preached the greater part of the time for five years. In 1704 he received and accepted a call to settle as pastor of the church at that point, and for forty-three years, until 1748, he sustained such relations with the church, at the close of which period, owing to age, he asked for dismissal. Rev. Mr Coit continued to reside in Plainfield until his death, July 1, 1750. Mrs. Coit passed away January 8, 1759.

(IV) Colonel Samuel Coit, born in 1708, in Plainfield, married (first) March 30, 1730, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Spalding, of Plainfield. Colonel Coit settled in the North Society, Preston (now Griswold), and there spent a long and honored life, dying October 4, 1792, when eighty-four years of age. In military life he rose to the rank of colonel, and in 1758 had command of a regiment raised in the neighborhood of Norwich which wintered at Fort Edward. Colonel Coit represented Preston in the General Assembly in 1761, 1765, 1769, 1771, 1772 and 1773. In the time of the Revolution he sat as judge on the bench of the county court and of a maritime court. He also served in other public capacities. He was received into the church at Preston in 1742, and his wife in 1733. His wife, Sarah (Spaling), died July 11, 1776, aged sixty-five years. Their children were: Benjamin, born March 28, 1731; Samuel, July 23, 1733; William, February 13, 1735; Oliver, February 23, 1736-37; Wheeler, February 24, 1738-39; John, June 4, 1741; Sarah, May 12, 1743; Joseph, baptized May 2, 1746; Isaac, baptized October 3, 1748; and Olive, baptized April 5, 1752.

(V) John Coit, born June 4, 1741, married February 6, 1766, Mehitabel Tyler, daughter of John Tyler, of Preston, and passed his life there. Mr. Coit was the owner of a large farm in Preston, and occupied himself in its oversight. His death occurred March 3, 1808, and the death of his wife January 3, 1806. Their children were: Lydia, born December 13, 1766; Nathaniel, May 5, 1768; Sarah, May 1, 1770; Olive, February 22, 1772; John, December 20, 1773; Sophia, October 14, 1775; James Tyler, October 1, 1778; Rebecca, February 2, 1783; and Roger, January 25, 1786.

(VI) Nathaniel Coit, born May 5, 1768, in Preston, married (first) March 14, 1792, Betsey Morgan, of that town, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lord) Morgan. Captain Coit (by which title he was known and which he acquired in military service) settled in Preston as a farmer, in which pursuit he was quite successful. A number of honors were bestowed upon him by his fellow-townsmen, who had great confidence in his judgment, integrity and faithfulness. His moral character was beyond reproach, but not until late in life did he make a profession of religion, then uniting with the church in Jewett City. Captain Coit died at that place, which was formerly included in Preston, March 11, 1848. His wife died March 13, 1831. Their children were: Charles, born February 19, 1793; Martha, December 12, 1795; Charlotte, August 11, 1797; Olive, October 12, 1799; Betsey, January 10, 1802; a son, March 2, 1804 (died in infancy); Charlotte (2), September 20, 1805; Hannah M., May 28, 1808; George, April 29, 1811; and William.

(VII) Colonel Charles Coit, born February 19, 1793, married (first) May 21, 1821, Lucretia Tyler,

daughter of Colonel Moses and Olive (Coit) Tyler. She died in 1822, and he married (second) Lydia Tyler, a sister of his first wife. She died in October, 1834, and he married (third) Sarah Perkins Grosvenor, daughter of General Lemuel Grosvenor, of Pomfret. Colonel Coit took part in the war of 1812, and afterward continued in the militia service, rising to the rank of colonel of artillery. In about 1817 he removed to Norwich and engaged in mercantile business, which, in various forms, particularly in the grocery line, he carried on until his death, October 26, 1855, when aged sixty-two years. Colonel Coit united with the Second Congregational Church in Norwich in 1822 and for many years officiated as deacon and as superintendent of the Sabbath school. In all the relations of life he exhibited a character seldom equalled for blamelessness and faithfulness. His fellow-citizens generally acknowledged him to be a pillar in society, contributing essentially to the strength and beauty thereof by his intelligence, dignity, uprightness, sincerity, discretion and benevolence. Two children were born of the second marriage of Colonel Coit, Lucretia, and one unnamed, both of whom died in infancy. Four children were born of the last marriage, namely: Ellen Grosvenor, November 15, 1835; Charles Morgan, March 28, 1838 (died July 3, 1878); Sarah Perkins, October 16, 1840 (died May 17, 1843); and George Douglas, January 2, 1845.

(VIII) Miss Ellen Grosvenor Coit resided at Norwich until a few years ago, but she now spends her winters in Brooklyn, New York, and her summers at her cottage at Eastern Point, town of Groton, Connecticut.

(VIII) Colonel Charles Morgan Coit, son of Col. Charles Coit, was born in Norwich, March 28, 1838. During his seventeenth year the death of his father changed all his plans for life, and led him with deep regret to exchange a college course for a business situation. He first entered the Uncas Bank, but at the age of twenty-one was made treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, which responsible position he occupied at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Although ardently desirous of enlisting under the first call for troops, the claims of his family, of which he was the oldest male member, seemed to render imperative for him the duty of remaining at home. But as reverses occurred to our armies and President Lincoln's second call for troops was made, young Coit, after mature and prayerful deliberation, decided that the claim of his country was paramount to all others, and entered the service as adjutant of the 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, then being organized under Colonel Edward Harland. His military record in brief is as follows: Enlisted September 18, 1861, mustered October 5, 1861; promoted from adjutant of the 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry to captain of Company B, of that regiment, March 27, 1862; wounded October 28, 1864, at Fair Oaks, Virginia; promoted lieutenant-colonel by brevet March 13, 1865; discharged May 27, 1865. But to give more in detail the maneuvers of the 8th Regiment and Colonel Coit's identity with it the following is appended, taken from a sketch of Colonel Coit in the chapter on the military history of Connecticut, published in the "History of New London County," by Hurd:

"This regiment left the State October 17, 1861, joining the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and on the 8th of January following had its first experience of actual battle at the capture of Roanoke Island, when by their coolness and good discipline the men won the hearty approval of Generals Burnside and Foster. From this time onward until the close of the war the career of this gallant regiment was one of unusual hardship and honor. Almost uninterruptedly in the front and in active service, its engagements were many, its losses, both from the casualties of the field and from the exposures incident to the service, terribly severe, and the record always of work well and bravely done. After its North Carolina campaign, in which the regiment had borne a prominent part at the seige of Fort Macon and the capture of Newbern, and during which Adjutant Coit had been promoted to a captaincy, the 9th Army Corps, to which the regiment was attached, was ordered north to join General McClellan, and participated in the fircely contested battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Especially in the latter action was the gallantry of the 8th Regiment conspicuous and of the highest service to its whole corps. Nine color-bearers were struck down, yet another always stood ready to fill the vacant place and uphold the flag. The entire list of casualties included more than one-half of those who entered the battle. The regiment was in front of Burnside's advance with the Army of the Potomac, helping to lay the pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg, and after the battle serving on the picket line beyond the city, and being among the last to recross the river. In the spring of 1863 the 8th saw active service at the siege of Suffolk and the brilliant storming of Fort Huger. During the following fall and winter, while the regiment was enjoying its longest experience of the comparative comfort of quiet camp life, Captain Coit was ordered to duty at the conscript camp at New Haven, a service which, though in some respects an exceedingly agreeable change from field service, was in other respects most unpleasant and difficult. Returning to the regiment before the commencement of active operations in the spring of 1864, he was constantly on duty with his command through the terrible campaign on the James, commencing with the severe engagement at Walthall Junction, in which the regiment lost seventy-four men, and immediately followed by the four days' battle at Drury's Bluff, with further heavy loss. During the 'battle summer' that followed, in the absence of the field-officers, the regiment was commanded by Captain Coit. Its history and his is a record of marches and battles almost daily, until the latter part of June, when it

was ordered to the front of the line investing Petersburg. From June 21 to August 27, under the scorching summer sun, the men lay in their rifle-pits, rarely by day or night, beyond the range of the enemy's cannon. In one of the regiment's charges on the enemy's works, so gallantly did the men do their work that their commander, General 'Baldy' Smith, said he 'felt like giving a commission to the whole regiment that had done that gallant deed.' The last severe fighting of the regiment at Fort Harrison, September 29, was another of its most gallant achievements. Charging across nearly a mile of open field, still commanded by Captain Coit, the men stormed the fort, driving the gunners from their places and planting their flag on its ramparts The regiment lay in the trenches about the fort nearly a month, repulsing in the meantime all the attempts of the enemy to regain their lost ground. When at the end of the month the men were relieved and assigned to lighter duty, the regiment had become so reduced by the casualties of the field, 'fatigue duty, watching, picketing, storms, and lack of even shelter tents, which were not then allowed at the front,' that but ninety muskets could be mustered.

"Soon after the capture of Fort Harrison, Captain Coit was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general on the brigade staff, and while here received a commission as major of his regiment, which he declined. He had been with his regiment in every action in which it had taken part without receiving a wound; but October 28, while on staff duty at Fair Oaks, in one of the latest engagements of the army before Richmond, he was wounded, it was supposed, mortally. He was removed to Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, where he remained four months, lying for many weeks with the scales trembling between life and death, suffering not only from his wound, but from the almost fatal effects of the severe service of the past summer. But skillful treatment and the tender care of loving friends, aided by his naturally strong constitution and good habits, were finally blessed to his recovery. As soon as health would permit he returned to his regiment, but the war being over, army life had no charms for him, and he resigned May 30, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel from March 13, 1865.

"Soon after his return to Norwich from the war Colonel Coit was chosen to his former position as treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, and filled the position with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of all interested. He served one term as postmaster of Norwich. He was an aide on the staff of General Joseph R. Hawley, when that gentleman was governor of Connecticut. Colonel Coit was prominent among the founders and early supporters of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Boston Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

"Colonel Coit was a consistent and active member of the Second Congregational Church, holding the offices of deacon and treasurer of the church, and librarian of the Sunday school. Colonel Coit lost his life on July 3, 1878, by drowning in New London harbor; his little son had fallen overboard from a yacht and in an effort of the father to rescue him, in which he was successful, he lost his own life."

On June 18, 1872, Colonel Coit was married to Miss Mary B. Hillard, and to them came two children, both of whom are living: Charles, born March 28, 1873, and Augustus, born April 29, 1876.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chelsea Savings Bank, held July 5, 1878, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That in the recent sudden death of Colonel Charles M. Coit, our secretary and treasurer, this bank has suffered the greatest loss which it has ever been called upon to bear. We have lost one who has been identified with the bank for nearly twenty years, in whose sound judgment and business capacity we have always had the greatest confidence, one whose integrity, both in thought and deed, was such that it seems impossible to replace him.

"Resolved, That in Colonel Coit's death this community suffers a loss of one who, having passed his entire life among them, except that portion given to his country, had gained their confidence, respect, and love to a very unusual degree. As a citizen, a patriot soldier, and a public officer, he has always shown those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to all who were brought in contact with him. Though cut off in his prime, the example of such a life is of incalculable value to the community.

"Early professing his love for Christ, Colonel Coit exhibited through the pleasures of youth, the trials and temptations of army life, and the cares of business, such a sincere, unostentatious, but decided Christian spirit as left no room for question or cavil. His unswerving allegiance to his God controlled all his life and has, we believe, won for him at the judgment on high the same verdict so heartily given by all who knew him here.—'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

HON. DAVID AMES WELLS, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., economist, was born June 17, 1827, at Springfield, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Williams College in 1847. He was associate editor of the Springfield "Republican" in 1848-49, and was appointed assistant professor at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1850 In 1852 he received the degree of B. S. from Harvard, and in 1863 the honorary degree of M. D., from the Berkshire Medical College. In 1857-58 he was engaged in the general book and publishing business in New York, as a member of the firm of G. P. Putnam & Co. He removed to Troy, New York, in 1858, and thence to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1870. In April, 1865, he was made chairman of the United States Revenue Commission, and was appointed spe-

cial commissioner of revenue of the United States in 1867. The same year he was sent on a mission to Europe by the United States Government. He retired from the office of special commissioner of United States revenue by limitation of term of office in July, 1870, and received on retirement a letter of thanks for his official services from a majority of both branches of Congress. In July, 1870, he was appointed by the Governor of New York a commissioner to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in the State of New York, and in this new position he prepared and submitted to the Legislature, in 1872 and 1873, two reports and a code of laws. All of these reports have been since reprinted in the United States, and in Europe; and one of the first acts of the French National Assembly, after the conclusion of the German war, was to order the translation and official publication of Mr. Well's reports as special commissioner for 1868-69. This compliment was further supplemented, in the spring of 1874, by the unanimous election of Mr. Wells by the Institute of France to fill the chair of Foreign Associate, made vacant by the death of the late John Stuart Mill; and later by the voting to him of the degree of D. C. L., by the University of Oxford, England. The honorary degree of LL.D. had been given him by the college of his graduation—Williams, and on his retirement from Washington, a testimonial of the value of several thousand dollars was also presented him by the merchants of New York, without distinction of party, as a "token of their esteem for his unsullied integrity, high personal character, and as a slight recognition of his inestimable services to his countrymen."

In 1872 the corporation of Yale College elected Mr. Wells university lecturer on political science. In 1873, on invitation of the Cobden Club, he visited England and delivered the address at the annual meeting and dinner of the club. The name of Mr. Wells was brought prominently forward in the spring of 1874 as a candidate for United States Senator for Connecticut. In the spring of 1875 he was elected president of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut; and as such firmly committed the party in the State to the doctrine of hard money and taxation for revenue only. In March, 1876, he was chosen president of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Originally he was a believer in the economic system of protection, but his experience abroad, in investigating the industries in competition with those of the United States, resulted in his acceptance of free trade doctrines. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1872 and 1880, and in 1876 he was a candidate for Congress from Connecticut. He was appointed by the United States court in 1876 one of the trustees and receivers of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railway Company, and in fourteen months rescued the corporation from bankruptcy and expended a considerable sum for improvements and repairs, without incurring an additional dollar of indebtedness. In 1877 he was appointed by the State Board of Canal Commissioners chairman of a commission to consider the subject of tolls on the New York canals, and in 1878 made an exhaustive report. He was one of the trustees of the bondholders that bought under foreclosure and sale, and reorganized, the Erie Railway Company. In 1879 he was elected by the associated railways of the United States a member of the board of arbitration, to which they agreed to refer all disputes and arrangements for "pooling" or apportioning their respective earnings. Mr. Wells was elected a foreign associate of the Academy dei Lincei of Italy, receiving its medal of honor in 1863. He was president of the American Social Science Association in 1875-79; president of the New London County (Connecticut) Historical Society in 1880, and of the American Free Trade League in 1881.

Mr. Wells was a prolific writer in pamphlets on economic subjects, some of the best known of which are: "The Creed of the the Free Trade" (1875) "Production and Distribution of Wealth" '(1875); "Why We Trade and How We Trade" (1878); "The Silver Question or the Dollar of the Fathers vs. the Dollar of the Sons" (1878); and "Principles of Taxation" (1886). In book form he published "Year Book of Agriculture" (Philadelphia, 1856); "Wells' Science of Common Things" (New York, 1856); "Report of United States Revenue Commission" (Washington, 1866); "Reports of United States Special Commissioners of Revenue" (4 Vols., 1866-69); "Robinson Crusoe's Money" (New York, 1876); "Our Merchant Marine: How it Rose, Increased, became great, Declined and Decayed" (1882); "A Primer of Tariff Reform" (1884); "Practical Economics, a Collection of Essays" (1885); "A Study of Mexico" (1887); "A Short and Simple Catechism" (1888); and "Relation of the Tariff to Wages" (1888).

With others, Mr. Wells published "History and Sketches of Williams College" (Springfield, 1847). In Cambridge he began with George Bliss, in 1849, the publication of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," which he continued until 1866. He compiled "Science of Common Things" (New York, 1857); "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (1857); "Principles and Applications of Chemistry" (1858); and "First Principles of Geology" (1861), of which works two were translated into Chinese, and that on chemistry was adopted as a textbook at the United States Military Academy.

On May 9, 1860, Mr. Wells was married to Mary Sanford Dwight, born October 13, 1826, daughter of James Sanford and Elizabeth Dwight, he a merchant of Springfield, Massachusetts. After her death, Mr. Wells married (second), June 10, 1879, Ellen A. Dwight. One son, David Dwight Wells (now deceased), was born to the first marriage, April 22, 1868. David Ames Wells passed away at Norwich, November 5, 1898.

Amos Coddington Swan

Jennie P. Swan.

AMOS CODDINGTON SWAN—In the very prime of his splendid powers, Amos Coddington Swan was removed from earthly activities, his passing deeply regretted by the community, as his life had been spent from its sixteenth year in the city of Norwich. He was a son of Coddington W. Swan, son of Coddington B. Swan, son of Charles Swan, son of William Swan, son of John Swan, son of Robert Swan, son of Richard Swan, the founder of the Swan family of Connecticut.

(I) Richard Swan resided in Boston and Rowley, Massachusetts, and in 1666 represented Rowley in the Massachusetts General Court. He was a soldier of the Colonial army, and fought in King Philip's War. He died May 14, 1678.

(II) Robert Swan, son of Richard Swan, was also a soldier and was in the Great Swamp fight, a defeat which broke the power of King Philip. He died February 11, 1698.

(III) John Swan, son of Robert Swan, settled in the town of Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, in 1707. His farm was in North Stonington, in what was known later as Swantown Hill. He died there, May 1, 1743, aged seventy-five years. He married Mrs. Susanna Wood, widow of Thomas Wood, who was killed with three of his children by the Indians, March 15, 1697. Mrs. Swan died December 20, 1772, being then in her one hundredth year.

(IV) William Swan, son of John and Susanna (Wood) Swan, married Thankful Holmes, and resided in Stonington, Connecticut, where their son, Charles, of whom further, was born.

(V) Charles Swan, son of William and Thankful (Holmes) Swan, was born May 24, 1746. He married Eunice Barnes, and they were the parents of Coddington Billings, of whom further.

(VI) Coddington Billings Swan, son of William and Eunice Barnes settled in the town of Montville; and their son was Coddington W., of whom further.

(VII) Coddington W. Swan, son of Coddington B. and Cynthia (Hewitt) Swan, was born in Waterford, New London county, Connecticut, July 27, 1822. He was brought to Montville when a child, and in that town he died, June 13, 1892. He was in his younger years his father's farm assistant, in the employ of George Loomis in Norwich, a steamboat man for some years, and a "forty-niner," remaining in California about three years. He saved about $2,000, but on his return by vessel that was stolen from him, but he had other resources, and upon his return to Montville he bought the Sherrod Hillhouse farm and there resided until his death. He was a member of the Montville Congregational church, and in politics a Republican. He married, December 31, 1851, Susan Williams, daughter of Prentice and Abby Cliff (Prentice) Williams. Mrs. Swan was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, November 21, 1828, a farmer's daughter; she survived her husband and continued her home at the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Coddington W. Swan were the parents of eleven children: Susan Williams, married Frank E. Austin, of Montville, Connecticut; Lucy Victoria, married Charles W. Hewitt, of Cogswell, North Dakota; Cynthia Abby, a highly accomplished lady, a teacher, died in 1917; Sarah Caroline, deceased wife of Herold O. White, of Jacksonville, Illinois; Eleanor Elizabeth, died in girlhood; Jane Cliff, married Richard DeWitt Perry, of Elyria, Ohio; Isabella C., died young; Amos C., of further mention; William Morgan, married Minnie Leight, both deceased; Grant Prentice, died aged eighteen years; Merton Orrin, married Frances Wilcox, and tilled the homestead acres

(VIII) Amos Coddington Swan, eighth child of Coddington W. and Susan (Williams) Swan, was born in Leffingwell, New London county, Connecticut, December 28, 1863, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, January 21, 1920. He was educated in the public schools, and remained at the home farm until sixteen years of age, when he left the farm and entered the employ of A. W. Prentice & Company, now the Eaton Chase Company, of Norwich, Connecticut, and was with that firm for eighteen years, being promoted superintendent of the electrical department in 1893. In 1906, he entered the automobile business with Avery C. Smith, whose interests were later bought by W. Russell Baird. Subsequently Mr. Swan purchased the Baird interest, and the A. C. Swan Company was incorporated with Mr. Swan as president and treasurer, A. F. Howard, secretary. He was one of the pioneer automobile dealers of Eastern Connecticut, held the original agency for the Cadillac car in that section, and the A. C. Swan Company of Norwich and New London, which he founded, and of which he was the president-treasurer, are yet agents for that car. Mr. Swan was also one of the founders of the Norwich Electric Company, No. 42 Franklin street, incorporated in 1906, with Mr. Swan its president and treasurer, offices he held for many years. Mr. Swan was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons, and Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the First Baptist Church. He was a successful business man, upright and honorable in all things, and one of the progressive public-spirited men of his city who could be depended upon to support all forward movements. His life was a useful one and an inspiration to those who knew him.

Amos Coddington Swan married, August 17, 1886, Jennie Pease Parsons, born July 6, 1864, died in Norwich, Connecticut, September 11, 1910, daughter of Frank and Caroline (Schoonmaker) Parsons. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Swan were the parents of two children: Hazel Grace; and LeRoy Amos, a sketch of whom follows.

(IX) Hazel Grace Swan, only daughter of Amos Coddington and Jennie Pease (Parsons) Swan, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 30, 1887, and educated in the city schools; she married Edward Whitehead Jewett, son of William R. and Susan (Fitch) Jewett, his father the owner of a lemon grove in California. Edward Whitehead Jewett is president of the A. C. Swan Company.

LIEUTENANT LeROY AMOS SWAN, only son of Amos Coddington and Jennie Pease (Parsons) Swan, of the ninth generation of the family, was born in 1894, and died at the Wilbur Wright Aviation field in Dayton, Ohio, June 19, 1918, the victim of an aeroplane accident. He was the first man from Norwich to give his life as a sacrifice to his country during the recent World War.

He attended the Mount Pleasant street public school, completing his studies there in 1909, then entered Norwich Free Academy, standing high in his studies at the academy and in all departments of school life, being captain of the football team, member of the Boys' Glee Club, and vice-president of the class of 1913. From the academy he passed to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whence he was graduated B. S., class of 1917. At "Tech" he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Tau fraternities, the latter being in the engineering department; for two years he was one of the leading characters in the annual show; a member of the several musical clubs; assistant editor of "Technique," member of the Student Institute Committee (the governing body of the institute), and was one of the fifteen members of the senior class elected to "Osiris," the senior society. He was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Science two months before the end of the school year, and sent to Riverside Boiler Works, Cambridge, as assistant to the manager, who assigned him to special government work. Very shortly after this honor, a call came from the war department for two men to be sent to the aviation school at Toronto, Canada, for training and to return to the institution school of military aeronautics as instructor. He enlisted, July 14, 1917, and spent eight weeks at the training camp in Toronto, after which he returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in September, 1917, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Aviation section of the Signal Reserve Corps, United States army. From February 1, 1918, to March 1, 1918, he was in attendance at the school of military aeronautics at Columbus, going thence to Washington, D. C., having been assigned to duty in the gunnery branch of the Aviation section. As inspector he visited many of the plants in the United States engaged in making machine guns, and made government tests for accuracy, speed and workmanship. About April 1, 1918, he was ordered to the Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, Dayton, Ohio, and there was assigned to the experimental work on mechanical gears for synchronizing the machine gun firing so that the shots would always pass between the propeller blades of the firing aeroplane, all possible ground tests had been completed under his supervision, and on June 19, 1918, Lieutenant Swan took to the air to make the first firing tests under actual flying conditions.

These tests had been most successfully completed, when at an altitude of 10,000 feet, Lieutenant Frank Paterson, of Dayton, Ohio, an experienced officer of the United States Army Aviation Corps, who was acting as pilot, sent the machine into a nose dive. When he attempted to bring the airplane to a normal flying position after dropping through the clouds, some part failed, the wings of the aircraft collapsed, and a swift drop to the earth followed. Lieutenants Paterson and Swan were dead when the scene of the accident was reached by a rescuing party.

Thus did Roy Swan, as he was always known, one of the most popular young men of his city, a gallant youth, whose life was given for his country, pass away at the early age of twenty-four years. He was an honor to his country and to his city, and ranks high among those gallant men of the air service of every land whose deeds form so inspiring a chapter of the great World War.

Lieutenant Swan married, November 22, 1917, Edna Margaret Troland, daughter of Grant and Josephine Troland, born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1892, died there December 26, 1918.

HON. JEREMIAH JOSEPH DESMOND, one of the most eminent attorneys of New London county, many times a public servant, and for two years mayor of Norwich, Connecticut, is a figure of more than usual prominence in the city in which he has resided for thirty-four years.

Timothy Desmond, Mr. Desmond's father, played a large part in the development of the railway facilities of Western Connecticut. He was born in 1800, in County Cork, Ireland. He received his early education in the National schools of that country, after which he became a farmer, and followed this calling until 1848, when he came to the United States, locating in Boston, Massachusetts. There he became associated with Lynch Brothers, contractors and builders, whose sister he had married a number of years before coming to this country.

About 1850 Lynch Brothers secured a contract to build a section of the New London & Worcester railroad, between Norwich and Allen Point, near New London, Connecticut. Mr. Desmond held the position of assistant manager and bookkeeper on this contract. Not long after the completion of this stretch of road a more important contract was taken by the Lynch Brothers, namely, the building of a section of the Hartford & Providence branch, between Willimantic and Baltic, Connecticut. At that time the brothers bought a farm near Windham, Connecticut, and Mr. Desmond took charge of it, housing all the laborers. He conducted this farm until the contract was completed, then hired a farm in the town of Preston, where he remained until 1866, then bought a farm in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, where he engaged in general farming until 1875. He then retired from active work, selling the farm and moving his family to Norwich, there to spend his declining years. He died there in 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife, Julia (Lynch) Desmond, was also a native of Ireland; she died in 1887. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom the Norwich attorney was the fourteenth.

Jeremiah Joseph Desmond was born in Windham, Windham county, Connecticut, on April 4, 1856. He received his primary education in the district schools of

LeRoy Amos Swan

the town of Preston, and later attended school in Mansfield. In 1870 he entered the Nicolet Preparatory College, at Nicolet, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. In 1871 he was ready for his higher course, and entered the Montreal College. In 1875 he entered the Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, taking the academic course, and in 1878 was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he came to Norwich. For one year he studied law with Wait & Green, then went to Columbia University Law School, New York City, to complete his studies. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Holy Cross College. In November, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year opened an office in Norwich.

Mr. Desmond's legal career may be summed up in the statement that he has practiced in Norwich from that date to the present. But this says nothing whatsoever of the struggles and triumphs through which he has passed, nor of the meaning which his name has come to possess to his friends, to the general public, to the community. By political affiliation a Democrat, he has served the city in many ways.

Mr. Desmond was corporation counsel from 1888 to 1890, and was chairman of the Democratic Town Committee for many years. He served as secretary of the Greenville School Board for eight years, and was on the School Board of the Central District for several years. This was before the consolidation of the schools now in force. In 1918, Mr. Desmond was elected mayor of the city of Norwich, and served in that capacity for two years. He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion; of the Foresters of America; and of White Cross Council, No. 13, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Desmond is now (1921) county coroner of New London county.

Mr. Desmond married (first), in June, 1896, Marguerite A. Cunningham, of Norwich. Two children were born of this union: Thomas G., who was graduated from the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., in June, 1920; and Catherine G., now a student at New Rochelle College, New Rochelle, New York. Marguerite A. (Cunningham) Desmond died on June 16, 1906. Mr. Desmond married (second), in 1911, Catherine C. Somers, of Norwich. The family have always been devout members of the Roman Catholic church.

JOHN HOWARD TRACY—Success in any calling of life, whether along professional, business, political, or social lines, is generally the direct result of industry, perseverance, integrity and conscientiousness, and this statement is true as regards Mr. Tracy, of this review, a descendant of a family that has long been seated in New England, the members of which in each succeeding generation having worthily borne their part in the upbuilding and development of the various communities in which they made their homes.

Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, progenitor of the line of the Tracy family herein recorded, was a native of England, born in Tewkesbury, Gloucester, in 1610, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1685. His first location in the New World was at Massachusetts Bay Colony, and later he was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, Wethersfield, Saybrook and Norwich, Connecticut. The line of descent is through his son, Thomas Tracy, a native of Preston, Connecticut; his son, Jeremiah Tracy, a native of Preston; his son, Deacon Andrew Tracy, a native of Lisbon, Connecticut; his son, Jesse Tracy, a native of Lisbon; his son, Freeman Tracy, a native of Lisbon; his son, John Reede Tracy, father of John H. Tracy, who was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, January 7, 1809, died at his home in Jewett City, Connecticut, March 16, 1894, his remains being interred in the Reede Cemetery at Lisbon. In early life he was employed in the Slater mills, located at Jewett City and Hopeville, served in the capacity of foreman in the Kellogg mills at Rockville, Connecticut, and was also employed in the mills at Norwich, becoming proficient in his chosen line of work. He was honored by his townsmen by election to various public offices, including selectman of Griswold, in which capacity he served for twelve successive years, several years serving as chairman of the board; in the State Legislature, representing Griswold; and in the State Senate, appointed by the Eighth District. He was a Congregationalist in religion, holding the office of deacon in the church with which he was connected, and a Republican in politics.

He married (first) Hannah Tiffany, and (second) Mrs. Julia (Hutchinson) Knight, both of whom are buried in the Reede Cemetery, Lisbon.

John Howard Tracy, only child of John Reede and Julia (Hutchinson-Knight) Tracy, was born in the town of Griswold, Connecticut, March 31, 1864. He obtained a preliminary education in the public schools of Jewett City, and this was supplemented by attendance at the New Bedford (Massachusetts) high school. He gained his first experience along business lines by employment in the Ashland mills, where he learned the trade of machinist, remaining there for four years, at the expiration of which time he went West, following the advice of Horace Greeley, residing in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, working at his trade in both cities. He then decided that the East held more attractions for him than the West, and accordingly he returned to his native State, and for the following five years was engaged as machinist at the Slater mills. He then took up his residence in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and there engaged in the book-binding business, which he followed for a short period of time, then disposed of the same, and accepted a position in the same line with a firm at Wethersfield, Connecticut, taking charge of that department. At the end of his three years' connection with that firm, during which time he was deprived by death of his wife, he returned to Jewett City and accepted a position as machinist with the Aspinook Com-

pany, continuing as employee until the year 1898. In March of that year he embarked in business on his own account, erecting a building in which he carried on a hardware and stove business, dealing also in paints, oils, bicycles and electrical supplies, also attending to plumbing and similar work. This enterprise met with success from the beginning, owing to the thorough, efficient manner in which he conducted his transactions, and his willingness to comply with the requests and wishes of his patrons. Although he devotes the greater part of his time to his business, which is steadily increasing in volume and importance, he manifests a keen interest in town affairs, and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature, but failed of election at the polls.

Mr. Tracy is a member of the Masonic order, being a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jewett City; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, of Norwich; Franklin Council, No. 3, of Norwich; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, of Norwich; and also is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Tracy married (first) September 14, 1886, at Jewett City, Bertha Chapman, of that place, daughter of Otis and Fannie (Campbell) Chapman. Her death occurred in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1893, and she was interred in the Reede Cemetery, Lisbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy were the parents of four children: Sybil V., Marian K., Norman Hutchinson, and John Reede. Mr. Tracy married (second), at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, Rose Beckwith, daughter of Charles Walton and Sarah Sophia (Foote) Beckwith. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy hold membership in the Congregational church of Jewett City.

REV. EDWARD MERRITT ANTHONY—For twenty years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, regularly ordained, Rev. Edward M. Anthony was settled over several churches of New England under the law of the itineracy, and accomplished great good for the cause he loved. Since 1883 he has been identified with Jewett City, Connecticut, and the Jewett City Savings Bank, and since 1913 has been the honored head of that valuable institution. Eighty and six have been the years of his earthly pilgrimage, and he is still the active executive head of the bank, giving little evidence of the years he carries.

Daniel Sisson Anthony came to Jewett City, Connecticut, about 1840, and in connection with Nehemiah T. Adams established a cotton mill, under the name of Anthony & Adams. In 1860 they sold the plant to the Ashland Cotton Company, and this company is here to date. At the time of his death, in 1893, he was one of the owners.

Albert Anthony, father of Rev. Edward M. Anthony, was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1810, and died there, in 1860. He obtained his education in the district schools of his native place, and then served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, subsequently becoming master mechanic at the Anthony Cotton mills. Some years later he became associated with his cousin, William H. Anthony, and together they rented a mill at Coventry, Rhode Island, which they named the Coventry Cotton Mill. This partnership lasted until Albert Anthony's death, in 1860. Mr. Anthony married Almy A. Arnold, born at Anthony, Rhode Island, in 1815. After her husband's brother came to Jewett City in 1840, Mrs. Anthony also came, and there resided until her death, January 15, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Anthony were born three children: Edward Merritt, of further mention; Adeline A., wife of Stephen A. Gardner, both deceased; Lyman Herbert, who died in Anthony, Rhode Island.

Rev. Edward Merritt Anthony was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, September 3, 1835, and began his education in the district schools of Anthony, Rhode Island, going thence to East Greenwich Academy. He then entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, whence he was graduated, with the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation and until 1863 he was principal of Manchester Academy, and then, after theological study, was admitted to the Southern New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was ordained a minister of that church. The following twenty years he filled the pulpits of various Methodist churches in that conference and then retired from the ministry.

In the year 1883 Mr. Anthony came to Jewett City and entered the Jewett City Savings Bank as a clerk, subsequently advancing through the offices of the bank until upon the death of James O. Sweet, president, in 1913, he was elected his successor. As executive head of the Jewett City Savings Bank, Mr. Anthony has borne his part in carrying the financial burdens imposed upon the community by the World War, and has also ably fulfilled his obligations to those who look to the bank as their source of supply.

Rev. Edward M. Anthony married, April 16, 1861, Abby Gould Bailey, of Hingham, Massachusetts, who died November 15, 1915, in Jewett City. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, a son, Albert Haywood Anthony, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 28, 1863, died in Jewett City, December 30, 1918. He was early instructed in the schools of the towns in which his father was settled as pastor, finally completing his studies at Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts. He then learned the trade of machinist, and from 1890 until 1914 was a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the manufacture of screens, nuts, bolts, etc. He came to Jewett City, Connecticut, where he died two years later. Albert H Anthony married (first) Harriet Wilcox, and to them two children were born: Marion Vinal, who died December 29, 1918; and Earl W., who died in infancy. Mrs. Harriet (Wilcox) Anthony died November 19, 1916, and Mr. Anthony married (second) Alice Mary Young, of Lisbon, Connecticut, who survives her husband and resides in Jewett City with her father-in-law.

Rev. Edward M. Anthony, now well advanced in octogenarian rank, reviews his long career with the satisfaction which comes from duty well performed. As a minister of the gospel, he labored earnestly for the advancement of the cause he loved and was one of its powerful advocates. As a layman he has won his way to high position, and has at no time sacrificed the high principles which made him so valiant a Soldier of the Cross. Now walking amid the greatly lengthened shadows, he is full of the spirit of his work, and with duty, home and friends, his cup of life is filled to the brim. A man of strong character, with positive likes and dislikes, the years have not robbed him of his pronounced personality, and he is in truth Jewett City's "grand old man."

CHARLES BENJAMIN PALMER — William Palmer, in 1720, built the "old Palmer homestead," which has three times been rebuilt and has been the home of the Palmer family for several generations. The farm descended to his grandson, George Denison Palmer, who was the grandfather of Charles Benjamin Palmer, the present owner.

George Denison Palmer was born on the homestead, January 29, 1804, where he spent his entire life, and there died October 5, 1889. He married Harriet Benjamin, born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, January 17, 1815, and died on the Palmer homestead, June 2, 1900.

George Benjamin Palmer, their son, was born on the "old homestead," May 24, 1843, and grew up on his father's farm, assisting him with his work. Later he formed a partnership with a Mr. Reynolds, and Reynolds & Palmer conducted a livery and sale stable in Jewett City. In 1889, after the death of his father, he sold his interest in the business and returned to the old farm, which he cultivated until his death, April 9, 1907.

He married Mary Ada Bennett, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, April 15, 1867, daughter of Durien and Mary (Hayes) Bennett. Mrs. Palmer still survives her husband and resides (1920) at the home farm in the town of Griswold. Two children were born to George Benjamin and Mary Ada (Bennett) Palmer, namely: Charles B., of further mention; and George Denison, born July 6, 1899, residing on the home farm.

Charles Benjamin Palmer, son of George Benjamin and Mary Ada (Bennett) Palmer, was born on the "old Palmer homestead" in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, August 17, 1895, and there his twenty-six years have been passed. He was educated in the public schools and at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, finishing his courses in 1914. He then became manager of the home farm, and until May 9, 1917, made that his business. On the date mentioned, he enlisted in the United States navy, doing so immediately after Congress declared a state of war between the United States and Germany. He was sent to the training camp in Newport, Rhode Island, and on September 3, 1917, was assigned to duty on the United States destroyer, "Tramp No. 643," on the Atlantic coast, for patrol duty. He remained on that vessel until October 27, 1918, when he was transferred to the naval ship, "Winthrop," destined for service in European waters. The signing of the armistice ended his naval career, and he was honorably discharged, December 1, 1918, as first-class machinist's mate.

He then returned to the farm, which he had left eighteen months earlier, and resumed its management. The old Palmer farm lies in the town of Griswold, on Rural Free Delivery Route No. 3 from Norwich, and contains three hundred and sixty acres. Educated in modern agricultural methods, and with the aid of modern farm equipment, the energetic, progressive and patriotic young man is making a splendid success, and is causing the acres of the old farm, upon which he, his father and grandfather were born, to produce abundantly.

Mr. Palmer is a Republican in politics; also a member of the Baptist church of Jewett City; Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jewett City; Undaunted Lodge, No. 134, Knights of Pythias; Preston City Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; and a charter member of Griswold Post, American Legion.

Charles Benjamin Palmer married, in Bethel, town of Griswold, July 12, 1920, Katherine Jane McKenzie, who was born in Nairn, a seaport of Scotland, where she lived until 1914, when she joined an uncle and aunt living in Lisbon, Connecticut. They are the parents of one child, Eunice Katherine, born on the homestead, March 8, 1921.

GEORGE HERMAN JENNINGS, M.D., is one of those scholarly physicians whose deep research into the fields of medicine has peculiarly fitted him for the practice of his chosen profession. That tribute of respect and admiration which is always justly given to those who have worked their way to positions of prominence in a community is due him, and his ability is amply attested by the success he has achieved.

James Jennings, father of George H. Jennings, M.D., was born in County Down, Ireland, and attended the schools of his native place. At the age of twenty he came to the United States and located in Norwich, where he followed his vocation of gardening until his death, July 21, 1881. He married Christina Dankers, a native of Germany; she died in Norwich, in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were born nine children: Anna, wife of Nathan D. Sevin, of Norwich; Christina, who is the wife of Samuel R. Knapp, and resides at Norwich, Connecticut; John B., who married Harriet Champlin, of New London, both deceased; James C., who married Sarah ——, and resides in West Willington, Connecticut; Lila J., who married Lieutenant William S. Baldwin, of New York, a lieutenant in the United States navy during the Civil War, now deceased, she now making her home in Norwich; Frank W., married Mary Reed, and are residents of Oakland, California; George Herman, of further mention; Charles F., a resident of Norwich; and Robert N., who died in infancy.

George Herman Jennings was born in the town of Preston, now a part of Norwich, Connecticut, March 20, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at Norwich Free Academy, after which, having decided upon the profession of medicine, he matriculated at Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then came immediately to Jewett City, where he has since been established in practice of his chosen profession, having gained the confidence of a large circle of patients and the esteem of his colleagues as well.

In politics, Dr. Jennings is a Republican, and has held many positions of prominence in the community, having been first selectman of the town of Griswold for two years, 1900-1902, health officer and medical examiner for twenty-five years, and chairman of the school committee for thirty-seven years. Professionally, he affiliates with the Connecticut Medical Association and the New London Medical Society. He has also long been prominent in Masonic circles in the State, being a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; and Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He, with his family, attend and support the Congregational church.

At the outbreak of the World War, Dr. Jennings offered his services in the United States army. He was rated a first lieutenant on special commission for the tuberculosis stations at Camp Meade and Camp Greene. He is now a reserve surgeon of the United States army.

On October 18, 1876, Dr. Jennings was united in marriage with Annie Greenwood, of Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of William A. and Mary (Green) Greenwood, of New Hampshire. Dr. and Mrs. Jennings are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living: 1. George G., a railroad man and resident of Norwich, married Eva Richmond. 2. Carl W., married Mabel Rood, of Griswold, and resides in Danielson, Connecticut. 3. Lila J., died in infancy. 4. Mary A., married John W. Gregg, professor in the Horticultural Department of the University of California, located at Berkeley, California. 5. Lila J. (2), married Joseph F. Watt, and they reside at Groton, Connecticut. 6. Jasper, deceased. 7. Dr. John G., who served as a captain in the medical corps of the United States army during the World War; married Doris Macomber, and now resides in Waltham, Massachusetts. 8. Anna, married Ernest C. Wright, and they reside in Leonia, New Jersey.

GRAHAM SHIELS HISLOP—The department store, that triumph of modern merchandising, was established in New London by James Hislop, and developed by his son, Graham S. Hislop, president of the James Hislop Company, Inc., a corporation owning and operating the department store business in New London founded by James Hislop, a Scotchman, who came to New London in 1874 to take especial charge of the store established there by the firm of Hislop, Porteous & Mitchell some time before. The large department store he founded and brought into successful being was but one of many enterprises James Hislop was responsible for and interested in. New London's possibilities early attracted him and eventually he became a very large real estate holder and a very important man of affairs. When the "adopted son" laid down the burden of life in 1908, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Graham Shiels Hislop, a "native son," who, trained to the business he now manages as its executive head, has worthily succeeded to the heavy responsibilities of his position.

James Hislop was born in Peebles, Scotland, February 9, 1847, and died in New London, Connecticut, March 28, 1908. The first twenty-one years of his life were spent in Peebles, where he was educated, but as soon as he had attained his majority he came to the United States, arriving in 1868. He located in Hartford, Connecticut, then entered the employ of the firm of Brown, Thompson & Company, an old dry goods company of the city. With that firm his industry, interest and devotion met with a response in the form of promotions, and in a few years he was holding a well paying, responsible place in the firm's business. But flattering as were his prospects, the young man had larger ambitions and soon afterward with two Hartford men, John Porteous and Archibald Mitchell, he formed the firm of Hislop, Porteous & Mitchell, and opened a general store in Norwich, Connecticut. That venture proving an immediate success, the firm established a store in New London, and he then went West to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and to Grand Rapids, Michigan, establishing stores in both cities. In 1874 Mr. Hislop came to New London, Connecticut, to give the branch there his personal attention, and thereafter that city was his home. Later Hislop, Porteous & Mitchell dissolved, Mr. Hislop retaining the New London branch. Under his direction the business became one of the important mercantile establishments of the State of Connecticut. He continued head of the business until his passing, then was succeeded by his son, Graham Shiels Hislop.

Mr. Hislop was associated with the Post Hill Improvement Company, which added City Ocean Park, Riverside Park, Neptune Park, and other residential districts to the city's attractions, and he was at the time of his death president of the New London Gas and Electric Company, a director of the Savings Bank of New London, director of the National Bank of Commerce of New London, and had other important business interests. He was a man highly esteemed and popular, holding his place in the world of business through his own ability and strong personality. He held to the strictest rules of business integrity, was exceedingly jealous of his honor, and in all the walks of life which he traversed he held himself above reproach.

James Hislop married Annie Marion Brown, daughter of Thomas and Jeanette (Garvie) Brown, of Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Hislop survives her husband, as do their three children, all born in New London, where

Arthur B. Calkins

Mrs. Hislop yet resides. Their children are: Annie, married Dr. Gordon Spicer Allyn, of Waterford, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two sons, James Hislop and Gordon Spicer, Jr.; Graham Shiels, of further mention; Gorden Irving, a graduate of the University of Tennessee as medical doctor.

Graham Shiels Hislop was born in New London, Connecticut, June 15, 1882, and there completed public school courses of study at Bulkeley High School. He then entered Phillips Andover Academy, finishing with the class of 1903, then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated with the usual bachelor's degree, class of 1907. He at once secured a position with his father in his department store business, and until the latter's death in 1908, father and son were closely associated. He succeeded his father as president of the James Hislop Company, Inc., and to the title "oldest department store in New London" he has added "largest and best."

Mr. Hislop is a Republican in politics, but has devoted himself to the development of his private business, although keenly alive to his obligations as a citizen. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, is a member of New London Lodge, No. 360, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Thames and John Winthrop clubs. His college fraternity is Delta Kappa Epsilon, Yale.

Mr. Hislop married, September 23, 1914, Frances Elizabeth Peckham, born in New London, daughter of James Morris and Catharine (Dale) Peckham. Mr. and Mrs. Hislop are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Ann.

JUDGE ARTHUR B. CALKINS—The Calkins family of New London county, Connecticut, trace descent from Hugh Calkins, the first of his name in Connecticut, his settlement dating from 1651, although his coming to New England antedated his coming to Connecticut eleven years. Nine generations of the family have lived in New London county, but Dr. Daniel Calkins, of the fifth generation, moved to East Lyme, where the succeeding three generations in this branch were born.

The present review deals with the ancestry and career of Arthur B. Calkins, of the eighth generation, now, and since 1910, judge of the Probate Court for the district of New London. His children constitute the ninth generation in this branch of the descendants of Hugh Calkins. The line is thus traced:

(I) Hugh Calkins, born in 1600, at Chepstone, in Monmouthshire, England, came to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1630, bringing with him his wife and children. At that place he was a selectman and deputy to the General Court. He removed to New London about 1651, where he was also a deputy to the General Court. In 1660 he located in Norwich, Connecticut, and was one of the thirty-five proprietors of that town. He was several times chosen deputy to the General Court from Norwich, where he died in 1690, aged ninety years. His children were: John; David, of whom further; Rebecca, Sarah, Mary, Susan and Deborah.

(II) David Calkins, married Mary Bliss, daughter of Thomas Bliss, at Norwich, Connecticut, and settled at New London, where he died, November 25, 1717. His children were: David, born July 5, 1673; Anne, born November 8, 1676; Jonathan, of whom further; Peter, born October 9, 1681; John, Mary, Joseph, baptized November 3, 1691; Lydia, baptized August 9, 1696; and Anne (2).

(III) Lieutenant Jonathan Calkins, born January 9, 1679, married (first) December 11, 1700, Sarah Turner, born October 26, 1683, daughter of Ezekiel and Susanah (Keeney) Turner of New London. They settled at New London, where she died, August 15, 1718, and he married (second) December 8, 1719, Anne Perkins. His children, all born to the first marriage, were: Jonathan, born September 6, 1701; Sarah, born in July, 1703; Hannah, born July 20, 1705; Amos, of whom further; Grace, born June 23, 1711; and Thomas.

(IV) Amos Calkins, born October 14, 1708, married, in October, 1730, Mary Calkins, born May 15, 1709, daughter of Thomas Calkins, and settled at New London, where he died, June 23, 1775, and his wife died there, May 16, 1775.

(V) Dr. Daniel Calkins, born in New London, Connecticut, September 6, 1746, later moving to East Lyme, Connecticut, married (first) Mary Chappell, who died May 23, 1777. He married (second) January 1, 1778, (widow) Elizabeth (Smith) Moore. Three daughters were born of the first marriage: Eunice, Hannah, and Esther. The following were born of the second marriage: Ethelinda, Daniel H., William S., Amos, Samuel; Elisha C., of whom further; and Betsey.

(VI) Elisha C. Calkins was born at East Lyme, Connecticut, and was married, on March 6, 1816, to Abby Chapman, born November 23, 1793, in East Haddam, Connecticut, daughter of Hon. Isaac and Abigail Chapman, of East Haddam. They resided in East Lyme, and their children were: Elizabeth A., born September 19, 1817; Juliet G., born February 23, 1820; Epaphartus C., born March 16, 1823; Daniel, of whom further; Swab L., born February 22, 1828; Caroline S., born October 8, 1830; and Frances Ann, born June 7, 1836.

(VII) Dr. Daniel Calkins, born at East Lyme, August 25, 1825, married, in October, 1850, Elizabeth M. Caulkins, daughter of Nehemiah Caulkins, who died July 15, 1889. Three sons were born, of whom two died in infancy. Dr. Daniel Calkins died March 25, 1901.

(VIII) Arthur B. Calkins, son of Dr. Daniel and Elizabeth M. (Caulkins) Calkins, was born at East Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, April 20, 1867. After completing his studies in the public schools he studied law under the preceptorship of A. C. Lippitt, of New London, and on January 11, 1889, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the New London county bar. He began practice in New London at once, but until 1903 retained his residence in East Lyme, then removed to New London, which has since been his home and the seat of his professional activity. In 1910 he was elected judge of probate for the New London district, and has held that office continuously until the present (1921).

In politics, Judge Calkins is a Democrat, a party allegiance which has been lifelong. While living in East Lyme he represented his district in the State Legislature in 1893, 1897, and 1901. During the sessions of 1897 and 1901, he was chosen Democratic leader of the House, serving on the Judiciary Committee, and as chairman of other important committees. In 1903 he was the candidate of his party for Secretary of State. While his elections to the office of judge of probate have been as a Democrat, he has several times been endorsed as the Republican candidate, and elected without opposition, a striking tribute to official integrity and ability from political foes.

Judge Calkins is a past master of Bay View Lodge, and a member of Brainerd Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is a companion of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight and past eminent commander of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of New London Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of a number of social organizations, including the Thames Club, of which he is an ex-president.

Mr. Calkins married (first), April 16, 1895, Clara I. Jerome, who died February 15, 1901, leaving three children, as follows: Dorothy J., who married, April 6, 1920, Gardner O'Rea, of New York; Elizabeth M., who married, June 26, 1920, Leonard W. Lanabee, of New Britain, Connecticut; and Clare J., who resides in New London. He married (second), November 5, 1904, Alfa (Curtis) Barber.

FRANK VALENTINE CHAPPELL—Way back to the beginning of the English settlement of New London and Norwich, Connecticut, the name Chappell is found, and for at least five generations Chappells have been prominent bankers and merchants of New London. The present representative, Frank V. Chappell, is of the eighth generation of the family in Connecticut, son of Alfred H. Chappell, grandson of Franklin Chappell, great-grandson of Ezra Chappell, and great-great-grandson of Captain Edward Chappell, who was the first of the five generations of business men who have made New London the seat of their business enterprise. Captain Edward Chappell, of the fourth generation, was a master of ships, and when he retired from the sea opened a store in New London for the sale of West India products, and laid the foundation for the erection of the splendid commercial structure which his sons and grandsons unto the fourth generation have reared in New London.

(I) The family of Chappell in New London trace their descent from George Chappell, who came to New England in the ship "Christian," landing at Boston in 1635, he then being a young man of twenty. He was in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1637, and until 1649, which is about the time he came to Pequot (New London).

Children: Mary; Rachel; John; George, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born August 30, 1656; Hester, born April 15, 1662; Sarah, born February 14, 1665-66; Nathaniel, born May 21, 1668; Caleb, born October 7, 1671. George Chappell died in 1709, at which time his wife and nine of their children were living.

(II) George (2) Chappell, son of George (1) Chappell, was born March 5, 1653-54. He married (first) Alice Way, (second) Mary Douglas, and had two sons: George; Comfort, mentioned below.

(III) Comfort Chappell, son of George (2) Chappell, married and had a son, Edward, mentioned below.

(IV) Captain Edward Chappell, son of Comfort Chappell, was born about 1744, was a mariner of note, and for many years sailed from the port of New London as master of merchant vessels. On his retirement from the sea he opened a store in New London for the sale of West India products, and for years engaged in commercial lines. He died at New London in 1824. He married, and among his children was a son Ezra, mentioned below.

(V) Ezra Chappell, son of Captain Edward Chappell, was born in 1775, in what was then New London, but now Waterford, Connecticut, and died in 1865, at the age of ninety, familiarly known as "Uncle Ezra," a title of affection and esteem. He succeeded to the business of his father, but he so extended that enterprise, and embarked in so many other ventures, that for half a century he was one of the most prominent merchants of New London.

Mr. Chappell was engaged in the West India and whaling trade, and distributed his importations from the West Indies, besides his local trade, to other towns throughout the county. He was a jobber as well as an importer, doing no retailing. His old stand was in the vicinity of Golden street, but in 1807 he moved to the corner of John and Water streets, and in 1828 purchased the property and there occupied a store until 1843, when he engaged in a bond and brokerage business, which he continued until his death. From early life Ezra Chappell, outside of his regular business, engaged more or less in real estate, buying, building and selling, a business in which he was most successful, several buildings now standing in the city as monuments to the family name. He was the first director of the Savings Bank of New London on the organization of that institution in 1827, and its first president, an office he held for five years, resigning in 1833, when he was made a trustee of the bank. He was elected vice-president of the bank in 1836, and continued in office several years, when he resigned. For years he was identified officially with what is now the New London City Bank, becoming a director in 1823, and in 1847 president. He showed his patriotism and evidenced farsightedness in his large purchases of government bonds at the beginning of the Civil War. He married, about 1804, Wealthy Arnold.

(VI) Franklin Chappell, son of Ezra Chappell, was a man of remarkable business ability and benevolence. He was the originator of the bread fund, which became one of the most valuable charities of the city. He married, November 10, 1841, Hannah S. Huntington, daughter of Rev. David and Mary Hallam (Saltonstall) Hunt-

ington, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, his father a grandson of General Jedediah Huntington, of Revolutionary fame. The children of Franklin and Hannah S. (Huntington) Chappell were: Frank Huntington, born February 4, 1843; William Saltonstall, born April 15, 1847; Alfred H., mentioned below. Franklin Chappell died February 19, 1849.

(VII) Alfred H. Chappell, son of Franklin and Hannah S. (Huntington) Chappell, was born in New London, Connecticut, at the homestead, Federal and Union streets, May 12, 1849, and died August 4, 1912, a successful business man, student, and public official. He was educated in New London public schools, Berkely High School, and Berkely Divinity School of Middletown, Connecticut, preparing himself for the Episcopal priesthood in the latter institution. He tutored under Rev. Dr. Hallam, but decided not to enter the priesthood. Subsequently, while on a trip abroad, Mr. Chappell embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and remained a devout communicant at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church throughout his life.

With his brothers, Frank H. and William S., Alfred Chappell was interested in the coal and lumber business with their uncle, Edward Chappell, between 1865 and 1869. Edward Chappell withdrew from the business in 1869, but the business organization of F. H. and W. S. Chappell continued until 1875. From that year F. H. Chappell conducted the business alone until 1880, when Alfred H. Chappell became a partner of F. H. & W. S. Chappell Company, which became a corporation in 1898. Up to the time of his death Mr. Chappell was treasurer of the company and an important factor in the business of the company, which extended to New York, New Haven and Newport. His brother, Frank H., was known as the pioneer of ocean transportation of coal, and with him, Alfred H. Chappell built up to business success the Thames Towboat Company, Thames Ferry Company, and a ship building and repairing plant, operated under the towboat company's management at Riverside.

For many years Mr. Chappell was organist of the First Church of Christ, St. James' Episcopal Church, and St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church. He was the first teacher of music in New London public schools, and instructor of the graduation chorus of the Young Ladies' High School. He was a Republican in politics, served two terms in the Legislature of the State, for a time was a member of Common Council, and was a candidate for mayor. The movement for the establishment of the Connecticut College for Women received his earnest support, and at the first meeting of the promoters of the college project, he was chosen treasurer of the committee. He was also treasurer of the campaign fund which was raised in New London to insure the building of the college in New London, and subsequently was elected treasurer of the college board of trustees.

Mr. Chappell was ever intensely interested in all matters which might tend to the improvement of New London, and especially in the Atlantic Deep Waterways convention. He was director of the National Bank of Commerce, director and treasurer of the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Company, Thames Ferry Company, director and president of the Lyceum Theatre Company. He was president for several years of the Thames Club, a member and director of the Pequot Casino Association, a member of the Manhattan, Whitehall, and Catholic clubs of New York. He was one time president of Nathan Hale Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the New London County Historical Society.

A broad man, excelling in many things, he was one of the best business men of his time in New London. He was a man of literary tastes, read much and deeply, and accumulated a large private library of the choicest books. He was one of the best musicians New London ever produced, having a musician's temperament, rare musical taste, an alert mind with indomitable industry and ambition. He played the piano like a master, while at the organ he was a veritable marvel, and had he devoted himself entirely to music he would have undoubtedly become one of the world's greatest organists.

At the time of Mr. Chappell's death, Mayor B. F. Mahan paid him the following tribute:

"There is no other man in New London who, by reason of his kindliness of heart, the lovableness of his character, the breadth of his outlook on life, and his unfailing public spirit and self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of the community, would be so deeply missed as he. In his death the city suffers an irreparable loss. No matter how effectively others may take up the works that were his, it will be long before New London ceases to feel the lack of the intimate qualities that belonged so distinctively to this best son and best friend. In his going there has passed into the land of dreams a character of infinite gentleness and greathearted friendship."

Alfred H. Chappell married Adelaide Shepard. Nine children were born to them, seven sons and two daughters. Those surviving are: Frank Valentine, mentioned below; George S., of New York; Henry C.; Mrs. W. Kyle Sheffield; and Alfred H., Jr.

(VIII) Frank Valentine Chappell, son of Alfred H. and Adelaide (Shepard) Chappell, was born in New London, Connecticut, February 12, 1876, and there yet resides, a wholesale coal merchant and honored citizen. He passed all grades of the public schools of New London, finishing with graduation from Bulkeley High School, class of 1894. He then entered Yale University, whence he graduated Ph. B., class of 1898. Shortly after, he entered business life in New London, and is now prominently connected with many important industries. He is president of the New Haven Coal Company, president and director of F. H. & A. H. Chappell Company and Thames Improvement Company, president of the Newport Coal Company, president of the Norwalk Coal & Supply Company, director of the New London City National Bank, and trustee of the Savings Bank of New London.

In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the New London Board of Aldermen from 1901 until 1914. Since 1912 he has been chairman of the Rivers,

Harbors and Bridges Commission of the State of Connecticut, and of the board of trustees of the Connecticut College for Women, New London.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, Mr. Chappell was a student at Yale, and served with the Yale Battery, recruited for that war. He was sergeant ot Battery A, Connecticut National Guard, from May 3 until November 30, 1898; captain of Company D from October, 1899, to July, 1902, and retired from service in 1903. He is a member of the Thames Club, New London; Graduates' Club, New Haven; and University and Yale clubs of New York.

NATT HAZARD—The Hazards of this review are descended from a well-known Rhode Island family founded by Thomas Hazard, who, coming from Boston in 1635, settled in the vicinity of Newport. There Thomas Hazard and his descendants became large land owners, scattering throughout South county and becoming broadly influential in the affairs of his time and generation.

Lieutenant-Governor Jeffrey Hazard, Mr. Hazard's great-grandfather, lived in the locality known as Escoheag, in the town of West Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, and was a man of very wide prominence in his day.

Robert Hazard, judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, also resided in this community, which, although now isolated from railroads and therefore a quiet section, was in those early days a busy trading center. Many men of national prominence, among them Daniel Webster, were guests in the homes of various members of the Hazard family.

John Randolph Hazard, son of Judge Robert Hazard, and father of Natt Hazard, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, March 3, 1820, and educated in the public schools of his native town. He was the first postmaster at Escoheag, Rhode Island, and served in this capacity for a period of thirty years, and in connection with the post office conducted a general provision store.

John R. Hazard married Almira Burdick, of Charlestown, Rhode Island. John Randolph Hazard dith in June, 1888, and his wife died September 18, 1913, in the ninety-first year of her age. They were the parents of three children: Natt, of whom further; Amey, who became the wife of Granville Field (now deceased) of Taunton, Massachusetts; and George Carder Hazard, who was for many years a railroad conductor between New York and Boston.

Natt Hazard was born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 21, 1850, and received his early education in the district schools near his home. Later he attended a private school for young men in Providence, completing his studies there. He cared little, however, for a professional career, and allowed his tastes to govern his choice of occupation, for several years managing farms in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Later he purchased the Champlin farm, in Charlestown, Rhode Island, the largest original "steading" in the State, comprising seven hundred and forty acres. Removing to Connecticut in 1890, Mr. Hazard bought his present home, which previous to this transfer had been in the Noyes family since the house was built (1705) by Captain Thomas Noyes for his bride, a granddaughter of Governor Coddington. Mr. Hazard has since conducted agricultural operations here, and for many years was a breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. He has led a quiet, pastoral life, his deepest interest next to the welfare of his family, being his inherent love of fine animals.

Mr. Hazard takes only the interest of the progressive citizen in public life, but supports the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is an active member of the New London County Farm Bureau, and is a member of the Baptist church.

On October 3, 1871, Mr. Hazard married (first) Martha Jane Goodchild, daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Whaley) Goodchild, of South Kingston, Rhode Island. She died December 13, 1880, leaving two children: Robert, who was educated at the Pawcatuck High School, and is employed at the Westerly post office, married, July 23, 1917, Etta M. Wilcox, of Westerly; and Amey A., educated in Pawcatuck High School, Willimantic State Normal School, and Columbia University, New York, now a teacher in the schools of East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Hazard married (second), on December 27, 1881, Harriet S. Warner, who was born at Inglesville, Nova Scotia, August 3, 1851, and is a daughter of John F. and Mary (Bent) Warner. To them were born three children: 1. Natalie Sabra, who was educated in the Pawcatuck public and high schools, and taught for several years in the public schools of the town. After special work at Simmons College, she became an assistant librarian at the Westerly Public Library. 2. James Ovington Hazard, who after being graduated from the Pawcatuck High School, also graduated from Brown University and Yale Forest School, and is now engaged in forestry work in New Jersey. He married, June 11, 1913, Emma Elizabeth Backus, daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Hoagland) Backus, of Toledo, Ohio, originally a Norwich, Connecticut, family, and they have four children: Elizabeth, Helen, Natalie Sabra, second, and James Ovington, Jr., the family residing in Hammonton, New Jersey. 3. Beulah I., who was educated in the Pawcatuck High School, Northfield Seminary, and the Boston School of Domestic Science; for a few years she taught school in New Haven, Connecticut, but has since been associated with the New Hampshire and Massachusetts State colleges as a member of the agricultural extension staffs of those institutions.

EDWIN CLIFFORD CHIPMAN, M.D.—Dr. Chipman's paternal American ancestor, John Chipman, came from England to New England, July 14, 1631. He married Hope Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, all of the Mayflower company of Pilgrims. Down through the three centuries which have since elapsed, the line is traced in paternal line from John and Hope (Howland) Chipman, who married in 1646, and were the parents of

eleven children, the mother passing away in 1683, the father April 7, 1708. John Chipman was the first one of the name to seek a home in New England, and it is said that until 1850 there was not a Chipman in New England who did not descend from him. He resided most of his life in Barnstable.

Dr. Edwin C. Chipman, New London's skillful physician, is of the eighth American generation, the line from John and Hope Chipman being traced through their eldest son, Samuel Chipman, and his wife, Sarah (Cobb) Chipman; their son, Samuel (2) Chipman, and his first wife, Abiah (Hinkley) Chipman; their son, Samuel (3) Chipman, and his wife, Ruth (Baker) Chipman; their son, Charles Chipman, and his wife, Martha (Burch) Chipman; their son, Nathan Fellows Chipman, and his wife, Martha (Burdick) Chipman; their son, Nathan Truman Chipman, and his wife, Harriet A. (Lewis) Chipman; their son, Edwin Clifford Chipman, of New London, Connecticut.

The family was introduced into New London county, Connecticut, by Samuel (3) Chipman, a currier by trade, who located in Groton, Connecticut, in youthful manhood, and there died April 17, 1791, aged seventy. His son, Charles Chipman, and a grandson, Nathan Fellows Chipman, heads of the fifth and sixth generations, were born in Groton, but the latter moved to Charleston, Rhode Island, where his son, Nathan Truman Chipman, was born February 9, 1826. Nathan T. Chipman learned the currier's trade at Hope Valley, Rhode Island, later in life moved to Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, where he followed his trade for twelve years, then returned to Hope Valley, where he spent eight years. He then abandoned his trade, moved to Mystic, Connecticut, and there engaged in farming and spent the remaining years of his life, dying March 2, 1896. He married, November 25, 1847, Harriet A. Lewis, of North Stonington, Connecticut, born in 1828, died while on a visit to her son, Dr. Edwin C. Chipman, in Niantic, Connecticut, in October, 1903. They were the parents of nine children: Thomas Lewis, Sarah A., Charles H., Jessie E., Alice, Edwin Clifford, Abbie M., T. Wesley, and Nathan Ernest, all of whom reached adult years except the two youngest. It was during the residence of the family in Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, that Edwin Clifford Chipman was born and spent his early boyhood. It is with his career that this review will deal.

Dr. Chipman's professional career began with a country practice, he having succeeded to Dr. Elisha Munger's large practice in Niantic, Old Lyme, East Lyme, Waterford and New London, in 1891, when a young graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. The years have brought him professional distinction and the rewards of an arduous calling, but greater than these, the years have brought him contentment of mind, a broad outlook upon life, a sympathetic spirit and a kindly charity which uplifts the fallen, strengthens the weak and encourages the strong. These the years have brought him, and there is no finer type of a New England gentleman than this fine, cultured physician that goes among his people thinking only of the good in life, speaking ill of none, radiating good cheer, a man whom to know is to love.

Edwin Clifford Chipman was born March 7, 1861, in West Saugerties, Ulster county, New York. After his parents returned to Hope Valley, Rhode Island, he attended school, but he early contributed to the family support, and it was only by intense application that he received his education for he had no one to look to for financial aid. He was reared in the Faith of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, and at Alfred, Allegheny county, New York, that denomination maintained Alfred University, to which Dr. Chipman gained admission, after suitable preparations, and there was graduated A. B., class of 1887. From Alfred University he went to Columbia University, medical department (College of Physicians and Surgeons) there receiving his M. D., class of 1891. He began practice in Niantic, Connecticut, and for thirteen years remained there, his practice very large and extending over a wide extent of territory from the Connecticut river to New London. This practice was very wearing, and desiring a city practice, Dr. Chipman closed out at Niantic and opened offices in New London in 1904, although a good portion of his county practice refused to recognize any change and he continued their family physician.

In New London, Dr. Chipman has a large clientele to whom he gives of his learning, skill and experience without stint or thought of personal convenience, the man being lost in the physician. He practices in strictest accord with the highest medical code of ethics, and is held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the profession. He was one of the organizers of the Home Memorial Hospital of New London, and is president of the present hospital staff. He has won his own way in the world, and his heart beats for every boy or man who is striving against odds to rise superior to his circumstances. He is a member of the medical societies of City, County and State; is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in political faith he has been for years an ardent Prohibitionist. He served New London as health officer from February 1, 1916, to February 1, 1920, and as such gave special attention to the health of school children, securing from councils an appropriation for their benefit. In 1902 he was a member of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention, but has never sought nor held purely political office. He is strong in his convictions, and never occupies middle ground. He has the courage of his convictions, and it is a wonderful thing that has come to him after his lifelong fight for prohibition (in which he followed in the footsteps of his father) to have it made the law of the land by the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Chipman married, November 7, 1888, Eunice C Crumb, of Mystic, Connecticut, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary E. Crumb, of Old Mystic, Connecticut. They are the parents of four children, all born in Niantic, Connecticut: 1. Clifford E., a graduate of the University of Michigan, A. B., 1914, where he took the forestry course; he married Carlene Nichols, daughter of Frank C. and Caroline (Parker) Nichols,

and has a daughter, Carolyn. 2. Truman F., a graduate of the Connecticut Agricultural College, was first lieutenant of the 21st Company, 155th Depot Brigade, and served at Camp Devens during the World War period. 3. Harriet E., died in New London, September, 1919. 4. Mary Agnes, graduate of Connecticut College for Women, Ph. D., class of 1919; married, August 27, 1919, Frank Edward Morris, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, instructor of psychology at the Connecticut College for Women; they are the parents of a daughter, Marylyn.

In 1914 Dr. Chipman and his sons bought a 160-acre farm in Waterford, New London county, Connecticut, which is now the widely known Konomoc Fruit Farm. The sons, both specialists, one in forestry, one in agriculture, are developing the farm along modern scientific lines of fruit and dairy farming, and from an old, worn-out and practically abandoned tract, Konomoc Fruit Farm is becoming a model for fruit farmers and dairymen to observe.

MORRIS BENHAM PAYNE — As architect, engineer and soldier, Colonel Payne has gained wide acquaintance and popularity in military and professional circles, his connection with the forts in the vicinity of Connecticut and elsewhere antedating his purely military service during the war between the United States and Germany. He is now a member of the talented firm of architects and engineers, Payne, Griswold & Keefe, Manwaring building, New London. He rendered distinguished service as major of a battalion of the 56th Artillery, C. A. C., in France, and was gassed in the fighting along the Marne, but remained with his regiment until all were brought back to the United States on the United States battleship "South Dakota," in January, 1919. His work with the Connecticut National Guard, both before and after his United States military service, has been of the highest value, his very latest work, the organizing of a regiment of mobile artillery for coast defense, a work just completed.

Colonel Payne is a son of Sergeant Charles William Payne, born in New London, lived his life in his native city, and there died in July, 1907. He enlisted in the "three months" men of the Civil War, fought and was wounded and captured at First Bull Run, confined in Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia, for ten months, then was released and returned to New London. Later he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Infantry, serving with that command until the close of the war, being mustered out as first sergeant. After the war he was with the Vermont Central railroad, and for thirty years was chief clerk for that road in New London. He married Elizabeth Gillen, who died in New London, Connecticut, in June, 1912, surviving her husband five years.

Morris Benham Payne was born in Waterford, Connecticut, January 19, 1885, and was educated in the public schools of the city. He was ambitious to become a civil engineer, and began what has proved his life work in the office of Daball & Crandall, an engineering firm of New London. From 1906 until 1912, he was connected with the United States engineering department as civil engineer, and was engaged in river, harbor and coast defense work. During that period he was in charge of the installation of the fire control stations of the artillery corps, defenses and fortifications at Forts Wright, Terry and Mansfield, and also installed the searchlights at those forts.

In 1912 he resigned his position and returned to civil practice as a member of the firm of Duffy & Payne, architects and engineers, his partner, James S. Duffy. This partnership dissolved in one year, to be followed in 1913 by the firm of Payne & Adams, his partner and Major Payne continuing together until the departure of the senior partner for the war in 1917, then Mr. Adams continued the business in his partner's absence until stricken by death in February, 1919. After Major Payne's return from France, and the death of Mr. Adams, his partner, he formed a new association, and in June, 1919, the firm of Payne, Griswold & Keefe, architects and engineers, made its appearance in New London, and there is successfully operating.

Major Payne's military career began in April, 1902, with his enlistment in the First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard. He was successively promoted corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and major, his last promotion coming in 1912. It will be remembered that from 1906 until 1912, Major Payne was civilian engineer in charge of important work at United States forts, Wright, Terry and Mansfield, eastern coast defenses. This gave him wonderful opportunity for observation of artillery methods, his daily contact with artillery officers of the regular army being exceptionally valuable to the young officers of the Connecticut National Guard, the artillery being his branch in that organization.

On July 25, 1917, Major Payne was commissioned major of the United States Coast Artillery Corps, and assigned to the command of the Third Battalion, 56th Artillery, C. A. C., United States army, on its organization at Fort H. G. Wright on Fisher's Island. The regiment sailed for France, March 28, 1918, and arrived April 4, following. Major Payne was engaged with his battalion at Oise-Aisne, and Muese-Argonne, in the First Army Defense Sector, and was a victim of a gas attack on the Marne front. He continued in the service, however, until the regiment was ordered home, leaving Brest, France, on the United States battleship "South Dakota," January 5, 1919, Major Payne in command. The "South Dakota" arrived in New York Harbor January 18, 1919, and the regiment was demobilized as a war regiment at Fort Schuyler, New York, January 27, 1919, and at once reorganized as a United States regular army regiment, one hundred and seventy of the old men remaining, the remainder receiving honorable discharge. On May 31, 1919, Major Payne was transferred to the United States Army Reserve Corps as major of artillery, and returned to his professional work in New London.

Although not in any sense a politician, Major Payne has been alderman of the fifth ward of New London,

and in November, 1920, was elected a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and is serving as chairman of committee on military affairs. He is a Republican in his political faith, in religion a Baptist. He is past master of Union Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; ———— Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a noble of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; New London Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; and a charter member of John Coleman Prince Post of the American Legion, also a charter member of Murphy Rathbun Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and member of Connecticut Chapter, Military Order of Foreign Wars. He is president of the Masonic Club of New London, and a member of Thames and Harbour clubs.

Major Payne married, in New London, October 14, 1909, Jeannie Crandall Nash, born in Westerly, Rhode Island, daughter of Captain Albert D. and Mary E. (Hibbard) Nash, her father a sea captain of New London, where he and his wife now reside. Major and Mrs. Payne are the parents of a son, Harry Nelson Payne, born in New London, December 9, 1911.

ELI GLEDHILL—As vice-president and business agent of the Mystic Manufacturing Company, of Mystic, Connecticut, Eli Gledhill occupies an influential place in the textile world, that company being manufacturers of high grade worsted cloth. Mr. Gledhill began his connection with the textile industry when a lad of nine years, and since then he has been connected with textile manufacturing in every branch from the lowest rank to his present position. He is of English birth and parentage, son of Ingham and Sarah (Calverly) Gledhill, his parents also of English birth.

Ingham Gledhill was born in Huddersfield, England, and literally grew up in the textile mills, finally becoming superintendent of a woolen mill. He spent three years (1861-64) in the United States, in the State of Maine, then returned to Huddersfield, England, where he remained until 1893, when he made permanent settlement in the United States, locating in Rockville, Connecticut, where he died March 6, 1894. He married (first) Sarah Calverly in Huddersfield, England, she dying there, December 17, 1883. He married (second) Amanda Brooks, of Huddersfield, who came to Rockville with her husband in 1893, and after his death moved to Mystic, Connecticut. Ingham and Sarah (Calverly) Gledhill were the parents of a large family, Eli, the principal character of this review, being the eldest. In order of birth from Eli Gledhill the children were: Betsey, deceased; Annie, married H. A. Crowther, and resides in Mystic; Martha, married James Barden, and resides in Mystic; Rose, married Robert Nichols, and resides in Mystic; Herbert H., a textile designer, married Helen Ayres, and died in Mystic, January 12, 1919; Frederick, also a designer, married Elsie Clarke, and resides in Mystic; Lillian, married Louis Barstow, and resides in Mystic.

Eli Gledhill was born in Huddersfield, England, August 15, 1866. He there attended public schools until nine years of age, when he became a half time worker in the textile mills. During this half-time period, he continued in school the other half of each day, and thus completed a course of special work in a technical school. At the age of thirteen he became a full time mill worker, and so continued until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He was then thoroughly experienced in every detail of textile mill working, and had also arrived at a high position as a designer, at the age of eighteen winning first prize for designing given by the Huddersfield Technical School.

Arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he left home and went to Bradford, England, there spending three years as a textile designer, following that experience by fifteen months in Nortonthorpe mills. Deciding to broaden his horizon by foreign travel, he sailed for the United States, January 17, 1892. He located in Rockville, Connecticut, with his father, and secured a position as designer with the Hockanum Mill Manufacturing Company, remaining with that corporation until 1897. In the latter year he came to Mystic, New London county, Connecticut, and there organized, January 17, 1897, the Mystic Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected secretary-treasurer, a post which he has filled for many years, until his appointment to the office of vice-president. That company manufactures high grade worsteds, plain and fancy, and is a prosperous corporation. Mr. Gledhill is also vice-president and general manager of the Old Colony Woolen Mill Company, with mills in New Hampshire and Maine; president of Eli Gledhill, Inc., of New York City, the last-named company a selling corporation handling the output of several American woolen mills. Mr. Gledhill is a member of the National Manufacturing Association, and the Connecticut Woolen and Worsted Association.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Gledhill has been very active in public affairs, and in October, 1900, he was elected selectman of the town of Stonington, was re-elected in 1902, and in 1903 was chosen selectman. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and in 1910 was chosen to represent the town of Stonington in the Connecticut Legislature, serving on the railroad committee. In the Masonic order he has attained all degrees of the York Rite, and is affiliated with Charity and Relief Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mystic; Mystic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mystic Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a noble of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and of Stonington Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mystic. His clubs are the Athletic of New York City, the Manhattan of New York City, and the Thames of New London. His religious preference is for the Unitarian church.

Mr. Gledhill married, in Huddersfield, England,

March 1, 1890, Martha Haigh, who died January 18, 1893, in Rockville, Connecticut, leaving a daughter, Winifred, born in England, October 15, 1890, now the wife of Ernest Connor, of Mystic, Connecticut. Mr. Gledhill married (second) in Rockville, Connecticut, November 13, 1894, Agnes Glaeser, of Rockville, and they are the parents of three children: Henry, died in infancy; Margery, born February 28, 1901, now pursuing musical study under Professor Witherspoon in New York City; Ernest, now a student in Bordentown, New Jeresy. The family home is in Mystic, Connecticut.

SANFORD NELSON BILLINGS — The exact date of the first settler of the Billings name in Stonington, Connecticut, is not known, but the name of William Billings appears among the earliest settlers. He came from Taunton, England, and first appears in New England in Dorchester and Braintree, wedding a wife, Mary, in Braintree, February 5, 1658. He erected a house on Casatuc Hill, Stonington, became a large land owner, and there died in 1713. He named in his will children: William, Lydia, Mary, Abigail, Dorothy, Patience and Ebenezer. This William Billings is the American ancestor of Sanford N. Billings, of the town of Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, of the eighth American generation, a veteran of the Civil War, and a leading agriculturist of his town. He descends from William and Mary Billings through the latter's son, Ebenezer; his son, Lieutenant Ebenezer (2); his son, Ebenezer (3); his son, Sanford; his son, Captain Gilbert; his son; Horatio Nelson; his son, Sanford Nelson Billings.

Ebenezer (1) Billings served with distinction in the early wars of the colony, and became the head of a large family, his wife, Anna (Comstock) Billings, to whom he was married, March 1, 1680, bearing him ten children. The eldest of the sons of this marriage was Lieutenant Ebenezer (2) Billings, who, like his father, was a well-known soldier of the colony who arrived at the rank of lieutenant in 1731. He married, April 2, 1706, Phoebe Denison, and they were the parents of eleven children. The third, a son, Ebenezer (3) Billings, was born March 20, 1711, and married, November 20, 1733, Mary Noyes. Their second child was a son, Sanford Billings, born April 20, 1736, died April 25, 1806.

He married, January 24, 1760, Lucy Geer, daughter of James Geer, a descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower." Mrs. Lucy (Geer) Billings died April 25, 1810, the mother of ten children, the fourth a son, Gilbert.

Captain Gilbert Billings, of the sixth generation, born November 25, 1768, died in Griswold, Connecticut, May 4, 1856. He was a master mariner, commanding vessels in the coastwise trade, and well known. He married, in 1792, Lucy Swan, who died December 16, 1854. They were the parents of ten children, the sixth, a son, Horatio Nelson Billings, born November 26, 1805. He followed his father's example and was a mariner for many years, going to sea when quite young. He was first mate of a vessel which in 1849-50 made the passage around Cape Horn to California, arriving safely, but after his arrival, Horatio N. Billings was never again heard from, his fate being an absolute mystery. He married, January 30, 1838, Mary Ann Fish, daughter of Moses Fish. Their children were: Lucy H., graduate of Cooper Institute, New York City, the authoress of "The Ruined Statues and Other Poems," became the wife of John L. Spaulding, both deceased; Sanford Nelson, whose career is hereinafter traced; Edward E., deceased; and Mary A., deceased wife of Charles D. Thompson, of North Stonington.

These were the direct ancestors of Sanford Nelson Billings, born in North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, May 18, 1841. He attended the district schools until sixteen years of age, then began working for his uncle, Benjamin F. Billings, a farmer of the town of Griswold. At the age of eighteen years, he was employed by the owner of the old William Billings homestead and there continued until his enlistment in the Union army, August 20, 1862. On that date he became a private in Company G, 21st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and on September 5, 1862, was mustered into the United States Military Service. For eighteen months he was jail turnkey in Norfolk, Virginia, a service for which he was detailed, and it was not until May, 1864, that he was again in active field service.

It was his ill fortune to be taken prisoner by the Confederates, May 16, 1864, and he was sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia. Two weeks later he was sent to the Andersonville prison pen and there confined until the fall of 1864. He was then transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, and after three weeks there was sent to Florence, thence to Goldsboro. By that time, although in rags and barely able to walk, Mr. Billings and a comrade effected their escape, and in their wanderings were fortunately found by a Union soldier who cared for their immediate needs and led them to rest, food and safety. Mr. Billings was a wreck, physically, unable to tell his own name or where he came from. Weeks of careful nursing restored him to such an improved condition that he was sent home, arriving in Stonington, Connecticut, the merest shadow of his former self, his former one hundred and seventy-five pounds being reduced to ninety-four pounds. Although he escaped the enemy's bullets, and has lived to a good old age, the memory of those months of imprisonment in Southern prisons left wounds which more than half a century of life has not effaced. He was officially discharged from the service of his country, May 10, 1865, in Baltimore, Maryland.

After his restoration to health and the return of his strength, Mr. Billings resumed farming, and in Stonington and North Stonington was engaged in general farming and stock raising. He operated for a time in partnership with W. W. Billings, a relation, who was the first farmer in that vicinity to import pure breed Jersey cattle. Since 1873 Mr. Billings has owned and resided upon the fine farm owned formerly by W. W. Billings, and with other property has an estate of three hundred acres. He has confined his operations to gen-

eral farming stock, and his farm is among the valuable pieces of property in the town of Stonington. He has prospered abundantly, and is now enjoying in his declining years the fruits of his labor, energy and thrift. Now an octogenarian, he reviews his life with the satisfaction that comes from duty well performed, and he has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Billings married, October 28, 1867, Lucy E. Main, daughter of Charles H. and Elmira (Eggleston) Main. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford N. Billings are the parents of eight children: 1. Byron, born January 4, 1869, and is a leading business man of Stonington; married Geneva N. Rogers. 2. Mary, born May 15, 1871, now deceased; married Arthur G. Wheeler, of Stonington. 3. William W., a farmer of North Stonington; married Mary Clark. 4. Lucy, a teacher. 5. Grace W., married Horace D. Miner, a farmer of Stonington. 6. Lillie M., born July 6, 1886, a teacher, died January 31, 1907. 7. Priscilla Alden, married, August 28, 1916, Parker Johnson. 8. Sanford Nelson, Jr., born August 17, 1895, now at home.

This record of eight generations of one line of the descendants of William Billings, who lived practically in one locality, shows a family remarkable for the virtue of constancy and devotion to the soil. Gilbert Billings, of the sixth generation, was a sea captain, but owned landed property, and his son, Horatio Nelson Billings, was a mariner, but in this line, with these exceptions, the head of each of the eight generations was a successful farmer of Stonington or North Stonington, a good citizen and neighbor, honorable and upright.

The children of Sanford N. and Lucy E. (Main) Billings are of the ninth generation in New London county, while their grandchildren constitute a tenth generation.

KIMBALL FAMILY—It is from Richard Kimball that the great majority of Kimballs in New England descend, and among the many descendants of this Puritan of the long ago was Nathan Pride Kimball, now gone to join that "innumerable caravan." The old Kimball homestead in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, is now the home of Janet Louisa and Irving Washington Kimball, children of Nathan Pride and Harriet (Frink) Kimball, of the seventh generation of Kimballs in New England.

(I) Richard Kimball with his family sailed from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," April 10, 1634, landed in Boston, Massachusetts, but soon afterward settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was recorded then as aged thirty-nine years, and soon became active in the life of the new settlement. His home lot of six acres is now in Cambridge, that municipality many years ago having annexed the eastern part of Watertown. He was made a freeman, May 6, 1635, was a proprietor in 1636-37, and soon afterward moved to Ipswich, that town having offered inducements for a good wheelwright to settle there. He was granted lands in Ipswich, and there spent his after life, which extended past his eightieth birthday. He made a will, March 5, 1674-75, that was probated September 28, 1675. He was one of the strong men of his town, and of frequent mention in the records.

Richard Kimball married (first), in England, Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, of Rattlesden, England. He married (second), October 23, 1661, Margaret Dow, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Richard Kimball died June 22, 1675, his widow March 1, 1676.

Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball were the parents of eleven children: 1. Abigail, born in England, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 17, 1658; she married John Severans, in England, and later they came to New England. 2. Henry, born in England. 3. Elizabeth, born in England. 4. Richard, born in England, died in Wenham, Massachusetts. 5. Mary, born in England, married Robert Dutch. 6. Martha, born in England, married Joseph Fowler, who was killed by the Indians near Deerfield, Massachusetts, May 19, 1676. 7. John, of further mention. 8. Thomas, died May 3, 1676. 9. Sarah, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, married Edward Allen. 10. Benjamin, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1637, died June 11, 1695. 11. Caleb, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1639, died in 1682.

(II) John Kimball, son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, Suffolkshire, England, in 1621, and came to New England with his parents in the "Elizabeth" in 1634. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and there died May 6, 1668. He was a wheelwright by trade, but bought and sold lands frequently, and was an extensive farmer. He married, about 1655, Mary Bradstreet, who came over in the same ship with him, she being accompanied by her parents. John and Mary (Bradstreet) Kimball were the parents of thirteen children, all born at Ipswich: 1. John, died young. 2. Mary, married Deacon Thomas Knowlton, of Ipswich. 3. Sarah, married John Potter. 4 Hannah, died young. 5. Rebecca, married Thomas Lull. 6. Richard, married Lydia Wells. 7. Elizabeth, born September 22, 1665. 8. Abigail, married (first) Isaac Estey, and (second) William Poole. 9. John, of further mention. 10. Benjamin, married Mary Kimball. 11. Moses, married Susanna Goodhue. 12. Aaron, born January, 1674. 13. Joseph, born January 24, 1675.

(III) John (2) Kimball, son of John (1) and Mary (Bradstreet) Kimball, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 16, 1668-69, and died in Preston, Connecticut, May 4, 1761. He was a farmer and a wheelwright. He married, in 1692, and lived in Ipswich until the fall of 1726, when he moved with his family to Stonington, Connecticut. In the spring of 1727, he moved to a farm of two hundred acres in the town of Preston, New London county, Connecticut, which he had bought the preceding year for seven hundred pounds, Connecticut Bills of Credit. There he spent the remaining thirty-four years of his life. He married, in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 2, 1692, Sarah Goodhue, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Whipple) Goodhue. They were the parents of nine children: 1. John, born October 10, 1693, married Patience Larrabee. 2. Joseph, born October 10, 1693, died young. 3. Mary, born February 24, 1697, married a Mr Law-

rence. 4. David, of further mention. 5. Nathan, born October 31, 1702. 6. Isaac, born April 19, 1705, married Prudence Parke. 7. Jacob, born October 12, 1706, married Mary Parke. 8. Abigail, born October 11, 1709, married a Mr. Kollman. 9. Sarah, married, November 3, 1736, Richard Parke.

(IV) David Kimball, son of John (2) and Sarah (Goodhue) Kimball, was born May 8, 1700, and died in 1776 in Preston, Connecticut. He moved from Ipswich to Preston during the winter of 1723-24, having bought of David Boardman, of Preston, for one hundred and thirty pounds lawful money, one hundred acres of land in Preston, December 19, 1723. He married (first), October 20, 1725, Sarah Pride, who died February 10, 1769. He married (second), March 24, 1774, Mary Culver. Children, all born in Preston: 1. Mercy, born January 31, 1727, married Matthias Button. 2. Eunice, born September 15, 1729, married Andrew Davidson. 3. Nathan, of further mention. 4. David, born September 9, 1734. 5. Jonathan, born April 1, 1738. 6. Sarah, born April 1, 1738, married Andrew Frink.

(V) Nathan Kimball, son of David and Sarah (Pride) Kimball, was born in Preston, Connecticut, March 8, 1732, and died there June 4, 1811. He married, February 13, 1753, Margaret Rix. They are the parents of the following children, all born in Preston: 1. Annie, born July 7, 1754, married a Mr. Starkweather. 2. Ziphora, born February 17, 1756, married a Mr. Ray, of Preston. 3. Zuriah, born October 11, 1757. 4. Jonathan, born July 10, 1759. 5. Margaret, born August 13, 1761. 6. David, born May 20, 1763, died December 22, 1811; married Eunice Brown. 7. Sarah, born January 22, 1765. 8. Nathan, born December 10, 1767, twice married. 9. Prosper, of further mention. 10. Eunice, born April 22, 1771. 11. Mercy, born January 21, 1774.

(VI) Prosper Kimball, son of Nathan and Margaret (Rix) Kimball, was born at the homestead in Preston, Connecticut, July 22, 1769, and died July 11, 1832. He married, April 11, 1790, Marjery Dorrance, born October 11, 1766, and died January 7, 1837. He spent his life in Preston, and there reared a family of six children: 1. Barton, born June 22, 1792, died March 14, 1837. 2. Eliza, born January 29, 1795, married Ralph Hutchinson. 3. Charles, born October 16, 1799, married Sarah Ann Frink, and resided in Preston and Griswold; he died in 1857. 4. Frank, born April 2, 1801, died December 22, 1809. 5. Dayton, born February 18, 1802, died September 16, 1859. Nathan Pride, of further mention.

(VII) Nathan Pride Kimball, son of Prosper and Marjery (Dorrance) Kimball, was born in Preston, Connecticut, October 27, 1808, and died December 27, 1884.

He was born on the old Kimball homestead, there his children were born, and there his son, Irving W., and daughter, Janet L., reside (1921). Nathan Pride Kimball married, February 22, 1837, Harriet Frink, born January 20, 1818, and died July 19, 1895. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Harriet Frances, born March 24, 1839; married, October 24, 1870, Frederick D. Cheesboro, of Stonington, Connecticut, now deceased. 2. Margery, born August 2, 1841, died June 27, 1913. 3. Nathan Chester, born September 11, 1843, died August 11, 1896. 4. Mary Jane, born December 23, 1845, died May 30, 1846. 5. Emily A., born April 7, 1848, married, February 22, 1886, Ralph L. Main, a farmer of Franklin, Connecticut. 6. Irving Washington, born December 20, 1853, a farmer, living on and cultivating the old homestead in Preston, where five generations of Kimballs were born. 7. Janet Louisa, born May 21, 1859, residing on the old homestead where her life has been passed.

Such is the record of one branch of the Kimball family that settled in New London county, Connecticut, nearly two centuries ago, 1727 to 1921, the founder, John Kimball, being of the third generation in New England. The men of each generation have been generally men of substance and reliability, good citizens and neighbors. That the family in England bore arms is proven from this quotation from "The Herald's College, London": "The family of Kimball is from the County of Cumberland, England, and takes its origin from a parish of that name upon the Scottish border.

The family arms are as follows: *Arms*—Argent, a lion rampant, gules upon a chief, three crescents, or. *Crest*—A lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a dagger proper. *Motto—Fortis non ferox.*

JOHN NICOLL DIMON, M.D., was born on Shelter Island, Suffolk county, New York, June 16, 1862, son of Theodore Dwight and Hannah Schellinger (Cartwright) Dimon, his father born in Brooklyn, New York, his mother in Shelter Island in the same house in which her son was born. Theodore D. Dimon was a lawyer, and during his lifetime lived at Fishkill Landing, and Brooklyn, New York, and at Patchogue and Sag Harbor, Long Island, his principal practice being in New York City. At Sag Harbor he was connected with the Sag Harbor Savings Bank, his death occurring in Amagansett, Long Island, June 30, 1904.

John N. Dimon attended Brooklyn grammar schools and high schools until the age of seventeen, then for one year studied under a private tutor. He chose the medical profession and prepared at Long Island Hospital Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, whence he was graduated M. D., June 19, 1883, and after serving Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, one year as ambulance surgeon, he spent three months in special study in Berlin, Germany. Upon returning to the United States he served as interne at the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, then for three years, 1885-88, practiced medicine in Brooklyn privately. From 1888 until 1892, he practiced at Shelter Island, New York, thence removed to New London, Connecticut, in 1892, where he is now the oldest physician of the city in point of years in practice, 1892-1921. He is a member of the Connecticut Society, Sons of the Revolution; past grand of Mohegan Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New London; commander, Knights of the Maccabees, Camp No. 10; medical examiner, Camp No 7523, Modern Woodmen of America, and of Beulah

NATHAN P. and HARRIET F. KIMBALL

Lodge, No. 228, New England Order of Protection. He is a Republican in politics, and at Shelter Island served the town as health officer. He is a member of Jibboom Club No. 1 of New London.

Dr. Dimon married (first) in Brooklyn, New York, June 16, 1887, May Kirtland Washbourne, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, and they were the parents of a daughter, Margaret. Dr. Dimon married (second), October 8, 1901, Annie Louise Quinn, born in New London. They are the parents of a daughter, Katharine Joraleamon, now a student at Connecticut College for Women, New London.

PHILIP Z. HANKEY is a leading attorney of New London county, Connecticut, corporation counsel for the city of New London, legal adviser for many organized interests, and is individually prominent in various branches of social and civic endeavor, in the interests of the community.

Mr. Hankey is a son of Jacob C. and Clarissa (Crouch) Hankey. Jacob C. Hankey was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1861 he was graduated from the Pennsylvania University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He enlisted for the Civil War immediately after his graduation, and served as lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war he taught school in various places until about 1870, when he went to New York City. There he became associated with the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company as manager, and continued in this capacity during the remainder of his active life. He died in Arlington, New Jersey, in 1905. His wife, Clarissa (Crouch) Hankey, was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, and died in 1874. They were the parents of three children: J. Crouch, who died at the age of twenty years; Philip Z., of whom further; and Clara C., now the wife of Charles H. Kenyon, residing in Providence, Rhode Island.

Philip Z. Hankey was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, on June 11, 1872. He lived first in New York City and then in Arlington, New Jersey, where he attended the public schools. He attended the Montclair High School, and later the Newark Academy, from which he was graduated in 1892. For about three years thereafter, the young man was employed in mercantile business in New York City. In 1895 he entered Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Connecticut bar in the same year, he continued his studies, and in 1898 he also received his Master's degree from Yale University.

In 1899 Mr. Hankey took up the practice of law in New London, where his name stands high in the profession. Outside of his private practice Mr. Hankey has become widely associated with the progress of various public activities. In 1915 he was appointed a member of the Committee on Judiciary Administration of the Connecticut State Bar Association and has been reappointed each year since. In 1916 he was made corporation counsel for the city of New London, which office he still ably fills (1921). Since 1914 he has been attorney for the New London Building and Loan Association. For years he was secretary of, and also attorney for, the Business Men's Association of this city. Politically, he is a leader in the Republican party in this city, and prominent in its deliberations and active in its support.

Personally, Mr. Hankey is well known in fraternal and club circles in New London. He is, of course, a member of the State Bar Association, and of the New London County Bar Association. He is a member of Brainard Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cushing Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, all of New London. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 360, of New London. He is a prominent member of the Thames Club.

On November 1, 1905, Mr. Hankey married Charlotte J. Bancroft, daughter of Major Eugene A. and Eleanor (Croes) Bancroft, the major being a retired United States army officer. Mr. and Mrs. Hankey have one daughter, Phyllis B. The family are members of St. James' Episcopal Church of New London.

FREDERICK A. STARR — For many years broadly active in construction work at different points in the East, Frederick A. Starr has for the past nine years been identified with the J. Warren Gay Electrical Company, of New London, for nine years in the office of president.

Mr. Starr is a son of Domenick and Anjanora C. (Dayton) Starr. Domenick Starr was born in Trieste, Italy, in 1808. He began his education in the schools of his native city, then coming to the United States in 1820, he located in Portland, Maine. He became a seafaring man, and followed the sea for many years. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was in the United States Revenue service, and served during that war as seaman on the revenue cutter "Campbell," taken over by the United States navy. The "Campbell" left New London with sealed orders, being sent to Vera Cruz, Mexico, on police duty. After the close of the Mexican War he returned to New London and here became a rigger on whaling vessels in the shipyards. Continuing in this work until 1857, he then purchased a farm in the town of Waterford, Connecticut, which he operated until 1865. At that time he gave up farming, and returned to New London, and to his former occupation of rigger, which he followed industriously until his death.

He died in New London, in 1881. His wife, who was born in Waterford, died here in 1897. They were the parents of seven children.

Frederick A. Starr, sixth child of Domenick and Anjanora C. (Dayton) Starr, was born in Waterford, Connecticut, June 7, 1859. Receiving a practical education in the public schools of New London, he started life, in 1876, as clerk in a New London dry goods store. Here he remained for three years, then, in 1879, went to New York City, and there was engaged as salesman for a wholesale house for seven years. Returning to

New London in 1886, he entered the dry goods business in the employ of his brother, Joseph Starr, but continued for only a short period. His next work was in the capacity of clerk for the Adams Express Company, where he was employed until 1893. At that time he became inspector at the United States Custom House at New London, and later as deputy collector, continuing in that position until 1897. He then became clerk in the United States Engineering Department, at the New London office. When he resigned from this office he was superintendent of construction. This was in December, 1905, and the following year Mr. Starr became superintendent of construction for the Miller-Collins Company, of New York City. In this capacity he was placed in charge of construction operations at different points, and handled much important work. He had charge of the highway bridge built at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1907, for the New Jersey & West Virginia Bridge Company, as superintendent of construction. He built a highway bridge over Fore river at Portland, Maine, in 1908, for the Coleman Brothers Company, of Boston.

Mr. Starr had charge of building the sea wall at Eastern Point, in the town of Groton, for the Morton F. Plant estate, and thereafter was transferred for a short period to Providence, Rhode Island, for work on a concrete arch bridge over the Blackstone Canal. In 1909-10 Mr. Starr was in St. Lawrence county, New York, as superintendent of construction for the Uniformed Fibrous Talc Company, for the building of a dam on the Oswegatchie river, with a power house and factory foundations. In 1911 he had charge, in the same capacity, of construction work on the Thomas Howell estate at West Hartland, Connecticut, then for a short time was superintendent for the Eastern Dredging Company of Boston.

Retiring from the construction field in 1910, Mr. Starr purchased an interest in the J. Warren Gay Electrical Company, of New London, electrical contractors and dealers in electrical supplies. In 1912 he became president of the company, and since that time has devoted his time entirely to the development of the business. This concern is one of the leaders in its line, both in the contracting end of the business and the finely stocked store where all kinds of electrical supplies are sold.

Mr. Starr is a member of the New London Chamber of Commerce, and interested in the public life of the city. Under the Cleveland administration he served as deputy collector of customs. He has always supported the best man in the field, irrespective of party. He is one of the veteran members of the Konomoc Hose Company, having joined in 1878.

Fraternally, Mr. Starr is very widely prominent. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; of Cushing Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Norwich Valley Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding the thirty-second degree; and is a past commander of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Pyramid Temple. Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Mohican Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New London, in which order he is past noble grand. He has for many years been a member of the Grand Lodge of this order. He is a member of the Masonic Club, of New London. He is well regarded in all these associations.

On December 23, 1910, Mr. Starr married Hattie Wood, of Gouverneur, New York. They reside at No. 36 Richard street, New London, and attend the Second Congregational Church of this city, of which they are both members.

RHODES KING LEWIS—For many years a prominent and now a venerable resident of the town of Preston, New London county, Connecticut, Rhodes King Lewis has been identified with the industrial life of the town for the past forty-five years.

Mr. Lewis is a son of Caleb and Patience Myra (Johnson) Lewis. Caleb Lewis was born in Rhode Island, in 1819, and conducted extensive farming operations in Foster, in that State, then later, in Plainfield, Connecticut, following this line of endeavor during all his long and active life. He died in Jewett City, Connecticut, in 1892, and his wife died in Norwich. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Rhodes King Lewis, of Preston, is the oldest now living.

Rhodes King Lewis was born in Foster, Rhode Island, on April 20, 1841. Educated in the public schools of Plainfield and Jewett City, Connecticut, he entered the world of industry as a young man, working in the cotton mills of the neighborhood and assisting his father on the farm. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to offer his services in defense of the Union, and became a member of Company F, Eighth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to Connecticut, settling in Jewett City, where he worked for different people until 1877. In that year he purchased the mill property, which is still owned in the family. This is a grist mill, and was built in 1818 by a Mr. Safford, who owned a large tract of land in the neighborhood. The waters of Broad Brook form the motive power. The mill property passed through other hands, being owned in the Frink family for many years and up to the time Mr. Lewis secured it. It is one of the old landmarks of Preston, having served the public for more than a century. Mr. Lewis operated the mill until 1910, when he retired, turning the management of the business over to his son, Edwin E. Lewis, who continues its operation with noteworthy success.

During all these years in which Mr. Lewis has been a resident of Preston, he has taken a deep interest in the progress of the town, and in all public events. Politically, he has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, although for political preferment he has never cared, and has consistently declined public office.

Mr. Lewis married, on November 4, 1865, Mary Ellen Ingraham, of Colchester, Connecticut, daughter of Johial and Abby Ingraham, of that town. Two children

MR. and MRS. RHODES K. LEWIS

were born of this marriage: John R., who married Adah B. Richmond, of Norwich, on January 15, 1901, and Edwin E., a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Rhodes K. Lewis died in Preston, on October 31, 1919. The family are members of the Baptist church of Preston.

EDWIN EVERETT LEWIS, of Preston, New London county, Connecticut, is a leader in that younger group of men who are significant factors in the progress of the town. Coming of prominent Connecticut and Rhode Island families, and himself a prosperous business man of the day, he represents one of the important interests of the town. He is a grandson of Caleb and Patience Myra (Johnson) Lewis, and a son of Rhodes King and Mary Ellen (Ingraham) Lewis, all of whom are of extended mention in the previous sketch.

Edwin Everett Lewis, younger of the sons of Rhodes King and Mary Ellen (Ingraham) Lewis, was born at the Lewis homestead, in the town of Preston, New London county, Connecticut, March 12, 1882. He passed the first eighteen years of his life at the homestead, obtaining a good public school education, and assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm and in the operation of the Preston grist mill. In 1900 he entered business life as a manufacturer of lumber, purchasing tracts of standing timber in different localities and converting them into lumber. For ten years he continued in that business, moving his saw mill from tract to tract as each was cleared of the merchantable timber, then, in 1910, returned to the home farm, his father's advancing years demanding his retirement from the management of the grist mill, and the turning over of that department to his son, Edwin E. Lewis, immediately followed.

Mr. Lewis is an energetic, modern business man, full of enthusiasm concerning the future of agriculture in New London county. He is an active member of the Pachaug Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics he reserves the right to individual decision in all matters, and is not identified with either party.

On August 1, 1908, Mr. Lewis married Lulu May Johnson, who was born in Montville, Connecticut, daughter of Joseph and Melissa (Daniels) Johnson, her father also born in Montville, being a fireman in the mill there. Mrs. Melissa (Daniels) Johnson died in 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children: Mary Ada, born in Montville on September 21, 1909; Clayton Edwin, also born in Montville, on March 3, 1911; and Reginald Archibald, born in Preston on July 13, 1915. The family are members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, of Griswold.

ROSS ELLIOT BLACK, M.D.—For something over a decade Dr. Black has practiced the healing art in New London, coming to that city after full medical courses at Columbia University and three years' service in hospital work. The years have brought him success, and he has won an established position in the profession he follows.

Dr. Ross Elliot Black is of Pennsylvania birth and parentage, his parents both born in that State. He is one of the four sons of his parents to embrace professions, two being engineers in China, two physicians in Connecticut. The father, Jacob Hoffman Black, was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, becoming one of Huntingdon's early educators, serving as principal of schools there, and at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, for many years, then opened a drug store in Huntingdon, which he conducted from 1894 until his death in 1914. He married Emma Freiling, born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, who survives her husband and resides with two of her sons, civil engineers, located in China. Another son of Jacob H. and Emma (Freiling) Black is Dr. John T. Black, a member of the Connecticut Health Commission; another son, Dr. Ross Elliot Black, of New London, Connecticut, is the principal character of this review.

The daughters of Jacob H. and Emma (Freiling) Black are as follows: Elsie, who married O. H. Irwin, cashier of the Huntingdon National Bank, resides in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Rachel, wife of John Runk, instructor in chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College. Laura, married Ray Howe, an officer of the Bell Telephone Company, resides in old homestead in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Ross Elliot Black was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1879. He there completed public school courses with graduation from high school. After a course of study at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, he entered the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1905. For eighteen months following graduation he was interne at St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, New Jersey. That experience was followed by six months' service in Lying-In-Hosital, New York City, and twelve months in the employ of the New York City Health Department, his connection being with the Contagious Disease Hospital on North Brothers Island, and Willard Parker Hospital, Manhattan and Kingston avenues, Brooklyn, New York. At these hospitals he made a special study of the contagious diseases treated during his year of service with them. During the summer of 1908, Dr. Black resigned his position and located in New London, Connecticut, there engaging in the private practice of medicine and surgery, but making a specialty of contagious diseases, and laboratory work connected therewith. He has been continuously engaged in practice in New London since that time with the exception of time spent in the military service.

He was lieutenant, later captain, of the Medical Corps, Connecticut National Guard, on duty with the Coast Artillery Corps in 1910; examiner for the New London draft board until 1918, when he was commissioned captain of the Medical Corps of the United States army, instructing Yale Army Laboratory School, and was later assigned to duty at Base Hospital No. 142. He was in the service until honorably discharged, September 25, 1919, when he returned to New London and resumed medical practice. He is a member of the New London Medical Society, and for six years was

its secretary; New London County Medical Society; Connecticut State Medical Society; American Medical Association; and in his practice is thoroughly modern and progressive, keeping abreast of all medical discovery in diagnosis, treatment or operation.

Dr. Black has built up a large practice and is rated with the successful men of his profession. He has served his city as acting health officer, and is an ardent advocate of the doctrine of prevention of disease by sanitary precaution and sane living. He is an Independent in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and holds thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; member of Knights Templar and Palestine Commandery; he is also a member of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and of Mohegan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New London. His club is the Harbour of New London.

Dr. Black married, in New London, April 5, 1914, Laura Ellen Page, born in New London, daughter of John and Ellen (George) Page. Dr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of a son, Ross Elliot (2nd).

MAJOR JOHN J. LAWLESS—One of the prominent figures in the life of New London is Major John J Lawless, whose career as an attorney and military leader has attained the success which is achieved by but few.

William Lawless, father of Major Lawless, was born at Connaught, Ireland, in 1845, and obtained his education in the National schools there. In 1865 he came to this country and located at New London, where he served an apprenticeship as a granite and marble cutter with John B. Palmer. He continued at this trade until he retired from active life in 1918, and now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Maud M. McLaughlin, at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Lawless married Mary S. Kearney, who bore him fourteen children. Mrs. Lawless also resides with her daughter. Children: John J., mentioned below; Edward A., deceased, who was an attorney in Indianapolis, and during the Spanish-American War served in Company A, 3rd Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; Mary E., deceased, who married William J. Mahon, of New London; Maud M., who married Benjamin F. McLaughlin, and resides in Washington, D. C.; Annie, who married Clark Laycock, and resides at San Diego; Evelyn K., who married Franklyn L. Kimball, a resident of New London; William A., who married and resides at Bethel, Vermont; Patrick H., deceased; twins, deceased; James F., deceased; Winifred F., who married John Carmen, and resides at Los Angeles, California; Sebastian K., deceased, who served with the 69th Regiment in France, enlisting in the Connecticut National Guard, Coast Artillery Corps, and was killed by accident in Southern California; Roderick D., the fourteenth child, served with the 68th Regiment in France, and now resides in New London.

John J. Lawless was born at Vinal Haven, Maine, May 17, 1876. He received the preliminary portion of his education in the public schools of New London, having been brought to this city when very young by his parents. After graduating from the New London High School, during which time his attention had been turned forcibly to the legal profession, he decided to make it his career in life and, accordingly, prepared for college at Mystic Valley Institute, graduating from this institution in 1901 and subsequently matriculating at the Albany Law School, from which he won the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1903. Returning to New London, he entered the law office of Abel P. Tanner, where he remained until 1904, when, after passing his bar examinations, he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession which has proven extraordinarily successful, having grown extensively up to the present time.

Major Lawless has always been interested in military life, and during the Spanish-American War enlisted as a private in Company A, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, being later commissioned a second lieutenant. After the war he was commissioned captain of the Third Regiment, and held this post for many years. The World War offered him another opportunity and this he was quick and eager to grasp. Successfully passing the examinations for major at Fort H. G. Wright, New York, he was sent to Plattsburg, where he was assigned to the 9th Company of the New England Training Division, and was mustered out of service July 15, 1919. Major Lawless is now a member of the American Legion, and is also past commander of the George M. Cole Camp, United Spanish War Veterans.

In politics he is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the organization. For many years he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Waterford. Professionally he holds membership in the New London County Bar Association. Major Lawless has always been prominent in fraternal organizations and as such is affiliated with the following: Oxoboxo Lodge, No. 116, of Montville, Connecticut, Free and Accepted Masons, and holds all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second; the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 344, of which he is past dictator; past sachem of Nonowantuc Tribe, No. 42, of the Improved Order of Red Men; and the Kononioc Grange, of Waterford. He also holds membership in the Jibboom Club, No. 1, which is the only club of its kind in the world. We have not said that Major Lawless is a good citizen, for that fact is self-evident. Respected as he is both in New London and his home town, Waterford, his advance can have known no deviation from the strictest probity and the most upright methods. Such a record is certainly worthy of emulation.

Major Lawless married, July 5, 1910, Alice Wilbur Talbot, daughter of George L. and Emma Wilbur Talbot, of Putnam, Connecticut.

DUDLEY ALDRICH BRAND—The Brand family of whom the late Dudley Aldrich Brand was a member was among the oldest in Westerly, Rhode

Theodore Bodenwein

Island, the old concern known as Brand's Iron Works being founded by a member of this family over a century ago.

Captain Dudley Brand, father of Dudley Aldrich Brand, was a native of Westerly, Rhode Island, and for many years followed the sea. Later in life he purchased a large farm in New London, where he spent the remainder of his lifetime. He married Catherine (Champlin) Burdick, who by a former marriage had one son, William Burdick. Mr. and Mrs. Brand were the parents of four children: Dudley Aldrich, of further mention; John H., who resides in Porto Rico; Harriett, deceased; Lyman, deceased.

Dudley Aldrich Brand was born at Pawcatuck, Connecticut, January 12, 1852. At the age of ten he moved with his parents to Fishers' Island, where for a time his father was engaged in farming. Later, however, the family removed to New London, Connecticut, where they lived on a large farm, on Ocean avenue, known as the Brand farm, and here the son remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he became tired of the routine of farm life.

The young man shipped as a deckhand on an old whaler and was gone for a year, then he returned to the home farm, where he remained until he became engaged in coasting trade, which he subsequently discontinued in order to become a yachtsman. His first trip was as a captain on the yacht "Alice." Later he became captain of the yacht "Wander," which was privately owned by James A. Stillman, then president of the City National Bank, of New York City. His next command was of the "Marguerita," which belonged to A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This yacht was later sold to Henry Walter, of New York City, who renamed her the "Narada," he still retaining Captain Brand in command. Captain Brand remained in charge of the yacht until May, 1914, when on account of a serious illness he was forced to retire. He died October 26, 1920. Captain Brand was affiliated with Brainard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a Knight Templar. He was a charter member of the Harbour Club, a member of the Jibboom Club, and belonged to the Master Pilots' Association of New York City and Boston, Massachusetts. In politics he was a Republican.

Captain Dudley A. Brand married (first) in 1878, Charlotte Brown, of Waterford, Connecticut, daughter of Lyman and Mary Ann (Jones) Brown. Children by first marriage: Mary Katherine, wife of C. Harrison Whittemore, of New London, Connecticut; and Harold E., of New London. Captain Brand married (second) in June, 1903, Jennie Falconer Dickerson, a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, where her birth occurred August 3, 1858. She was the daughter of the late Captain Richard and Harriett N. (Otis) Dickerson.

THEODORE BODENWEIN, one of the well known journalists in Connecticut, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1864, and came to this country when five years of age, the child of German parents in humble circumstances. He received his education in country schools of Groton, Connecticut.

In 1885 he became one of the founders of "The Morning Telegraph," which succeeded the old "Evening Telegraph," which had failed. He disposed of his interests in that paper, and in September, 1891, purchased "The New London Day" that had been founded by Major John A. Tibbetts, a well-known writer and politician. "The Day" had been leading a checkered career for ten years and was heavily encumbered with debt. The new proprietor quickly brought order out of chaos, showing excellent executive ability, and the paper was put almost at once on a paying basis. Its growth in circulation and influence was remarkable. When he succeeded to the business in 1891 the circulation of "The Day" was not over 1,000; to-day, in 1921, it has grown to nearly 11,000.

Mr. Bodenwein is a member of numerous clubs and societies. In politics he is a Republican. He served as alderman in the New London Court of Common Council, and as sewer commissioner of the city from 1903 to 1906. In 1904 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Secretary of State, and was elected. He was renominated and re-elected in 1906, and served another term of two years. Mr. Bodenwein has been constantly active in civic affairs, and while he has held several public positions his duties as editor and publisher of "The Day" have engrossed the most of his attention.

JOHN M. CALLAHAN, president of the C. W. Strickland Company, and one of the representative business men of New London, Connecticut, is descended from good Irish ancestry, his father, Patrick J. Callahan, having been born in Cork, Ireland. Patrick J. Callahan came to the United States as a young man, locating in New London in 1854, where he worked during all his active life, but is now retired. He married Nora Lawley, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and died in New London.

John M. Callahan was born in New London, March 13, 1864. He received his education in the schools there, after which he entered the department store of Hislop, Porteous & Mitchell as clerk, remaining with that firm until 1887. He then entered the store of Strickland & Gaillard, in the same capacity, this being then, as now, a high-class men's tailoring and outfitting shop. Remaining with them during the intervening years, Mr. Callahan, with Richard W. Johns, in 1917 purchased the business, and upon its incorporation, in the same year, under the name of the C. W. Strickland Company, Mr. Callahan was made president of the concern. Now, in addition to carrying on one of the foremost business houses in men's apparel, they also carry an exclusive line of haberdashery.

Politically, Mr. Callahan reserves the right to

independent thought and action. He is a member of the New London Chamber of Commerce, and for twenty years has been a member of St. John's Literary Society. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Callahan married, in 1893, Nellie A. Keefe, of New London, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Brown) Keefe. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have one daughter, Eleanor.

HAROLD HANKINSON HEYER, M.D.—Since the year 1894, Dr. Heyer has been a medical and surgical practitioner in the city of New London, Connecticut, and there has won professional standing and public confidence. He stands equally high as a citizen, and has been particularly useful as a member of the city Board of Education and friend of the public school system. He is a son of Levi Heyer, born in New York City, where all his active life was spent in the provision business. After retiring from business he located in New London, Connecticut, where he died at the age of eighty years. He married Phoebe Ann Helm, who died February 19, 1921, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years.

Harold H. Heyer was born in New York City, April 7, 1864, and was successively graduated from grammar school, high school and from the College of the City of New York, he receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1887, from the Medical Department of the New York University, which later merged with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was given an opportunity to gain hospital experience at Bellevue Hospital while practicing privately in New York City, where he continued for a few years, until his health failed, when he located in Peekskill, New York, there practicing for five years amid country surroundings, but not in Peekskill.

In 1894 Dr. Heyer located in New London, where he has since been successfully engaged as a physician and surgeon. He was formerly a member of the staff of the Old Memorial Hospital, now a member of the surgical staff of the Home Memorial Hospital of New London. He is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association. He is a member of Brainard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a Republican, and the present coroner's physician for New London county. In religious faith he is connected with the First Baptist Church of New London.

Dr. Heyer for twelve years was a member of the New London Board of Education, and supervisor of the Harbor School, which at the time of his election was located in an old wooden structure in a bad state of repair. Dr. Heyer insisted that the district should have a new and adequate school building, and when the majority of the board decided upon repairing the old building at a cost of over fifty per cent of its value, he went over their heads to the Common Council of the city and secured an appropriation of $120,000 for a new modernly equipped brick structure for the Harbor School district. That building was later erected within the appropriation and the Harbor School stands a monument to the public spirit, courage and determination of Dr. Harold H. Heyer.

Dr. Heyer married, at New London, in July, 1897, Margaret Lane, who was born there, daughter of William Lane, an expert cabinet-maker of New London.

Dr. and Mrs. Heyer are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Grace Heyer, now a student in the Connecticut College for Women, New London. The family home and Dr. Heyer's office is at No. 70 Coit street, New London.

GEORGE LESLIE BILDERBECK, president of Bilderbeck & Langdon, Inc., one of the leading firms of architects and engineers of New London county, was born in Hartwick, New York, August 6, 1881, and received his early education in the public and high schools of that place. Entering Cornell University in 1902, he was graduated from that institution in June, 1906, with the degree of Civil Engineer.

With this practical and thorough preparation for his career, Mr. Bilderbeck entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, at their Philadelphia offices, where, under the direction of Elisha Lee, D.E., he was engaged for about seven months on drafting and field work in connection with extensions of the system and grade eliminations at various points.

It was in February of 1908 that Mr. Bliderbeck came to Connecticut, where for nearly two years he was in the employ of the American Bridge Company, at East Berlin, detailing structural steel work under the direction of Orville Benson. In December, 1908, he became connected with the quartermaster's corps of the United States War Department, and for one year was associated with, and under the direction of, John L. Cozzens, then for four years Mr. Bilderbeck was in full charge of construction work on barrack quarters, roads, wharves and water extension, aggregating a cost of $700,000, and taking him to forts H. G. Wright, Terry, Mansfield and Michie.

In December, 1913, Mr. Bilderbeck entered upon his duties as assistant engineer in the employ of the Rivers, Harbors and Bridges Commission of the State of Connecticut, and for three years and eight months was principally engaged in structural designing for the steamship terminal at New London. In August, of 1917, he became engineer of construction at the Groton Iron Works, at Groton, in this county, and during his association with this company (about sixteen months) his work comprised the designing and supervision of buildings, crane-ways, ship-ways, cofferdam, fitting-out dock, and other important construction work which, in the records of the Connecticut Society of Civil

Engineers (1919) have become history. In January, 1919, Mr. Bilderbeck formed the present concern, in association with Frederick S. Langdon, and since that time their activities along the allied lines of architecture and engineering have included the designing and construction of many of the newer industrial, educational and business buildings in the city and county of New London and elsewhere, and the laying of pipe lines, the making of surveys, maps, etc. Mr. Bilderbeck is a recognized authority in his field and has written various articles for the leading technical journals.

CHARLES CLARK PERKINS — Prominently identified with the history of New London county for many years, Charles Clark Perkins is also a scion of one of the oldest families of that county. He is a lineal descendant of John Perkins, who was first at Groton, Connecticut, and whose ancestry is traced back to the originator of the Perkins name. Previous to the year 1400, surnames were not common.

It soon became a custom to add certain terminations to the name of the father, one of these being "kin," which is very similar to our present "Jr." In this manner the names of Wilkins, Tomkins, and similar names originated. Perkins is from Pierrekin, gradually softened to the form now in use. In the reign of Richard II., Pierre de Morlaix (who was probably a Norman from Morlaix, France) was high steward of the estates of Hugo Despencer. The latter was one of the most wealthy noblemen of England. His son, Henry, was known as Henry Pierrekin, and his son wrote the name Perkins and Perkyns. The great-grandson of the latter was the John Perkins above mentioned. He married Sarah Bailey, and their descendants have been among the most prominent and influential citizens of New London county. One of these, Phineas Perkins, great-grandfather of Charles Clark Perkins, took part in the defense of Fort Griswold, at Groton Heights, during the Revolutionary War.

Servillian Perkins, youngest son of Phineas Perkins, was born August 8, 1808, and died November 18, 1878. He married, August 9, 1832, Lucy B. Potter, born May 23, 1814, in Noank, Connecticut, and died August 3, 1856. Servillian Perkins was a fisherman and sailor, and his last years were spent in cod fishing at George's Bank. During the "gold fever" Mr. Perkins was among those who went to California.

Albert W. Perkins, son of Servillian and Lucy B. (Potter) Perkins, was born at Noank, October 3, 1835, and died June 2, 1913. From the time he was a boy of ten years he was accustomed to the water and was frequently with his father on many of his trips. He followed the water until he was thirty-four years old, retiring at that time to enter mercantile pursuits in Noank. Mr. Perkins was a very successful business man and was a leading citizen. He was a Republican in politics, and was several times honored with positions of trust and responsibility. Fraternally, he was a member of Charity and Relief Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; was a charter member, the first, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married, January 22, 1858, Julia Avery Burrows, born December 18, 1841, died April 15, 1908, daughter of Austin and Almira (Hill) Burrows. They were the parents of six children: 1. Lucy, who married Charles I. Fitch. 2. Charles Clark, of further mention. 3. Almira Hill, who married Otto Monroe. 4. Warren Chesebro, who married Flora Stanton. 5. Albert W., Jr. 6. Abbie H. The family attended the Baptist church of Noank.

Charles Clark Perkins, son of Albert W. and Julia A. (Burrows) Perkins, was born November 5, 1864, in the town of Noank, Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools. During the intervals he was not at school he was accustomed to work about his father's store, and when he was sixteen years old went to Providence, where he accepted a position with a wholesale haberdasher, and there remained for several years. During his first year there he took a business course, which was of great value to him in his mercantile work. His father's health being somewhat impaired, Mr. Perkins returned home and took charge of the latter's interests. In 1885, Mr. Perkins went to New London, where he remained for four years, and there went into the hat and furnishing business on his own account, all the time retaining his interest in his father's business. In April, 1889, Mr. Perkins bought the business of George Meeker, and because the building was very small, he called it "The Hat Box." In time, as his business grew, this name became synonymous with quality in hats. Later, in more commodious quarters, the name was changed to "The Hat Palace." Mr. Perkins opened a branch in Norwich, Connecticut, which he continued until 1894, then, by consolidation with the firm of Shepard & Harris, the C. C. Perkins Company was formed, and S. E. Tyler was admitted a partner. After five years he withdrew and the firm name was changed to Baumes & Perkins, and this arrangement continued for two years, when Mr. Perkins sold his interests to Mr. Baumes. On March 7, 1903, he purchased the clothing house of C. B. Ware, which had been in existence for thirty-five years, and the new company was known as the Perkins Clothing Company, Inc. In this business Mr. Perkins continues to the present time (1921), successful and prosperous through his business acumen, pleasing personality and high standard of business ethics.

Outside of business Mr. Perkins has been very active in public matters and like his father has held many public offices. For four years he was treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his great interest in the youth of his city led him to organize the Success Club, which won a prize for being the most progressive club in the United States. In politics he is a Republican, and is at all times ready and willing to aid in all practical movements for the general welfare.

In fraternal circles of New London, Mr. Perkins is prominent. He is grand master of the Connecticut Lodge of Masons, and following is his Masonic history in detail:

He was raised a Mason in Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New London, November 2, 1905; was junior deacon, 1906; junior warden, 1907; senior warden, 1908; worshipful master, 1909; treasurer, 1910 to 1913, inclusive. In 1910 and 1911 he was Deputy for the Eighth Masonic District; in the Grand Lodge he was grand junior steward in 1912; grand senior steward in 1913; grand marshal, 1914; grand junior deacon, 1915; grand senior deacon, 1916; grand junior warden, 1917; grand senior warden, 1918; deputy grand master, 1919. Mr. Perkins was exalted in Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, April 2, 1906. He was master of the third vail in 1908; scribe in 1909; king, 1910; high priest in 1911. He was received and greeted in Cushing Council, Royal and Select Masters, June 19, 1906; was steward in 1911; captain of the Guard in 1912; deputy illustrious master in 1913; thrice illustrious master, 1914. In Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, he was knighted November 24, 1911, and has held several offices in that body. He received his Scottish Rite degrees in the Norwich bodies, as follows: King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, January 27, 1913; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem, February 24, 1913; Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix, March 24, 1913; Connecticut Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, May 26, 1913. He has been an officer in King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, and is a former president of the Actual Past Masters' Association of New London county. He was made grand master, February 4, 1920.

In Odd Fellowship Mr. Perkins is a past grand of Mohegan Lodge, and past chief patriarch of Orion Encampment, both of New London. For two years he was district deputy. Mr. Perkins is a member of several of the local clubs of New London, and through his ancestor, Phineas Perkins, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; he is also a member of the New London County Historical Society. In September, 1921, he was elected a member of the new City Commission.

Mr. Perkins married, November 27, 1887, Hattie S. Fish, daughter of Samuel W. and Amanda J. (Smith) Fish, of New London. They were the parents of an only child, Alice Tyler Perkins, born March 23, 1891, married, June 4, 1914, Ralph M. Packer, and the mother of Charles Clark Packer, born March 8, 1916. Mrs. Alice Tyler (Perkins) Packer died May 25, 1916.

GEORGE POTTER FENNER—The history of the Fenner family extends far back into the troublous days of religious and political dissention in England when Oliver Cromwell led his praying soldiers to conquest and supremacy. Captain Arthur Fenner, a lieutenant in Cromwell's army, after having fought through to victory and the execution of the king, in 1649, war weary, perhaps, or not willing to go the full length of Oliver Cromwell's increasingly severe policy of arbitrary rule and ruthless suppression, came, with his wife, Mehitable (Waterman) Fenner, to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was appointed captain of the king's garrison, and where, as civil engineer, he laid out the boundaries of the plantation. He was made assistant to the governor, by appointment, and was commissioned to "put in order and have printed the statutes of the colony."

Major Thomas Fenner, son of Captain Arthur Fenner, married Dinah Borden, and became the father of Thomas Fenner, who married Mary Abbott. Their son, William Fenner, and his wife, Christian (Arnold) Fenner, were the parents of Stephen Fenner, who in turn became the father of Philip Arnold Fenner. Philip Arnold Fenner and his wife, Sally (Potter) Fenner, were the grandparents of George Potter Fenner. Charles Arnold Fenner, father of George Potter Fenner, was a native of Poland, New York, and a shipbuilder of note in Connecticut. He built for the government a number of vessels, among which was the "Galatia," which was later transformed into an ironclad and was among the first of that class of vessels to be placed in service.

George P. Fenner was educated in the old Hopkinton Academy, Ashaway, Rhode Island; in public and private schools in Mystic, Connecticut; and at the Providence (Rhode Island) Commercial College. At the age of seventeen years he began his training in the business of manufacturing printing presses, entering the employ of Cottrell & Babcock, of Westerly, Rhode Island, Nathan Babcock of that firm being his uncle. For eight years he worked in the pattern shop and drawing-room, at the end of which time, in 1882, in partnership with a fellow worker, he established a similar business in New London. At the request of his uncle, this company was merged into the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, New London, and from that time on he devoted his energies to the manufacture and improvement of printing presses. He was originally assistant treasurer and superintendent of the business, but for the fifteen years preceding his death he was president and treasurer. In addition to his executive and administrative ability, Mr. Fenner contributed a large amount of creative ability to the prosperity of the business. He was the author of many valuable inventions, receiving some sixty-seven patents between 1882 and 1915, the most important of which were: The adjustable roller socket, the adjustable diameter plunger head, the spiral slider controller, printed-side-up delivery, a ball and socket joint, telescoping delivery slide rods and detachable carriage connection, ball roll on end of star gear rack, spiral table roll drive, and roller throw-off. Year by year, with unflagging energy, Mr. Fenner, from an humble beginning, developed the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, which is now generally acknowledged to be the makers of the best flat-bed printing presses in the world, having been awarded medals in all the principal cities of Europe and America.

Aside from his manufacturing interests, Mr. Fenner was for years a director in the National Bank of Com-

Geo. R. Sumner

E. O. Wentworth

merce, of New London. He was a member of the executive board of the Associated Charities of New London, and of All Souls' Church (Unitarian-Universalist), New London, having for eighteen years served the latter as president of the board of trustees. His dominating personal characteristics were business integrity, and perfectly square and honest dealings with individuals. He was a man of untiring industry, was public-spirited, generous, a lover of home and family, of keen intellect, and withal was possessed of a great capacity for friendship. Fond of good literature from his earliest years, he possessed a retentive memory and the ability to talk entertainingly, was a genial host, and a welcome addition to any company.

Since Mr. Fenner's death, Mrs. Fenner has continued the business with success, having enlarged and considerably increased it. Under her control the company has been able to purchase the land and buildings occupied by it for so long, and now owns its shops. Mrs. Fenner's position in the company is that of treasurer. She was elected president of the company, but immediately resigned in favor of one of the other officers of the concern, deeming it better business policy to have a man at the head of the business. The company now employs over four hundred hands, many of whom have been in its employ for many years. At a meeting and banquet of the officers and foremen of the company, held in 1918, it was found that their combined years of service amounted to over five hundred years. From its humble beginning to the generally recognized position as builders of the best flat-bed printing presses in the world, the company was brought by the untiring industry and inventive genius of Mr. Fenner. For years he worked seven days in the week until he had put the business on a paying and successful basis. It was his life work, and he loved it as few men love their work, giving it the most of his time and energy. It was this very love for this creation of his that induced Mrs. Fenner, after his death, to carry on the business as a merited monument to his achievement.

Mr. Fenner married, July 7, 1887, in Hanover, Connecticut, Annie Cutler Smith, daughter of Norman and Sarah Adeline (Cutler) Smith, who were married November 15, 1849. Mr. Smith was a merchant and a farmer of Hanover, born in that place, June 8, 1826, and descended from distinguished ancestors through both the paternal and maternal lines. He was a descendant of Myles Standish through his father, and on the mother's side from John Robinson, the Leyden preacher, whose son Isaac emigrated to America, and was the progenitor of this branch of the family in America. The line of descent is as follows:

(1) Captain Myles Standish, Duxbury, Massachusetts; (2) Captain Josiah Standish, Norwich, Connecticut; (3) Josiah Standish, Stafford, Connecticut; (4) Hannah Standish, married Nathan Foster, Stafford, Connecticut; (5) Lois Foster, born 1732, married, August 4, 1752, Elihu Palmer, Scotland, Connecticut; (6) Eunice Palmer, born August 25, 1755, married Josiah Smith; (7) Dr. Vine Smith, married Lydia Lillie; (8) Norman Smith.

(1) Rev. John Robinson and Bridget (White) Robinson, Leyden, Holland; (2) Isaac Robinson, emigrant; (3) Peter Robinson, married Experience Manton; (4) Peter Robinson, Jr., born 1697, died 1785, married Ruth Fuller, Mansfield, Connecticut; (5) Experience Robinson, born January 3, 1768, married Nathan Lillie; (6) Lydia Lillie, married, 1832, Dr. Vine Smith; (8) Norman Smith, married Sarah Adeline Cutler.

(1) Rev. John Robinson and Bridget (White) Robinson, Leyden, Holland; (2) Isaac Robinson; (3) Peter Robinson; (4) Elizabeth Robinson, died 1798, married Josiah Smith; (5) Josiah Smith, married, 1776, Eunice Palmer; (6) Dr. Vine Smith, born January 5, 1796; (7) Norman Smith.

Mr. Fenner was survived by his wife and one daughter, Mildred Lucile, wife of Walter L. Douglas. He died in New London, Connecticut, October 21, 1915.

ERNEST OLIVER WINSHIP, M.D.—Any history of the medical profession of this locality would be incomplete without the name of Dr. Ernest Oliver Winship, who as a surgeon and an eye and ear specialist has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in New London, Connecticut, since 1910. Dr. Winship is also identified with the religious and social life of the community, being respected and valued as a conscientious, public-spirited citizen, also as an able and devoted physician.

Ernest Oliver Winship was born at Danby, Vermont, on December 19, 1874, the son of John F. and Matilda (Warner) Winship. John F. Winship was a carpenter throughout his entire lifetime, and died in 1913; he was interred at Danby. The preliminary education of the boy, Ernest O., was obtained in the schools of his native place, after which he attended the Burr and Dutton Seminary at Manchester, Vermont, where he prepared for college, having in the meantime decided to adopt medicine as a profession. In 1897 he matriculated at the University of Vermont, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1900, subsequently going to New York City, where he took a course in surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital. Here he remained for two years and then went to Rockville, Connecticut, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1908, when he returned to New York City and for the following year and a half devoted himself to special study of the eye and ear, after which he came to New London, Connecticut, establishing himself in practice and winning a high and honorable standing, and with this position has come the material regard that properly accompanies professional success.

In politics, Dr. Winship is a Republican, and has been school physician for many years. Professionally, he is a member of the American Medical Association, the New London County Medical Society and the Connecticut State Medical Association. He is a member of Brainard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New London; Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cushing Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine

Commandery, Knights Templar; and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist and attends the church of this denomination at New London.

On December 3, 1902, Dr. Winship was united in marriage with Bessie Margin, and to them have been born three children: Marjorie, Dorothy and Elizabeth Winship.

JOHN FORD PARKER—Among the highly honored and esteemed citizens of Norwich, Connecticut, is John Ford Parker, who conducts the oldest insurance agency in New London county, and is himself the oldest insurance agent in that county. Mr. Parker comes of a very old family, which for more than a century and a half has held a prominent place in the life of Norwich, Connecticut, and in the life of the nation. Captain Timothy Parker was a hero of the Revolution; his son, Captain John Parker, was a commodore in the Mexican navy; and the latter's son, Ebenezer Fitch Parker, was well known in commercial life. Three of the sons of Ebenezer Fitch Parker who remained in Norwich are Henry Lester, Robert Bottum, and John Ford Parker. The family lineage is as follows:

(I) Robert Parker, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, supposed to be a son of William Parker, married (first), on January 28, 1657, Sarah James, and to the marriage were born children, among whom was Joseph Parker, from whom the Norwich branch of the family is descended.

(II) Joseph Parker, son of Robert and Sarah (James) Parker, was born in February, 1672. He married, June 30, 1697-98, Mercy Whiston, sometimes incorrectly written as Whetstone and Whiton. He died in 1732, and among his children was John, of whom further.

(III) John Parker, son of Joseph Parker, born in 1700, removed to Norwich, Connecticut, about 1745. He was admitted to the church at Falmouth, Massachusetts, in November, 1741. In 1734 he married Elizabeth Smith, and among their children was Timothy, of whom further.

(IV) Captain Timothy Parker, born May 17, 1735, in Falmouth, Massachusetts, was about ten years of age when the family moved to Norwich, Connecticut. He was a naval commander and remained in the merchant service after the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1776, returning from a voyage to the West Indies, he was captured and taken to New York, endured much suffering, and when released was commissioned lieutenant on the "Oliver Cromwell." Promoted to the command of the "Oliver Cromwell," he captured many British armed vessels, but was himself finally captured by the "Daphne," and again confined in a prison ship, from which he made his escape by way of Long Island, finally reaching Norwich, Connecticut. He was later in command of various privateers, the last of which was the "Scourge," a twenty-gun ship. After the war he resumed service in the merchant marine, and died May 27, 1797. On March 23, 1769, he married Deborah Lester, and among their children was John Parker, of whom further.

(V) John Parker, son of Captain Timothy and Deborah (Lester) Parker, was born March 10, 1772, in Norwich, Connecticut. He became a sea captain, continuing as such until the War of 1812 crippled his line of business, when he went to Mexico, entered the Mexican navy when that country was at war, was commissioned commodore, and died of a fever aboard his vessel in the Bay of Honduras, being buried ashore, May 27, 1819. For his services in that war he was granted tracts of land by the Mexican government, but they were never claimed by his family. On April 25, 1802, he married Sarah Fitch, born in Norwich, Connecticut, August 10, 1771, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Huntington) Fitch, Ebenezer Fitch being a son of Daniel and Anne (Cook) Fitch, and grandson of the Rev. James Fitch, the first minister of Norwich, whose wife was Alice, granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, of the "Mayflower." Among the children of John and Sarah (Fitch) Parker was Ebenezer Fitch Parker, of the sixth generation, of whom further.

(VI) Ebenezer Fitch Parker, son of John and Sarah (Fitch) Parker, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, December 25, 1812. Reared and educated in Norwich, he learned the trade of cabinet maker with Deacon Horace Colton, worked at that trade for two years, and then filled various positions until 1840, when he was made master of transportation, in charge of the freight department of the Norwich & Worcester railroad, which position he held for nearly forty years, resigning in 1877. Later, he was accountant for the Reade Paper Company, and devoted the attention of his later years to the affairs of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was president for more than thirty-five years. He died September 21, 1897, and was buried in Yantic Cemetery. On November 9, 1836, Ebenezer Fitch Parker married Susan Cross Clark, of Stonington, Connecticut, daughter of James and Lydia (Noyes) Clark. She died January 1, 1879, aged fifty-eight years. Seven children were born of this marriage, all in Norwich: 1. Henry Lester, born August 21, 1837, died in November, 1908; he married Ann Meech Roath, and has children: Susan May, Elizabeth Roath, Gerard Lester, Ann Meech, deceased, and Henry Fitch. 2. Walter Farnsworth, born August 3, 1839; married, December 22, 1861, Sarah Catherine Hartt, of Long Island; died in New York City in June, 1918; and their children were: Ella Crane; Carrie H., deceased; Marco Smith; and Walter F. 3. Robert Bottum, born October 21, 1842; married, September 19, 1877, Annie Cornelia Kelley, who died May 13, 1879; he was for a number of years ticket agent at Norwich for the Norwich & Worcester railroad, later engaged in mercantile business; he died December 20, 1917, at Norwich, Connecticut. 4. John Ford, mentioned below. 5. Ebenezer Fitch (2), born October 21, 1854; is married and resides in New York. 6. George Brewster, born August 7, 1857; was unmarried, and resided in New York,

where he was engaged in the hotel business, and where he died January 14, 1917. 7. Frank Clark, born November 8, 1860, died September 5, 1861.

(VII) John Ford Parker, son of Ebenezer Fitch and Susan Cross (Clark) Parker, was born at Norwich, August 2, 1846, and attended the public schools and the Free Academy, after which he entered the employ of the Norwich & Worcester railroad freight office, where he remained from 1863 to 1865 as clerk. In 1865 he became clerk in the large fire insurance office of Thomas H. Perkins, of Norwich, and continued in that office until 1877. In that year he entered into partnership with his brother, Henry L., under the firm name of Parker Brothers, and established a fire insurance agency in Norwich. This partnership continued until 1886, when, because of ill health, Henry L. withdrew, and John Ford Parker continued alone, he being the oldest insurance agent in New London county at the present time (1921). He has a large clientele and is handling a big fire insurance business. Known for years, and trusted by his fellow-citizens, the proprietor of the oldest insurance establishment in the county, he bids fair to continue to increase the prosperity of his enterprise. In 1909 the Shannon building in which he was located was destroyed by fire, and he removed to the Chapman building, where his offices are still located.

Politically, Mr. Parker supported the Democratic party for many years, but now votes independently. During his residence in the Central school district, he served on the Board of Education, and also served several terms as a member of the School Committee of the Falls district. Fraternally, he is a member of St. James Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Franklin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford. Mrs. Parker and her daughters are members of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The family attend the Park Congregational Church.

On February 18, 1869, at New London, Connecticut, John Ford Parker married Fannie Treadway Fitch, daughter of Harris T. and Elmira N. (Brown) Fitch, of New London, Connecticut, and they are the parents of one child, Myra Fitch, born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 1, 1873; she is a graduate of the Free Academy and of the Normal department of that same institution, being now a successful and highly regarded school teacher in Norwich, Connecticut.

GEORGE DANIEL COATS—The Coats family is an old one in the town of Stonington, Connecticut, three men of the Coats, or Coates, name having settled in that part of the town now known as North Stonington about the year 1700. Descendants have been numerous and prominent in business and professional life. Ansel Coats, grandfather of George D. Coats, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, March 14, 1794. He married, January 18, 1821, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. G. B. Perry, Eunice Randall, who was born August 11, 1804, and they became the parents of five children:

1. Asher, a merchant of Binghamton, New York, who married Mrs. Phoebe Bartlett, and died in Binghamton. 2. William, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and married Nettie Grove, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. 3. Roswell, a resident of Binghamton, New York, married Julia E. Davis. 4. George Francis, of further mention. 5. John, a college graduate, a soldier in the Civil War, and later a lawyer in New Britain, Connecticut, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Hartford, Connecticut; he married Josephine Walker. All of the above are now deceased (1921).

George Francis Coats, son of Ansel and Eunice (Randall) Coats, and father of George D. Coats, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, April 7, 1841. He taught school in North Stonington and in other Connecticut towns until 1863, and then, after his marriage, bought a farm, which, while mainly located in North Stonington, extended into the town of Stonington. For a quarter of a century he remained upon this farm, and then moved into the village of North Stonington, where he engaged in the insurance business for a few years before his retirement from active business life. He was a member of the Board of School Directors, and was active in the affairs of the town, serving on the Town Republican Committee, and representing the town of North Stonington in the Connecticut Legislature. He died in North Stonington, December 16, 1918. He married Frederica Maria Koopman, who was born in Stonington, and died in North Stonington, June 18, 1918, and they became the parents of two children: George D., of further mention; and Nellie Francis, born August 1, 1870, died April 14, 1883.

George Daniel Coats, son of George Francis and Frederica Maria (Koopman) Coats, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, July 14, 1864, and was educated in the schools of Stonington and North Stonington. He assisted his father on the home farm for a while, and then bought a farm in North Stonington. In March, 1895, he bought his present splendid farm of 235 acres, the Ephraim Wheeler place, situated about one mile north of the village of North Stonington, and there he has spent twenty-five years of his life. He conducts various farming operations, specializing in stock and dairy farming. The energy and ability of Mr. Coats have transformed the old Ephraim Wheeler place into a modern scientific agricultural, stock raising, and dairy plant, all of the buildings of which, with the exception of the dwelling house, have been erected by the present owner. Along with his successful farming operations, Mr. Coats has been active in local civic and political affairs, giving generously of his time and of his ability for the promotion of the

welfare of his community. He was first elected selectman in 1905, and has been a member of that board continuously during the years that have passed since that time, with the exception of one period of two years, still serving in that capacity at the present time (1921). For twelve years he has been first selectman. A member of the Third Baptist Church, he has been a liberal supporter of all its work, giving of his means, his time, and his influence.

He is a past master of North Stonington Grange, No. 138, Patrons of Husbandry, and is still an active member. He was president of the North Stonington Fair Association for nine consecutive years, and it was during his term of office that Grange Hall was erected and that the annual fair, now a fixed institution for ten years, was first held. A public-spirited citizen, a friend to trust, Mr. Coats has contributed largely to the prosperity and the welfare of his community. Politically, he is a Republican.

Mr. Coats married, at North Stonington, March 16, 1886, Fannie Wheeler Main, born in North Stonington, daughter of John Sands and Frances Abbie (Wheeler) Main, both of whom were also born in North Stonington. George D. and Fannie Wheeler (Main) Coats became the parents of two children, the first of whom died in infancy, the second of whom is Allen Ansel Coats, of further mention.

Allen Ansel Coats, son of George D. and Fannie Wheeler (Main) Coats, was born December 19, 1889, and has been his father's assistant on the farm, taking a large share of responsibility and contributing largely to the prosperity of the establishment. He married, August 10, 1910, Nellie Hendrick Stedman, daughter of Orrin Richard and Mary Janet (Hendrick) Stedman. Orrin R. Stedman, born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, was a carpenter and farmer, and long a resident of North Stonington, where he died April 19, 1913. Mrs. Stedman survives him and continues her residence in North Stonington. Allen Ansel and Nellie Hendrick (Stedman) Coats are the parents of three children: Ansel Wheeler, born June 2, 1911; Clifton Thurlow, born August 23, 1914; and Ruth Pauline, born January 11, 1918.

CLARA M. (HAMMOND) McGUIGAN, M.D.— Perhaps no profession offers greater opportunity for valuable service to the human race than does that of the physician. When with thorough training, and a keen, forceful intellect, there is united the intuition and the exquisite sympathy of the finest type of womanhood, the possibilities of the work of the physician cannot be estimated. Such has been the character of the professional work of Clara Maria (Hammond) McGuigan, M.D. Descended from a long line of able and cultured ancestors, who have taken their full share of the world's work, Clara M. (Hammond) McGuigan was born with a sense of responsibility for the full and effective use of the powers with which nature and her ancestors had so richly endowed her.

(I) The Hammond line is traced back to Thomas Hammond, who was baptized at Milford, England. He married Elizabeth Cason, November 12, 1623, and came to the United States in 1636, where, settling in Hingham, Massachusetts, he took a freeman's oath in 1636, and was a grand juror in 1637. Removing to the location of the present city of Newton, Massachusetts, he became a pioneer settler in that place and a large landholder, possessing a farm of six hundred acres. He died at Newton, November 5, 1675, his wife dying in the same place at an unknown date. The line of descent runs through his son, Thomas (2).

(II) Thomas (2) Hammond was born in England, and died at Newton, Massachusetts, October 20, 1678. He farmed on his father's estate at Newton, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Stedman, December 17, 1662, and she died in 1715.

(III) Isaac Hammond, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Stedman) Hammond, was born at Newton, December 20, 1668, died at Newton, January 1, 1715. He married Ann Kenrick, born July 3, 1672, died in 1719. Isaac Hammond was a farmer in Newton.

(IV) Josiah Hammond, son of Isaac and Ann (Kenrick) Hammond, was born in Newton, March 12, 1700, died October 5, 1793. He married Mary Davis, October 17, 1722. He came to Woodstock, Connecticut, and bought a farm in Pomfret, Windham county.

(V) Josiah (2) Hammond, son of Josiah (1) and Mary (Davis) Hammond, was born January 21, 1724, died in Hampton, Connecticut, August 21, 1802. He married Abigail Durkee, born April 14, 1734, died December 28, 1819, daughter of Captain William and Abigail Durkee, the former of Revolutionary fame. Josiah (2) Hammond was also a Revolutionary soldier, fought in the battle of Lexington, and was captain of the Third Battalion. Connecticut Troopers, under the command of Generals Spencer and Wooster.

(VI) Josiah (3) Hammond, son of Josiah (2) and Abigail (Durkee) Hammond, was born in Hampton, Connecticut, January 9, 1760, died March 3, 1844, at Hampton, where he lived all his life. He married, September 28, 1780, Elizabeth Moseley, who was born July 11, 1757, and died September 20, 1839.

(VII) Charles W. Hammond, son of Josiah (3) and Elizabeth (Moseley) Hammond, was born at Hampton, Connecticut, April 27, 1794, died at Ashford, Connecticut, November 27, 1851. He was educated in the district schools and at Woodstock Academy. He farmed for a time in Hampton, also studied medicine, but did not finish his course. He later moved to the town of Ashford, where he farmed until he died. He married Artemisia Rindge, April 2, 1818, she born in 1798, and died September 25, 1846.

(VIII) Josiah (4) Hammond, second child of Charles W. and Artemisia (Rindge) Hammond, was

Wm P Bindloss

born May 21, 1821, in Ashford, Connecticut. He received his education in the district schools of Ashford, Connecticut, but being slightly deaf he did not attend college like his brothers, but took to farming, in Hampton, where he bought land, and prospered. He later moved to Ledyard, New London county, where he bought land and farmed, specializing in small fruit raising and especially in strawberries, in which occupation he became famous, and was known as the "Strawberry King." His daughter, Clara M. (Hammond) McGuigan, still owns part of the old farm in Hampton, and also the farm in Ledyard where her father raised his famous strawberries. Josiah (4) Hammond retired in 1885 and moved to Mystic, making his home at the Oral School which his wife conducted for a time. He died at the school, February 25, 1895, his wife dying in Putnam, Connecticut, January 31, 1914, while on a visit there. Josiah (4) Hammond married (first) Ruth Maria Smith; he married (second) Margaret Whipple, on November 29, 1860, daughter of Noah and Christian (Crouch) Whipple, of Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut. Two children were born of this marriage: Clara Maria, an account of whose life follows; and Freddie Josiah, who was born December 1, 1872, and who died May 15, 1873.

(IX) Clara Maria Hammond, daughter of Josiah (4) and Margaret (Whipple) Hammond, was born at Hampton, Windham county, Connecticut, August 21, 1863. She attended the public schools of Ledyard, and after studying under the tutorship of Professor Samuel Lamb, taught school for two terms in Ledyard, Connecticut. Always capable, alert, energetic and ambitious, she continued her studies, and in 1881 graduated from the New Britain Normal School, and then taught school and became principal of the grammar school at Ivoryton, Connecticut, later taking a classical course at Mystic Valley Institute, graduating in 1884. She entered the Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the same year, 1884, and graduated from that institution in 1887, receiving the degree of M. D. For fifteen months after her graduation she was resident physician at the City Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1889 went to Mystic, Connecticut, to supervise the Whipple Home School for deaf and dumb children. This school is a most interesting and valuable one and has performed a very great service. The oral method used there in teaching deaf and dumb children to speak, and to read the lip movements of others, was used by Jonathan Whipple, who devised the plan and worked it out step by step in a devoted effort to teach his son, Enoch Whipple, how to speak and to read lip movements, and has been in use there since 1866, the school having been established by Mr. Whipple's grandson, Zerah Colburn Whipple, in order that other deaf and dumb children might receive the benefit of the method which had been of such service to Jonathan Whipple's son, Enoch. Dr. Clara M. (Hammond) McGuigan's mother, Margaret (Whipple) Hammond, purchased the school and managed it for several years as a private school, and it was as assistant to her mother that Mrs. Dr. McGuigan first took charge of the school work. She remained there until 1891, in which year, on July 21, she married Dr. John J. McGuigan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. John J. McGuigan, son of Dr. James A. and Ella (Shoemaker) McGuigan, of Philadelphia, was born in that city, graduated from LaSalle College with the degree of A. M., then from Jefferson Medical College, with the degree of M. D., and has since that time been in private practice in Philadelphia. He is now an eye, ear, and nose specialist, practicing in Philadelphia.

In 1895, the Whipple Home School being in poor condition because of lack of good management, Mrs. Dr. McGuigan went back to Mystic, reorganized the school as the Mystic Oral School, financially and otherwise, taking full charge in the capacity of superintendent and manager. In 1921, she sold the school and all its property to the State of Connecticut, and upon the foundation built by her has developed the leading school of its kind in Connecticut, as well as the first of its kind in the world. So efficient has the method devised by Jonathan Whipple for his son proved itself to be that it is now used wherever the deaf and dumb are taught to speak and to read lip movements, practically all over the world. The school has about one hundred students. Its history is given at length in the distorical department of this work.

Politically, Mrs. Dr. McGuigan is a Republican. She is a member of Independence Hall Chapter of Philadelphia, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a life member of the Colonial Dames of America. She is also a member of the Founders and Patriots of America; of the New London County Historical Society; of the Mayflower Society, being a descendant of John Alden; and a member of the Century Club, of Philadelphia. She is a member of the Quaker church, of Ledyard, Connecticut.

WILLIAM PARK BINDLOSS—The English seat of the English ancestors of the Bindloss family of Stonington, Connecticut, was Kendal, a town in Westmoreland, England, in the beautiful valley of the Kent. The Flemings settled there in 1337, and before long the town was noted for its woolens and Kendal green buckram, a line of manufacture which still continues. The population in 1901 was 14,183.

The Bindloss family, of which William P. Bindloss of Stonington, Connecticut, is representative is traced in England to Sir Christopher Bindloss, who was mayor and head of the corporation of the town of Kendal, England, in 1579-80, under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth. Sir Christopher and his son Robert were engaged in the manufacture of woolens, and to facilitate the delivery of their famous goods they established a regular express service between Kendal and London. Descent is

traced in this branch through his son, Christopher (2) Bindloss, who was baptized in Kendal, in 1570; his son, Peter Bindloss, baptized at Heversham, January 8, 1607; his son, Robert Bindloss, baptized at Heversham, March 27, 1630; his son, Christopher (3) baptized at Heversham, December 4, 1666, and there buried, April 27, 1715, a typical English farmer; his son, Robert (2) Bindloss, born 1722, died June 15, 1796, and his wife, Jane Park; their son, Philip Bindloss, baptized November 2, 1766, died January 29, 1802, and his wife, Jane Watson; their son, William Bindloss, the founder of the family in Connecticut, and his wife, Margaret Palmer; their son, William (2) Bindloss, and his wife, Mary Ellen Park; their son, William Park Bindloss, of the tenth recorded generation of his family and of the third generation in Connecticut.

William (1) Bindloss, son of Philip and Jane (Watson) Bindloss, was baptized in Kendal, County of Westmoreland, England, March 5, 1795, died at his home farm, just outside the city of New London, Connecticut, in 1864, and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery. He passed fifty-three years of his life in Kendal, where he was popular in commercial and public life, he holding several offices of the town, and his brother, Thompson Bindloss, was mayor of Kendal for two terms. He married, in Liverpool, England, January 1, 1822, Margaret Palmer, youngest daughter of Thomas Palmer, of Liverpool, and they were the parents of nine children, four of whom were living in 1905, the eldest in her eighty-fifth year, the youngest in her sixty-fifth year, all living in the United States.

In 1848, William (1) Bindloss and his wife came to the United States, bought a farm just outside New London, Connecticut, and there resided until his death, in 1864. Mrs. Margaret (Palmer) Bindloss died in 1858, aged sixty-two, and six years later her husband was laid by her side in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London, Connecticut. Their children were: 1. Ellen, born in 1823; married, May 12, 1847, Henry Hilliar. 2. William (2), of further mention. 3. Jane, born September 27, 1825; married, April 9, 1843, Leander Utley Knight, whom she survived, she being the first of the family to come to the United States and make her home near New London, Connecticut. 4. Margaret Ann, born May 17, 1827; married, August 9, 1848, George Elliott, whom she survived, she coming to the United States in 1844, and after her marriage lived near her sister Jane, whom she followed to this country. 5. Esther B., born July 31, 1828, married Daniel Collins, and died April 28, 1897. 6. Thomas Palmer, born December 19, 1829, resided in New London until very old. 7. Mary, born July 13, 1831; married Joseph Scraggie, they both deceased. 8. Philip George, born January 27, 1833; married, October 27, 1858, Irene C. Tatem, and died in New London. 9. Thomas, died aged two years. In England the family were members of the Church of England; in New London all united with the Protestant Episcopal church.

William (2) Bindloss, eldest son of William (1) and Margaret (Palmer) Bindloss, was born in Kendal, County of Westmoreland, England, July 22, 1824, died in Mystic, Connecticut, in August, 1906. He came to the United States in the spring of 1844 and settled in New London, later, in 1852, going to Mystic, Connecticut, where he owned and operated a grist mill, continuing in this business until his retirement in 1896. He was a member of the Episcopal church; in politics a Democrat. He married, February 27, 1853, Mary Ellen Park, who died September 12, 1917. They were the parents of the following children: 1. William Park, of whom further. 2. Julia Ellen, born in Mystic, Connecticut; married James W. Pollard, and resides in Mystic. 3. Catherine, the widow of Oliver Braman, of Newport, Rhode Island, where she resides. 4. Austin Valmer, who married Zella Chipman, and resides in Mystic. 5. Dudley, who married Minnie Owens, and resides in Mystic. 6. Margaret Ann, who resides in Mystic. 7. Frank Miner, a sketch of whom follows. Three children died young.

William Park Bindloss, son of William (2) and Mary Ellen (Park) Bindloss, was born in Groton, New London county, Connecticut, January 10, 1854, and was educated in Groton and New London schools. During his spare time in the winter he assisted his father in his business, working at farm work in the summer. At the age of nineteen he served as an apprentice at mason work, working at this trade for some time, then later, in 1892, became a partner of J. N. Hancock, of Stonington, Connecticut, and in 1897 he bought out the business of the Hancock Coal Company and carried on the business under the name of William P. Bindloss.

Mr. Bindloss holds all degrees of the York Rite in Freemasonry, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is affiliated with Charity and Relief Lodge, No. 76, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mystic; Benevolent Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mystic Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of New London; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix; Connecticut Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret (Valley of Norwich); Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, Rhode Island. In religious faith Mr. Bindloss is an Episcopalian; in politics, a Democrat. He is chief burgess of the borough.

William P. Bindloss married, April 7, 1881, in Lee, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Esther Bickley, daughter of John and Esther (Pocock) Bickley, of England. Mr. and Mrs. Bindloss are the parents of four children: 1. William, born January 2, 1895, and resides at home. During the World War he enlisted, February 27, 1918, and served with the 317th Signal Corps, and was gassed in Argonne Forest. He was in France six months, then returned to the United States and on March 27, 1919, was discharged at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

2. Esther Ellen, born January 25, 1896; married, July 16, 1919, Wells R. Fowler, of Westerly, Rhode Island, secretary-treasurer of the Westerly Textile Company. They were the parents of one child, Esther Bickley, born September 11, 1920. 3. Ruth Elizabeth, born November 23, 1898, now (1921) at home. 4. John Bickley, born December 4, 1900, resides at home.

FRANK MINER BINDLOSS has been a resident of Mystic, in the town of Groton, Connecticut, all his life, having been born there October 2, 1878. When a boy he attended the village school, and when older, completed his education at the Mystic Academy.

Frank Miner Bindloss is the son of William (2) and Mary Ellen (Park) Bindloss (q.v.). The boy, Frank M., grew up accustomed to assisting his father in his grist mill, and it was but natural that after leaving school and having grown to manhood he should remain in the same line. His father's death occurring in 1906, Frank Miner Bindloss carried on the business until 1910, then having an opportunity to increase his business he bought out the repair shop of John W. Noyes, of Mystic, and since that date has conducted a general repairing business for small vessels under the name of the Mystic Marine Railway Company.

In Masonic circles Mr. Bindloss is very active, being a member of Charity and Relief Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mystic; also of Benevolent Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of Mystic Council, Royal and Select Masters. In politics, Mr. Bindloss is not bound to either of the large political parties, but is independent in his views and political action.

In March, 1911, Frank Miner Bindloss was united in marriage to Helen S. Brown, a resident of North Stonington, Connecticut. She is the daughter of Colonel James and ——— (Greene) Brown, who also resided there. Of this union two children have been born: 1. Elizabeth, born in New London, now (1921) living at home. 2. Sybil, born in New London, also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bindloss and their daughters are members of the Congregational church of Mystic.

JOHN McGINLEY—Among the many names which have borne especial significance to the people of New London is that of John McGinley, a veteran of the Civil War, for many years a member of the staff of the New London "Day," and thereafter postmaster of the city of New London until his death.

John McGinley was born in New London, Connecticut, March 8, 1844, and was a son of Captain John and Louisa M. (Lax) McGinley, both of New London.

Receiving his early education in the public schools of his native city, Mr. McGinley, as a young man, completed his studies at Eaglewood Academy, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Thereafter, he was identified with the white goods trade, in the employ of such houses as Muir, James Rothschild, and the A. J. Findlay Company, leading merchants of that day in New York City. In the spring of 1861, with all the best young manhood of the nation, Mr. McGinley answered the call of his country, ready to give his life for the side he believed to be right. He enlisted in the Union army, but never saw active service, for he was mustered out at the end of three months. Returning then to his home in New London, Mr. McGinley accepted a position as city editor of the New London "Day." For thirty-six years he was actively engaged as a member of the staff of this daily newspaper, handling multitudinous and far-reaching responsibilities, and bringing to bear upon the trend of the times the constructive influence of an able and exalted mind. How much the city of New London owes to him can never be accurately computed. The word of inspiration, the attitude of spirit evinced in daily contact with the people — these count immeasurably, and with John McGinley they counted for progress. In 1898, Mr. McGinley resigned from his desk at the office of the "Day" to accept the appointment as postmaster of the city of New London, conferred upon him by President McKinley. This office of public trust he filled until a short time before his death. He passed away on October 2, 1915, leaving behind him a record of a life well spent, of duty unostentatiously performed. He will long be missed in many circles, and his name will be spoken with reverent affection for many years to come.

During his entire lifetime Mr. McGinley was a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He was a leader in party matters in this city, but never permitted the interests of the people to become subservient to the party. At various times he served the city in public office, for a considerable period as city treasurer, and at another time as clerk of the city court. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the State Chamber of Commerce, and influential in the deliberations of that body.

For many years Mr. McGinley was a member of the W. W. Perkins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which he served as commander for several terms. He was a member of Mohegan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of New London Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was first sachem of the first tribe organized in New London of the Improved Order of Red Men. His clubs were the Army and Navy, and the Thames. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and served for years as junior and senior warden of the church, and as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. McGinley married Evelyn Essex, who was born in Phoenix, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. John, Jr., an officer of the Travelers' Insurance Company. 2. Winthrop

E., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Stephen E., a clergyman. 4. Arthur B., a journalist. 5. Thomas S., a real estate and insurance agent. 6. Lawrence J., manager, in motion picture business. 7. Evelyn E. 8. Morgan, a student. Mr. McGinley is still survived by his wife and children.

WINTHROP ESSEX McGINLEY, M.D., of New London, Connecticut, who is taking a leading position as physician and surgeon, is a son of John and Evelyn (Essex) McGinley, of this city. John McGinley, whose life is reviewed in the preceding sketch, is widely remembered for his long activity on the staff of the New London "Day," and his able service in the office of postmaster of New London, which terminated only with his death, in 1915.

Dr. McGinley was born in New London, Connecticut, February 1, 1886, and received his early education in the public schools of the city. He was graduated from the Bulkeley High School, in the class of 1902, then spent one year in the New London Business College, after which he entered the New London City National Bank in the capacity of clerk, later becoming teller, and continued in the employ of that institution until 1910. Having determined to fit himself for a professional career, he resigned from this position in 1910 to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1914, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his summer vacation periods while in college, he returned to his former position at the bank. After his graduation Dr. McGinley served as interne at Mercy Hospital in Baltimore for one year, then for a year and a half served as house physician at the Montana State Hospital, at Warmsprings, Montana. In 1916 he returned to New London, and here engaged in the private practice of medicine. He continued for only a short period, however, enlisting for service overseas as soon as United States intervention had become an inevitable fact.

Dr. McGinley was commissioned first lieutenant of the Medical Corps, United States army, on July 30, 1917, and was assigned to active service at the Army Medical School, at Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained for two weeks. He was then assigned to service with the British army, sailing October 9, 1917, for England. For five months he was in the surgical ward of the Bethnal Green Military Hospital, at London, then, on March 23, 1918, was ordered to field service with the British army in France. He was attached to the 28th Field Ambulance, 9th (Scottish) Division, and as medical officer of the 6th Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borders. Later, he was for seven months medical officer of the 8th Battalion, "The Black Watch" (Scottish Highlanders), as a part of the Second British army in the Army of Occupation in the Cologne area. When the 8th Battalion, "The Black Watch," was sent in to occupy territory in the Solingen district of Germany, they were stationed at Harlebeke, Belgium. This was after the signing of the Armistice, and owing to threatened disturbances on the part of the Germans, they marched all the way from Harlebeke to Solingen, a distance of three hundred miles. Dr. McGinley remained with the Second British army in the Solingen district for a period of four months, then in May, 1919, was ordered to the camp of the American forces at Camp St. Aignan, in France. He sailed for home from Marseilles, France, on May 17, 1919, landing at New York City, and received his discharge at Camp Dix. Dr. McGinley was in active service at the Kemmel Hill Defence, on April 25, 1918, a three days' engagement, in the attack of Hoogenacker Ridge, in the offensive advance from Ypres to the Scheldt, Belgium. At London, England, on April 4, 1919, he was decorated by King George V., at Buckingham Palace, with the British Military Cross, and received a citation from the British Government.

Following his discharge from the service, Dr. McGinley took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of New York City, after which he returned to New London, and once more resumed his interrupted practice of medicine and surgery, in January, 1920. He has developed an extensive practice in the short time which has elapsed since, and the future is very promising.

Dr. McGinley is a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, of the New London County Medical Society, and of the New London City Medical Society. He served on the staff of the Memorial Hospital in 1917, and is now on the staff of the Home Memorial Hospital. He is a member of Connecticut Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars; of the John Coleman Prince Post, American Legion; and of the Black Watch Association, composed of veterans of the Black Watch Regiment of the British army. Politically, he thinks and acts independently. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Thames Club, and is ex-treasurer and now an honorary member of the John Winthrop Club. Of the McGinley family five sons served in the World War.

CARLOS WILSON ALLYN—Nine generations of this branch of the Allyns have lived in New London county, Connecticut, the children of Carlos Wilson Allyn, of Groton, being of the ninth generation of the family founded by Robert Allyn, who was of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and of New London, Connecticut, in 1651. His original grant of a large tract of land was on the east side of the Thames at a place in the town of Ledyard still known as Allyn's Point, and where he died in the year 1683.

Descent from Robert Allyn is traced through the founder's son, John Allyn, born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 22, 1642, who inherited Allyn's Point,

Stephen J. Downey

and there died in 1709. He was assistant to the first County Court in 1661, presided over the Court in 1671, and in 1676 was Indian commissioner. His son, Robert (2) Allyn, inherited Allyn's Point. Robert (2) Allyn had a son, James Allyn, who inherited it in part, but with him the large landed estate acquired by Robert (1) Allyn at Allyn's Point passed out of this branch.

Carlos Wilson Allyn, of the eighth generation, is a son of Wilson and Ellen E. (Chapman) Allyn, who was born in the town of Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut, May 28, 1829, and died in Groton, Connecticut, March 29, 1901. He attended the Ledyard schools, and at the age of twenty years began learning the carpenter's trade with Erastus Gallup, of Groton, Connecticut. He served three years as appentice, then worked for years as a journeyman, becoming an expert workman, particularly famous locally as a stair builder and interior finisher.

In time he became a contracting builder and was ranked as one of the best workmen of his day. He thoroughly understood his business, and was as successful as a contractor as he was as a workman. The best houses in New London and Groton and several churches of the county showed his skill, and the staircases in the C. A. Williams, the Rogers and the Colonel Tyler houses are remarkable for their beauty, design and workmanship. It is said that he was at work upon the staircase in the Rogers house for eighteen months. Although always busy with his building operations, Mr. Allyn did a great deal of church and philanthropic work, nursing the sick, and in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association and other societies doing a vast amount of good. He was a devout Christian, a deep student of the Bible, and long a deacon of the Congregational church.

Mr. Allyn married, in 1862, Ellen E. Chapman, born in Ledyard, Connecticut, May 28, 1829, died in Groton, July 30, 1911. They were the parents of a daughter, Cora, now residing in Santa Barbara, California; and a son, Carlos Wilson, whose career is herein reviewed.

Carlos Wilson Allyn, only son of Wilson and Ellen E. (Chapman) Allyn, was born in Groton, Connecticut, October 31, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Groton, finishing with high school. He later entered Yale Art School, but his eyesight proving inadequate to the strain art study imposed, he left college and returned home. He was clerk in the employ of John S. Morgan and Walter Starr in the Borough of Groton, but in April, 1892, he succeeded Mr. Starr and has since been in business for himself. In 1897 he bought the flour and feed store of B. M. O'Brien, but in 1898 he erected the Allyn block on Thames street, near the ferry landing, and established a modern grocery, which he yet successfully conducts under his own name. In addition to the grocery he has a meat market and caters to a large patronage in both departments. In politics Mr. Allyn is a Republican, and for three years was a member of the Board of Commissioners. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Congregational church of Groton, and since 1901 a deacon, succeeding his honored father. He is a member and for eight years treasurer of Fairview Lodge, No. 101, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Union Lodge, No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons, of New London; and of the Young Men's Christian Association of New London.

Mr. Allyn married, September 19, 1895, Sarah Elizabeth Throop, of Lebanon, Connecticut, daughter of Henry W. and Matilda (Williams) Throop. Mr. and Mrs. Allyn are the parents of five children: 1. Wilson Throop, born July 19, 1896; a civil engineer; a graduate of Tri-State College, Illinois; served for fifteen months in France with the 20th Engineer Corps, United States Army, during the war between the United States and Germany, 1917-18. 2. Matilda Williams, born May 18, 1900; a graduate of Norwich Free Academy and Connecticut College of New London; resides with her parents. 3. Richard Wightman, born July 30, 1903; now a student in Norwich Free Academy. 4. Robert Chapman, born September 12, 1908. 5. Elizabeth Sweet, born April 9, 1914.

STEPHEN JAMES DOWNEY—Among those sons of Ireland, who looking about them in early manhood and seeing only the prospect of a long losing struggle against conditions over which they had no control, decided to sail westward to the new world with its larger opportunities, was one Roger Downey, born in Cork, Ireland, where he grew to young manhood, and married Catherine Sheehan. With youth, courage, and a genius for hard work, the pair set sail for America and settled first in Montville, New London county, Connecticut, where the young husband engaged in farming on a small scale, and swelled the family income by working in the Robertson mill when farm work was slack. In 1886, the Downey family moved to New London, Connecticut, and there the father was in city employ until his death in 1906. Catherine (Sheehan) Downey, his wife, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and died in New London, Connecticut, in 1894.

Stephen J. Downey, son of Roger and Catherine (Sheehan) Downey, was born in Montville, New London county, Connecticut, March 28, 1875. He attended the public schools of that place until he was eleven years of age, when the family removed to New London, Connecticut, locating on Blackhall street. There the lad continued to attend the public schools until his graduation from Bulkeley High School.

During his high school days he had made the most of his spare time by working in the store of Charles Rogers, the druggist on Main street, where he had become deeply interested in the drug business. After graduation, he became a regular employee in the Rogers Pharmacy, using his scant spare time preparing himself for the pharmaceutical

examinations. With characteristic energy and thoroughness this work was done with the result that when he went before the State Board of Examiners he passed the test successfully at the first trial, and became a registered druggist. Wishing now to engage in business for himself, he bought out the firm of Rogers & Rogers on State street, where he continued the business for five years, until 1899, when the lease of the store expired and he removed to the corner of Bank and Howard streets, continuing the business there until his death in 1915, when it was continued in the same place by Mrs. Downey until 1919. Mrs. Downey is plucky, energetic, and capable, and in April, 1919, closed out, and spent the time from April to September looking for a new location. She selected No. 735 Bank street, where she is still conducting a successful and profitable business. She has bought a fine house on Montauk avenue, and is proving herself to be a business woman of ability.

Mr. Downey was greatly interested in everything that looked toward betterment and progress in New London, and took an active part in bringing about many public improvements. It was largely due to his efforts, in connection with other leading citizens, that the Connecticut College for Women was brought to New London. He was also in a large measure instrumental in bringing the Standard Brass and Copper Tubing Company to the city. While serving as alderman and assistant police commissioner, he brought about a number of improvements in the force, one of which was the installation of a motor patrol wagon, replacing the old "Black Maria." He was alderman for nine years, during seven of which years he was senior alderman, and frequently acted as mayor when that official was obliged to be absent from the city. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, doing his utmost to advance the interests of his party, and though nominated nine times for alderman in a Democratic ward, he never failed to be elected by a substantial majority. He was frequently urged by his fellow citizens to accept the nomination for mayor, but always declined. He read a great deal and was an excellent public speaker, eloquent, choice in his selection of words, and forceful in driving home his points.

Mr. Downey took considerable interest in military affairs. He was captain of a local artillery company of the Connecticut National Guard, which company was later transferred to the Coast Defence Service, Mr. Downey retaining his captaincy of the company.

Fraternally, he was well known. He was a member of the New London Lodge, No. 360, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was an exalted ruler, and the first man in Eastern Connecticut to have a life membership conferred upon him. It was also due to his efforts that the membership of the local lodge was more than doubled. In connection with other influential men of the city, he organized a carnival for the benefit of the lodge, the proceeds of which enabled the order to buy the old Brown homestead and establish themselves in comfortable and spacious quarters. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and a devout and active member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Downey married, April 19, 1899, Mary Higgins, born in New London, daughter of William and Margaret (Cunningham) Higgins, William Higgins having come from Ireland when he was a small boy, who later engaged in farming, then learned the blacksmith trade, which, in connection with carriage making, he carried on for many years He then engaged in the coal business in New London, but finally retired, and with his wife made his home in Washington, District of Columbia, until his death in April, 1919. His wife still (1921) resides in Washington, District of Columbia. Stephen James Downey and his wife, Mary (Higgins) Downey, were the parents of four children: Roger Williams, died at the age of one year and twelve days; S. Catherine Agnes, born November 28, 1904; Stephen William, born January 2, 1906; Marion Rosalind, born February 8, 1907. The family home is No. 465 Montauk avenue.

Mr. Downey died June 15, 1915. He was a man of sterling integrity and of great kindness of heart, charitable in feeling toward all men, generous in giving of his substance to those in need, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. His active interest in civic affairs and in public welfare made his passing a distinct loss to the community in which he lived and which he served so faithfully.

CAPTAIN THOMAS E. TROLAND, a native son, has been a continuous resident of New London since birth, is a product of the city public schools, and in his professional study his preceptors were eminent members of the New London bar. He is a young man who has gone far in his profession, and is a veteran of the World War, 1917-18, in which he won the rank of first lieutenant. He is a son of Thomas H. and Catherine M. (McNamara) Troland. Thomas H. Troland was born in Norwich, Connecticut, there was educated and learned his trade, and is now engaged as master mechanic with the Brainerd, Armstrong Company of New London, a position he has long held. He married Catherine M. McNamara, and they are the parents of four children: Thomas E., of further mention; Girard B., a graduate of West Point Military Academy, who served in France during the World War with the 602nd Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces, ranking as captain; Catherine L., an instructor in an American school in the City of Mexico; and John, who is residing at home with his parents.

Thomas E. Troland, eldest son of Thomas H. and Catherine M. (McNamara) Troland, was born in New London, Connecticut, January 22, 1893. He was educated in the city public schools, finishing with graduation from Bulkeley High School with

the class of 1909. In 1910 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hull, McGuire & Hull, of the New London bar, continuing with that firm until 1914, when he was admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of law in New London and there continues, well established in public confidence and well advanced along the pathway which leads to success.

He is a member of the New London County and the Connecticut State Bar associations, his standing among his contemporaries of these associations being of the highest.

When the World War made its demands among the young men of the nation, Mr. Troland quickly responded, and in May, 1917, was a student at the First Officers' Training School at Plattsburg, New York. He passed all required tests and was commisioned second lieutenant, 38th Regiment of Infantry, 3rd Division, United States army. On November 1, 1917, he was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps, and stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he served as instructor of artillery at the Coast Artiliey School. He was honorably discharged from the United States army at the close of the war, ranking as first lieutenant. He is now a member of the Reserve Corps, and a captain of Battery A, 192nd Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, with a record of most useful and honorable service.

In politics, Captain Troland is a Republican. He is affiliated with Trumbull Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias; John Coleman Prince Post of the American Legion, and is an attendant of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Troland married, August 18, 1917, Roberta Morgan, of New London, daughter of Dr. George S. and Etta (Henderson) Morgan.

THURMAN PARK MAINE, M.D.—The name of Maine in New London county, Connecticut, represents one of the oldest and most honored families in the county, members of which have distinguished themselves in the trades and the professions, not only within the boundaries of New London county, but in many parts of the United States, and even abroad. Of the younger members of this family, Dr. Thurman Park Maine, now a practicing physician of North Stonington, is one of the most noteworthy.

Dr. Maine is a son of Isaac and Betsey A. (Maine) Maine. Isaac Maine was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, and during all his lifetime was one of the leading farmers of New London county. He died in 1915, and his wife survives him, still living on the old home farm. She was born in Ledyard, in the same county.

Receiving his early education in the district schools of North Stonington, the young man then went to the Wheeler High School, of North Stonington, later taking a course at the New London Business College. Then, having decided on the medical profession as his life work, he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is now a part of the University of Pennsylvania, and from this institution he was graduated in 1912, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For his hospital practice Dr. Maine remained in Philadelphia, as interne at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. He also took a special course in obstetrics at the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity Hospital. Returning to Connecticut he engaged in the private practice of medicine in Norwich for one year, and upon the death of his father, in 1915, returned to his native town.

Dr. Maine has not been permitted to confine his activities to those matters incident to his personal interest. He is affiliated with the Democratic party and has served as a member of the Town Committee, and was elected a member of the Town School Committee, then elected auditor. In 1912 he was elected to the State Legislature as representative of the town of North Stonington, in the session of 1913, and while at the Capitol was placed on the Public Health and Safety Committee, and served as secretary of same. He is now health officer and medical examiner of the town of North Stonington. He served as secretary of the organization composed of the members of the legislature from New London county.

Dr. Maine is a member of the Norwich Medical Association, of the New London County Medical Society, of the Connecticut State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Socially and fraternally the doctor is also prominent. He is an influential member of North Stonington Grange, No. 138; also a member of Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of Palmer Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons; of Mystic Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Mystic, Connecticut; of Narragansett Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, of Westerly, Rhode Island; of Norwich Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Maine married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 25, 1910, Harriet Maria Miner, daughter of Rolland Smith and Lucy C. (Brown) Miner, leading members of the farming community of North Stonington. Mrs. Maine was born in this town, and is a member of the Connecticut Society of the Descendants of the Mayflower. Dr. and Mrs. Maine have three daughters, all born in North Stonington: Katherine Brown, born on September 2, 1912; Eleanor Louise, born on October 8, 1916; and Ruth Elizabeth, who was born on March 12, 1919.

LEWIS CLARK GADBOIS—The Gadbois family, well known in East Lyme, Connecticut, is of French ancestry, three generations having been active in the life of the town. The present representative of the family, Lewis Clark Gadbois, is a

merchant of New London, and a grandson of the founder.

Peter Gadbois came from Montreal, Canada, and settled at North Stonington, in New London county, Connecticut, later moving to Central Village, where he engaged in farming. Peter Gadbois married Mary Stuart, of North Stonington, a descendant of early Colonial family. Later, Peter Gadbois moved to the town of East Lyme and bought a farm, upon which his wife died. Soon after his wife's death, in 1886, he returned to North Stonington, where he died, in 1888. They were the parents of four children: Washington Irving, of further mention; George Orrin; Isabella Stuart, and Ardella.

Washington Irving Gadbois, eldest son of Peter and Mary (Stuart) Gadbois, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, February 22, 1847. He moved with the family to Central Village, where he was his father's assistant. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 1st Regiment, Connecticut Cavalry, and served with the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac under General Sheridan until the close of the Civil War. He was engaged in over forty battles and came through them all unharmed. After the war he was employed in government service in Washington for a short time, then returned to the old farm in Central Village. He was for many years a conductor on the Vermont Central railroad, but finally retired and located in the town of East Lyme, where he became prominent in public life and a landowner, having four farms in the town. He was selectman of the town, assessor, and in 1909 was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and from 1911 to 1913 he was doorkeeper of the Connecticut State Senate, and recognized as a most efficient officer.

Washington I. Gadbois married Josephine Williams, and to them were born the following children: Walter T.; Edward A.; Lewis C., of whom further; Wilford L.; Clyde E., deceased; Jennie B., wife of Louis Monroe, and Flora D.

Lewis Clark Gadbois, son of Washington Irving and Josephine (Williams) Gadbois, was born in the town of East Lyme, New London, Connecticut, January 17, 1882. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Niantic High School. At the age of sixteen he enlisted for the Spanish-American War, but was immediately discharged when his true age was discovered. Later, he served five years in the Connecticut National Guard. Until coming of age, he was his father's farm assistant. He spent two years traveling in different parts of the State. Upon his return to East Lyme he married, and spent four years in the employment of the East Lyme Trolley Company. In March, 1911, he established a grocery business in New London, on Truman street, where he yet continues a prosperous business (1921).

In politics, Mr. Gadbois is a Republican. He is a member of Pequot Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Mr. Gadbois married, in 1904, Catherine Conklin, born in East Lyme, November 8, 1881, daughter of Matthew B. and Lavinia Conklin, they the parents of: Catherine, Harry, William, and Frank Conklin. Mr. and Mrs. Gadbois are the parents of four children: Francis Lewis, born May 26, 1905; Matthew Irving, who died in 1909, aged two years, nine months; Washington Irving (2), born May 26, 1909; and Lincoln Stuart, born December 11, 1920.

HENRY H. VIGNOT—Since 1906 Mr. Vignot has been connected with poster advertising companies in New Haven and New London, Connecticut, his present relation to the business being as president of the New London-Norwich Poster Advertising Company, of New London. Henry H. Vignot is a son of Alfred and Marietta (Ferguson) Vignot, of New York City. Alfred Vignot died in 1891, his widow marrying (second) Alfred Van Buren, who died in 1910. Her death followed in 1914.

Henry H. Vignot was born in New York City, March 18, 1887, and was educated in the public schools of New York. He later spent two years as a student of electrical engineering, but in 1902, at the age of fifteen, he began his connection with business life as assistant in his step-father's office, the latter being an advertising specialist. He remained with his step-father for a time, then, in 1906, located in New Haven, Connecticut, where he became connected with a poster advertising company, and remained seven years. In 1913 he located in New London, and there organized the New London-Norwich Poster Advertising Company, Henry H. Vignot, president and treasurer. He is a progressive, energetic, business man, thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business he manages, and is one of the young business men of New London whose further rise may be safely predicted.

Mr. Vignot is independent in political action, and a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Norwich. He is affiliated with New London Lodge, No. 360, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Thames Club; Rotary Club, of New London; and the Chamber of Commerce, of New London and Norwich. Mr. Vignot married, in June, 1906, Ellen Dickson, of New York City, and they are the parents of three children: Isabelle, Henry, and Marietta.

HON. SAMUEL VICTOR PRINCE—The position of the Hon. Samuel Victor Prince, of New London, Connecticut, is of peculiar interest to the people of the county and State, as he is, undoubtedly, the youngest judge in Connecticut, if not in New England.

Judge Prince is a son of Samuel and Emma (Beebe) Prince, residents of New London. Samuel Prince was born in Dudley, England, and was edu-

L. Victor Prince

cated there. When he reached his early manhood he looked Westward, across the seas, and believed that here he would find greater opportunities of success than in the Mother Country. Accordingly, he came to the United States and located in New London, Connecticut. This was in 1880, at which time he entered the brokerage field, also branching out into real estate and insurance. He was most successful, and developed a large and wide-reaching business. He has been closely identified with the course of progress which has placed the city of New London in the last forty years among the leading industrial and residential centers of the State. Mr. Prince is now one of the most prominent men in his line in New London, and handles very large interests. His wife, who was born in Noank, in the town of Groton, Connecticut, died on June 22, 1918.

Samuel Victor Prince was born in New London, Connecticut, December 24, 1892, and was the youngest of nine children. Receiving his early education in the public schools of New London, he was graduated from the Bulkeley High School of this city, in the class of 1910. Thereafter, he took a post-graduate course at the Bulkeley High School, extending over one year. In 1911 he entered the Boston University, from which he was graduated in 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During his first year at Boston University, Judge Prince took a special course at Harvard University also, 1911-1912.

In 1915, Judge Prince was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and in the same year entered upon the general practice of law in New London, as partner of the Hon. Richard P. Freeman, representative to the United States Congress from the Second District since 1915. The offices of the firm are in the Plant building, in New London. The rise of the young attorney was rapid and sure. He was made assistant judge of the City and Police Court of New London under Judge William B. Coit, and upon the death of Judge Coit, was appointed judge. He was reappointed to the same office on July 1, 1921. Thus, at only twenty-eight years of age, Judge Prince attained a position of dignity and trust in the community—responsibility rarely entrusted to men without years of experience and the ripened judgment gained therefrom.

Politically, Judge Prince is a leader of the Republican party. He is a member of the New London County Bar Association, and is an influential member of the New London Chamber of Commerce. Personally, he is a man among men—approachable, and with a friendly spirit toward every man, and deservedly popular.

Fraternally, Judge Prince is also prominent. He is a member of Brainard Lodge, No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons, of New London; a member of Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Cushing Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of New London; and of Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Socially, Judge Prince is widely sought, and is a member of the leading clubs of the city, including the Thames Club, the Harbor Club, and the Masonic Club. He has not declined to identify himself with the religious progress of the day, and is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church.

EMANUEL ALEXANDER HENKLE, M.D.—In far away Russia was born, August 18, 1874, in the historic city of Moscow, Dr. Hinkle, now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city of New London, Connecticut, and there he spent his first sixteen years. His father, Alexander Henkle, was a merchant of Moscow, and gave his son the advantages of the city schools, but in 1890 the young man decided that the new world offered better educational opportunities, and leaving his home came to the United States alone, finding home and employment in New York City. In later years his parents, Alexander and Anna (Bayliss) Henkle, came to the United States, the father establishing in the mercantile business in New York City, where he is now living retired, his wife having passed away.

In New York the lad, Emanuel A. Henkle, found his first employment in a drug store, his ultimate ambition, however, having long been the medical profession. He later entered Cornell Medical College, and in 1899, at the age of twenty-five, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D.

He had decided upon his location, and at once came to New London, Connecticut, where he began practice the year of his graduation. Twenty-two years have since elapsed and Dr. Henkle has grown and developed with the years until he ranks with the leading practitioners of medicine and surgery in the city. His medical practice is general, although he is an expert in the use of the X-Ray. For nineteen years he served on the staff of Memorial Hospital, New London, until it became the Lawrence and Memorial Hospital. He is now on the staff of the Home Memorial Hospital, and physician to the New London Day Nursery. His clientele is large, and he has the perfect confidence of the community in which his entire professional life has been passed. His offices are at No. 51 Federal street, he purchasing that find old house in 1901 and retaining it as both residence and office until 1918, when he removed his home to Ocean Beach near by. He has since converted the building into an office building, which has become headquarters for doctors, several physicians of the city having offices there.

Dr. Henkle is a member of the New London County, State, and New London City Medical societies, having served the city society as secretary and president, and a member of the American Medical Association. He is United States pension examiner and was medical examiner to the New London draft board during our war with Germany,

1917-1918. He has also served his city as member of the school board. In politics he is an Independent. His club, the John Winthrop; his fraternal order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; his society, the Independent Order B'nai Brith.

On October 8, 1899, Dr. Henkle married, in Montville, Connecticut, Sophia Shmauk, born in Moscow, Russia, daughter of Benjamin and Pauline (Hoffman) Shmauk. Dr. and Mrs. Henkle are the parents of three children, all born in New London: Dorothy Lucile, a graduate of Connecticut College for Women, class of 1921; Robert Theodore, and Edward Ralf, both of whom are students in Bulkeley High School.

JOSEPH ROODE, SR.—Although a farmer and a man of large business interests, Joseph Roode was widely known throughout Connecticut as a ready public speaker, a strong debater, and as a man of public spirit. In his own community he was known for his kindness of heart, his spirit of charity, his readiness to aid all good causes, and his fairness. He was a warm personal friend of Captain John K. Bucklyn, principal of Mystic Valley Institute, and for twenty-five years they were near and dear to one another. Mr. Roode was a great lover of books, and through his reading and intense thirst for knowledge became possessed of an excellent education. He had a natural gift for public speaking, and from the rich storehouse of his mind, aided by a good memory, he could draw facts that rendered him an opponent to be feared in public debate.

Joseph Roode, son of Solomon and Mercy Roode, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, December 1, 1834, and died at his home in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, February 27, 1905. He attended the district school, and spent his early years in Plainfield, where he owned and for several years conducted a lumber yard very successfully. He there took active part in public affairs, serving as first selectman and as a member of the school committee. About 1860 he retired from the lumber business and bought the Fry homestead in the town of Griswold, New London county, the former home of his wife, Frances (Fry) Roode. This farm of four hundred and fifty acres is situated on the turnpike between Hartford, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, and was formerly known as the Fry Tavern Farm. Mr. Roode cultivated his purchase for more than forty years, dealing also extensively in hay and cattle, and giving employment to many men. He was a successful farmer and prospered abundantly.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Roode served the town of Griswold as first selectman, justice of the peace, and in the years 1876 and 1885 represented the town in the General Assembly at Hartford. During his last term, he was chairman on the Committee of Humane Institutions. He spoke at length on several pending measures, and gained high reputation as a ready debater and a convincing speaker. He was one of the founders of the Hopeville Lyceum, and took a leading part in lyceum debates. He was frequently called upon to speak in public, and never failed to entertain and instruct his audience. He was a member and a past chancellor commander of Undaunted Lodge, No. 34, Knights of Pythias; member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Reliance Lodge, No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and was a charter member of Quinebaug Council, Order of United American Mechanics, during its period of existence. For several years he was a member of Hopeville Methodist Episcopal Church, but later affiliated with the First Congregational Church at Pachaug, continuing his membership there until his death.

Mr. Roode married, December 22, 1849, Frances Fry, born in Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1835, died in Griswold, Connecticut, April 10, 1916, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Fry. Mr. and Mrs. Roode were the parents of five children: Nathaniel, John, Daniel, Charles W., and Joseph, Jr., all now deceased except the youngest, Joseph, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. and Mrs. Roode celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, December 22, 1899, and six years later the bond was broken. The old farm is still in the family name, their son, Joseph (2), continuing its ownership and operation.

Mr. Roode was laid at rest in Pachaug Cemetery, the funeral services being according to the beautiful burial ritual of the Masonic order, in the presence of many sorrowful friends.

JOSEPH ROODE, JR.—Born upon the farm which he now owns and cultivates, Joseph Roode, Jr., succeeded his honored father in its ownership and management, and is repeating the success which Joseph Roode, Sr., attained as a practical farmer and cattle raiser.

Joseph Roode, youngest and last surviving child of Joseph and Frances (Fry) Roode, was born at the old Fry homestead in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, January 1, 1876, and there has passed his years, forty-five. He was educated in the public schools of the district, and when school years were over became his father's farm assistant. When Joseph Roode, Sr., was gathered to his fathers, his son Joseph inherited the homestead farm, which was the old Fry homestead. It is one of the largest farms in the town of Griswold, and Mr. Roode is one of the most progressive farmers in New London county. The farm consists of 450 acres lying partly in Griswold, where his residence is located, and partly in the town of Plainfield, Windham county, the county line running through the farm. Since Joseph Roode, Jr., has had possession of the farm he has greatly improved the place, added a farm tractor and other modern farm equipment, erected two

Joseph Roode

W. A. Force

silos, milk machine, electric lights, etc. The residence which was originally on the farm was the old Fry Tavern, to which Mr. Roode, Sr., added considerably, practically making it over. This was destroyed by fire in 1899, and the present residence, which was erected on the same site, was erected that year by Mr. Roode, Sr., the same cellar being used for the new residence. Mr. Roode, Jr., maintains a dairy of seventy cows, as well as conducting general farming operations. He is a member of the New London County Farm Bureau. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his town as selectman. He is a member of the Congregational church of Griswold, and interested in all good works.

Mr. Roode married (first), February 22, 1897, Minnie Bromley, who died March 20, 1899, daughter of Horace and Hannah (Kinney) Bromley of Griswold. Her only child, Frances M. Roode, is now a teacher and resides on the home farm. Mr. Roode married (second), October 24, 1900, Carrie Eunice Burton, daughter of Albert and Ella (Burdick) Burton, of Griswold. Mr. and Mrs. Roode are the parents of four children, all born on the same farm as their father: Ethel Minnie, born June 29, 1902; Theodore Martin, born July 27, 1904, died April 20, 1905; Royal Leslie, born March 26, 1909; Donald Joseph, born May 5, 1914.

ANTHONY CROCICCHIA, M.D., was born in Rome, Italy, of an ancient Italian family, and there obtained a classical and professional education which fitted him for any position he desired to fill. His first professional work performed in the United States, after his arrival a quarter of a century ago, was as demonstrator of surgery in Georgetown Medical School, Washington, D. C., but since 1899 he has been engaged in private practice in connection with dispensary work as oculist in New York City, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and New London, Connecticut, his residence and medical practice dating from July 1, 1918. He is a man of learning, experience and skill, popular with his countrymen and townsmen, and esteemed by his professional brethren.

Dr. Crocicchia is a son of Stephen and Isabella (Simoncini) Crocicchia, his father born in Rome in 1824, died there in 1899, a man highly educated, and a successful wholesale dealer in drugs. His wife died in Rome, Italy, in 1897.

Anthony Crocicchia was born in Rome, Italy, October 13, 1867, and there remained until December, 1896. He was educated in the Roman gymnasium, where he was a student for five years, followed by three years in the Lyceum, thus completing an eight years' course of study necessary to gain admission to the medical department of the University of Rome. He pursued medical study at the University for six years, until July 5, 1893, when he was graduated M. D., then receiving appointment as assistant-surgeon in the United Hospitals of Rome, filling that position for three years. He was then appointed assistant professor in diseases of the eye at the University of Rome, filling that post until coming to the United States in December, 1896.

Dr. Crocicchia landed in the United States at Baltimore, Maryland, and the following spring was appointed demonstrator of surgery at Georgetown Medical School, Washington, D. C. Later he engaged in private practice in New York City, and was also dispensing oculist at Columbus Hospital in that city. Having met with financial losses, he removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and opened a drug store which he conducted until July 1, 1918, when he located in New London, Connecticut, and began medical practice. In 1919 he bought the established Moon's Pharmacy, No. 404 Bank street, New London, and conducts that business in connection with his private practice which has grown to large proportions. He is a most learned and skillful physician, and has made a host of friends in his adopted city. He is a member of the medical societies of New York City and State, and is licensed to practice by the boards of medical examination for the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia, and through his M. D. received from the University of Rome, can legally practice in Italy. He is also a registered pharmacist for the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic.

Dr. Crocicchia married, in Rome, Italy, November 27, 1896, Emma Vannutelli, born in that city, daughter of County Henry and Agnes (Traversi) Vannutelli, of Rome, and a niece of Cardinals Vincent and Seraphine Vannutelli and niece of Baron Kunzler, general-in-chief of the papal soldiery at the Vatican. Dr. and Mrs. Crocicchia are the parents of four children: 1. George James, born in Washington, D. C., November 28, 1897. The James in this name is in honor of the eminent Cardinal James Gibbons, recently deceased, who was the child's god-father. He was educated in the law at New York University and Boston University Law School, and is now a member of the Connecticut bar, practicing in New London. 2. Isabella Agnes, born in New York City, September 8, 1900, now a registered pharmacist of New London. 3. Henry, born in New York City, May 13, 1906. 4. Charles, born in New York City, November 4, 1910. The family home is in New London.

While residing in Washington, D. C., Dr. Crocicchia and his wife were introduced to official Washington society, their social standing being the means of their making many friendships among foreign and American statesmen, including President McKinley, who was then in office.

WILLIAM ALONZO FONES—The T. A. Scott Company, of New London, Connecticut, William A. Fones president, bears the name of one of the

famous divers and wreckers of the Atlantic Coast, Captain Thomas A. Scott, under whom both William H. Fones and his son, William A. Fones, worked when Captain Scott was head of his salvaging business and did his own diving. The business has been a corporation since 1903, but from the age of sixteen William A. Fones has been connected therewith.

The Fones family in this country trace descent from Captain John Fones, who is of mention as early as 1659, and may be followed through Newport, Jamestown, and Kingstown. He was one of six who in 1692 bought land in Narragansett of the Indians; was deputy in 1679-80-81; was taxed in 1680; was conservator of the peace, Kingstown, 1682-83; was made justice of the peace in 1680, clerk of court of commissioners the same year; was again deputy and also assistant in 1698. He died in 1703, his wife, Margaret, in 1709. Their children were: 1. John, born in 1663, married Lydia Smith, was of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and purchased land in Narragansett, in 1709, died February 17, 1738, his widow surviving him until January 24, 1741. They had daughters: Lydia and Mary. 2. Jeremiah, born in 1665, married (first) in 1694, Elizabeth, who died in 1709, married (second) in 1710, Martha Chard. He was of Kingstown, Jamestown and North Kingstown, was taxed in 1687, was freeman in 1703, and constable in 1705. He died in 1747, his wife, Martha, dying the same year. Children by first marriage: James, Jeremiah, Joseph, a daughter, Margaret, and John. Children by second marriage: Mary, Daniel, Samuel, a daughter, and Thomas. 3. Samuel, born in 1666, married (first) Anna Tibbitts, who died in 1702, married (second) Meribah. He was of North Kingstown, was taxed in Kingstown in 1687, was town clerk from 1704 to 1715, justice of the peace in 1708, and deputy in 1711. One child, Ann, was born of the first marriage, and the following children were born of the second marriage: Samuel, Sarah, Margaret, Mary, a son, and Francis. 4. Mary, born in 1668, married, in 1689, James Greene. 5. James, born in 1670, died young. 6. Daniel, born in 1672, died young. From one of these sons of Captain John Fones was descended the great-grandfather of William A. Fones. By trade he was a ship carpenter, and resided in Wickford, Rhode Island, for many years. His children were: 1. Samuel, who went West and died there. 2. Benjamin, who died at North Kingstown, Rhode Island. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. John, who died in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. 5. Ruth, who married Randall Fones, and died in North Kingstown.

Joseph Fones, grandfather of William A. Fones, was born in Rhode Island, and died at Centerville, in that State, in middle life. He was a farmer, and married Julia Jecoy, of Harnsville, Rhode Island, and had the following children: 1. William H., of whom further. 2. Joseph, a spinner of woolen, who died in Providence, Rhode Island. 3. Sybil, who married William Hunt, and died in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. 4. James, who kept a hotel in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, for a number of years, and died there. 5. John, who died in New York, a plumber by trade. 6. Mary, who married William Hunt, Jr., of Lonsdale, Rhode Island. 7. Daniel, who died in Davisville, Rhode Island. 8. Sarah Ann, who married Carlton Chase, and died in Davisville. 9. Abigail, who married Daniel Whitman. 10. Susan, who married Edward Dunn.

William Haven Fones, father of William A. Fones, was born February 1, 1818, in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, and attended the schools of his native town. He left school when quite young and took up farming, which was really the principal business part of his life, although he followed the sea for about ten years, during that period making three whaling voyages. He lived on Gardiners Island, Long Island Sound, for about eight years, engaging there in farming, then removed to Fisher's Island and for seven years was in the employ of Robert Fox, who was then owner of that island. Mr. Fones then came to New London and was employed by Captain Thomas A. Scott during the building of the Race Rock Light House, remaining with him for about one year, after which he resided with his son, William A. Fones, until his death, which occurred in 1909.

William H. Fones married Evelyn Franklin, of Centerville, Rhode Island, who died in New London, Connecticut, August 21, 1902, daughter of Waterman and Patience (Pratt) Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Fones were the parents of five children: 1. Julia A., who died on Fisher's Island; married (first) Sylvester Miller, and (second) George Abbott. 2. Catherine G., who married Chauncey Platt, and died in Norwalk, Connecticut. 3. Anna Maria, who married Charles Chapman, and died in Groton, Connecticut. 4. William A., of whom further. 5. Sarah Elizabeth, married Herbert C. Burdick, of New London.

William A. Fones, only son of William Haven and Evelyn (Franklin) Fones, was born at Springs, Long Island, April 9, 1855. He attended public schools at Mystic and Burnetts Corners, Connecticut, and in Brooklyn, his school years ending at the age of thirteen. From that age he was his father's assistant at the home farm on Fisher's Island, remaining there until he was sixteen years of age, after which he went to work for Captain T. A. Scott, the well known diver and wrecker of New London, and the same year he was made hoisting engineer and assistant in running the air pumps, etc. He later became an engineer and pilot on the tug boats used in the wrecking operations, and in 1888 he was made superintendent, continuing in that capacity until 1894, when he was promoted to the responsible post of general manager of the business. On May 8, 1903, at the incorporation of the T. A. Scott Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Fones was made secretary of the company, was elected treasurer in

Joseph C. Worth.

1907, and also continued as general manager, and in 1918 he was elected president of the company.

Mr. Fones attends the First Baptist Church of New London, of which his family also are members. Politically, he is Republican, but has never sought nor held public office.

Mr. Fones married, January 20, 1879, Abbie Elizabeth Sterry, daughter of Thomas J. and Leonora L. (Ames) Sterry, of New London, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Fones are the parents of two children, both born in New London: Byron Alonzo, born March 1, 1880, married Arline Scott; Leonora May, born September 28, 1881, married Herbert L. Dunn, of New London, Connecticut.

JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER WORTH—Prominent in the business world of New London county, Connecticut, popular in social circles, and well known fraternally, Joseph Christopher Worth is a leader of the group of younger men who are carrying the city of Norwich forward in every branch of worthy endeavor. Mr. Worth is a son of Joseph Christopher Worth, Sr., and Eliza Ann (Williams) Worth. The elder Mr. Worth is now deceased.

Joseph Christopher Worth, president of the Jewett City Textile Novelty Company, and president (1920-21) of the Rotary Club, of Norwich, was born in Norwich, July 2, 1892. He received his education in the public schools of Norwich, and the Norwich Free Academy from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of 1910. After his graduation he entered the Dime Savings Bank, as clerk, remaining for one year. Then going to New York City he entered the employ of Charles F. Noyes, a former Norwich man, then in the real estate business in that city, and remained in that connection for one year. Returning to Norwich, he became associated with his father in the wholesale produce business, the firm being J. C. Worth & Company, and being then a partnership between the elder Mr. Worth and Alexander Jordan, whose career is also reviewed herein. At his father's death, on February 15, 1916, Mr. Worth took over his half interest in this business, and was himself identified with the business until December 17, 1917. On that date he sold his interest to Alexander Jordan, who still continues the business under the old name. Immediately after disposing of his business interests in Norwich, Mr. Worth became engaged in war work, with the Federal War Trade Board in Washington, District of Columbia. He was later assigned to the War Trade Board in New York City as an expert on food in charge of foodstuffs, and continued there until the end of the war.

Returning to Norwich, Mr. Worth bought an interest in the Jewett City Textile Novelty Company, of Jewett City, accepting the offices of vice-president and secretary of this concern, and on January 1, 1921, became president, also serving as sales manager. This association still continues. The company is engaged in the printing and bleaching of cotton textile goods, largely in novelty fabrics and designs, and their plant is located in Jewett City, Connecticut, nine miles north of the center of Norwich. Mr. Worth is also treasurer and director of Herbert E. Ring Company, Inc., of Norwich, who operate a public market in Norwich.

Mr. Worth is a member of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director. He was chairman of the committee that organized the Norwich Rotary Club in April, 1920, and upon the completion of this work he was elected its first president. Under his enthusiastic leadership the club prospered and gained an influential membership, and ranks as one of the up-to-date, live Rotary organizations of New England. Mr. Worth was elected to the Common Council of Norwich, in 1916, for a term of two years. Politically, he supports the Republican party, but is broadly interested in the public welfare, and gives generously of his time and energies to forward the progress of the City, State and Nation.

Fraternally, Mr. Worth holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, Royal and Select Masters; Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds the degrees of King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix, Connecticut Consistory.

Mr. Worth's clubs include the leading social organizations of this city. He is president of the Norwich Golf Club, where he enjoys his favorite recreation. He is a member of the Arcanum Club, of Norwich, and of the Thames Club, of New London.

On October 31, 1917, Mr. Worth married Olive Huntington, of Norwich, who was born in New York City, but reared and educated here. Mrs. Worth is a daughter of Channing and Helen Barstow (Platt) Huntington. Her father, who is now deceased, was born in New York, and her mother was born in Norwich, and still resides here. Mr. and Mrs. Worth have one son, Huntington, who was born in Norwich, December 2, 1918. The family are members of Christ Episcopal Church, of Norwich, of which Mr. Worth was at one time a vestryman.

JUDGE CHARLES CRESSINGHAM GRAY—A member of one of the leading families of North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, successful in his individual undertakings, and broadly useful in the administration of the town affairs, Judge Charles Cressingham Gray is truly representative of that citizenship which works ever along constructive and forward-moving lines.

Mr. Gray's grandfather, John Gray, was one of two brothers, John and Robert Gray, who came to New London county, Connecticut, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Robert Gray settled in New London, and John came to North Stonington, where he located on a farm in the northern part of the village. There he conducted the farm until his death. He was a man of studious mind and broad interests. He married Lucy York, who was born in North Stonington, a member of one of the very old families there, and they were the parents of a large family of children, who entered classical fields, and became noted as teachers and men of great intellect. One was a merchant, and also town clerk of Westerly, Rhode Island; one was a physician, and four were school teachers, all the teachers being noted mathematicians, to whom people often brought knotty problems. All were accomplished penmen.

LaFayette Gray, son of John and Lucy (York) Gray, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, and always lived in this town. He received his education in its public schools, and being by nature a scholar, every source of knowledge was to him an open book. He learned the carpenter's trade, but was so much sought as a school teacher that he had little opportunity to work at his trade. Indeed he taught school practically all his life, and was most successful in this vocation. He died in North Stonington at the age of forty-six years. He married Martha York Palmer, who also was born and died here.

Charles Cressingham Gray, son of LaFayette and Martha York (Palmer) Gray, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, May 22, 1859. He received a practical and thorough education in the district schools of the town, then assisted his mother on the family homestead farm. He was only twelve years of age when his father died, and he and his brothers carried on the farm until his mother's death, when Mr. Gray bought out the other heirs and came into full possession of the farm. He remained there until 1895, then removed to the Shunoc section of the town, where he conducted a farm for ten years. He removed thereafter to the village of North Stonington, where he did carpenter work for one year. Then in 1906 he went to Westerly, Rhode Island, where he conducted a farm for a year and a half, after which he purchased the farm where he now lives, on the edge of the village of North Stonington. This is an excellent farm of fifty acres, well located and a delightful place.

Mr. Gray was some years ago sought for the public service of the town of North Stonington. He is a leader of the Democratic party, but has more than once received also the cordial support of the Republican party. He has filled the offices of constable, first selectman, tax assessor, etc. Far from being an office seeker, the office has always sought the man. He was elected judge of probate in the year 1912, and has been re-elected every second year since. He was originally elected on the Democratic ticket, then in 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920 was the candidate on both tickets and has filled this office continuously from 1912 to date (1921). In 1917 Mr. Gray was elected town clerk, and in 1919 was re-elected as the candidate of both parties. In the same way, the same years, he was elected also town treasurer. In the North Stonington Grange, No. 138, Mr. Gray is a leading member, and has been treasurer of the organization for many years. He is a member of the Third Baptist Church, is one of the trustees of the church, and very active in its work.

On February 2, 1882, Mr. Gray married Emma R. Chapman, daughter of Rev. Daniel Frank and Rebecca (Getchell) Chapman. Mrs. Gray's parents were both born in New London, and her father was pastor of the Baptist church on Pendleton Hill, in the town of North Stonington. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of four children: 1. Cressingham LaFayette, who was born May 22, 1884; educated in the schools of North Stonington; farmed with his father for a time, then worked in machine shops for several years; later, in 1914, he went to Dover, New Hampshire, where he is an extensive farmer; married Alice Tillinghast, of North Stonington. 2. Lyle Chapman, born August 2, 1886; now a prosperous farmer of North Stonington; married Alice Richmond, of Preston, Connecticut, and has four children: Marjory Fostina, Jeannette Evangelin, Anita, and Marolyn Alice. 3. Leslie Jennings, born March 23, 1895, died March 6, 1908. 4. Charles Ernest, now postmaster of North Stonington; married Evelyn Main, of this town, and has one son, Douglass. Charles Ernest Gray enlisted in the United States army for service in the World War.

ARTHUR HARVEY LATHROP—The roots of New England's ancestral trees run far back into the past. Beyond the sailing of the "Mayflower" to the

still stormier days of the early clashes between dissenters and orthodox churchmen one must go if he would find the tap roots of the Lathrop ancestry. Back in 1624 there was born in Egertown, Kent, England, one John Lathrop, destined to take an active part in the troublous times which sent so many exiles for faith across the waters to the wide haven in the West. He dared largely for those times, and having the courage to become pastor of an independent church, he, with thirty-four of his flock was arrested by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury for daring to interpret for themselves the teachings of the New Testament. After two years of imprisonment, he and a few others were released on condition that they leave the country. They came to America in 1634, and Pastor Lathrop soon organized a church at Scituate, Massachusetts. He became a freeman of the Plymouth Colony in 1636, and in 1638 went with a number of his flock to Barnstable, Massachusetts.

One of the sons who came from England with Pastor Lathrop was Samuel Lathrop, who married, November 28, 1644, Elizabeth Scudder, and then moved to Barnstable, where he lived and worked as farmer and carpenter. He built houses in Boston, and was one of the five Lathrops of Barnstable liable to bear arms. He was in Major Simon Willard's expedition against Ninnegret, the Indian chief, and went to the relief of Uncas, under Lieutenant James Avery, in 1657. In 1648 he went to New London, with young John Winthrop, and was one of the original settlers of New London, Connecticut, his house lot being third from that of Governor Winthrop. He was a prominent man in the new settlement, acting as judge of the local court in 1649. In 1668 he moved to Norwich, Connecticut, where he was constable and in many ways served the town. He died in Norwich, Connecticut, February 29, 1700. His farm lay in what is now the residential section of the city, the hill, known as Jail Hill, being part of it.

Israel Lathrop, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lathrop, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, October, 1659. He married Rebecca Bliss, became the father of seven sons and three daughters, and died March 28, 1733, his wife following him August 22, 1737. Both are buried in the old Norwich burying ground, and the stones marking their resting place are the oldest in the cemetery.

Samuel (2) Lathrop, son of Israel and Rebecca (Bliss' Lathrop, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, July 12, 1692, and married Elizabeth Waterman, daughter of Thomas Waterman, one of the original thirty-five founders of the town of Norwich. His farm was in that part of the original town of Norwich which is now the town of Lebanon.

Captain Elisha Lathrop, son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Waterman) Lathrop, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, July 13, 1713. He was a farmer at Lebanon, Connecticut, for a time, but later went to Lebanon, New Hampshire, where he was killed by the fall of a tree, July 2, 1787. At the latter place he was major of the militia and justice of the peace. In both places he was a prominent citizen. He was twice married, and the father of sixteen children, one of these being Lebbeus, son of Margaret (Sluman) Lathrop. This Lebbeus became the father of Lebbeus (2), born at Bozrah, Connecticut, in 1780, a farmer, who passed his whole life at Bozrah and at Lebanon, his death occurring at the latter place, January 25, 1866. He married Lucretia Maples, and one of their sons was Harvey Lathrop, a farmer and teamster, who married Octavia Woodworth, raised a family, and died January 10, 1879.

One of the sons of Harvey and Octavia (Woodworth) Lathrop was Arthur Douglas Lathrop, father of Arthur Harvey Lathrop. He was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, February 25, 1849. He attended the schools of Lebanon, and then went to Montville, Connecticut, where he formed the firm of Church & Lathrop, and engaged in the teaming and trucking business. In 1874 he dissolved this partnership and moved to Norwich, Connecticut, where he established a trucking and teaming business. The business grew steadily, the local and long-distance moving and the freight-handling lines growing enormously, and was continued by Mr. Lathrop during the remainder of his life. He was a substantial business man of Norwich, highly respected in his community, and a strong man in the Republican party, serving for nine years as first selectman of the town of Norwich. He married, November 30, 1870, Belle Emily Bolles, daughter of John and Nancy (Chapman) Bolles, at Montville, Connecticut, and they were the parents of two children: Arthur Harvey, of whom further; and Charles Bolles; they also have an adopted daughter, Lizzie Belle, who married Charles Greenman, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Arthur Harvey Lathrop, son of Arthur D. and Belle E. (Bolles) Lathrop, was born in Montville, Connecticut, September 13, 1871. He received a thorough and practical education in the public schools of Norwich, and then worked as a clerk for the Eaton Chase Company. In 1894, however, he associated himself with his father's business. He brought the energy and enthusiasm of youth to put new life into the business, and when his father died he became the sole proprietor of the business, which he

has carried on ever since. The business is the oldest of its kind in town and has a complete and up-to-date equipment.

Mr. Lathrop's interests and activities are not confined to his business. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Somerset Lodge No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwich; and is a noble of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Society of the Founders of Norwich, being a descendant of fourteen of the original thirty-five founders of the town of Norwich. Politically, he is a Republican.

On June 3, 1907, Mr. Lathrop married Elizabeth MacLaren Palmer, daughter of Oscar Orrin and Jean (Cassaday) Palmer. They became the parents of one child, Jean Palmer, now deceased.

NATHAN HUNT HALL, A.B.—Although educated for, and for several years engaged in the profession of pedagogy, Nathan Hunt Hall, nearly a quarter of a century ago, abandoned that profession and returned to the business usually followed by his forebears, general and dairy farming. The years have brought him prosperity and reputation, and he is one of the leading agriculturists of the county, very prominent in the county and local granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a citizen of influence and worth.

Mr. Hall is of the ninth generation of the family founded in New England by George and Mary Hall, who were of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and George Hall was one of the forty-six original proprietors of the town of Taunton, and a founder in 1639. George Hall was one of the owners of the first iron bloomery established in that section by the famous Leonard family of iron masters, also was a founder of Pilgrim Congregational Church and Society of Taunton. He passed away in Taunton, October 30, 1669, a citizen of wealth and influence. The line of descent in this branch is traced through their son, Samuel.

(II) Samuel Hall, son of George and Mary Hall, was born in 1644, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, early in 1690. He was associated with his brothers and father in the iron works, and was a large land owner, sharing in the Taunton North and South purchases. He married Elizabeth White, who died in 1709, after seventeen years of widowhood, daughter of Nicholas White, an early settler of Taunton. He held official position in the town, and was a member of the original Taunton church.

(III) George (2) Hall, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (White) Hall, was born January 25, 1681. He resided in that part of Taunton set off as Norton in 1711, and Easton in 1725. He married Lydia Dean, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Stephens) Dean, and they reared a large family.

(IV) Isaac Hall, son of George (2) and Lydia (Dean) Hall, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, January 12, 1714. He removed to Lyme, Connecticut, 1739-40. He was an iron worker and operated a "forge" in connection with the farm. He died in Lyme, July 26, 1778. He married Sarah Forbes, of Preston, Connecticut, who died in 1786, and both are buried in a small graveyard east of Laysville, on the turnpike in Lyme.

(V) Ezra Hall, son of Isaac and Sarah (Forbes) Hall, spent his life as a farmer, settling along the road leading to Grassy Hill in Lyme.

(VI) Jonathan Hall, son of Ezra Hall, was a farmer of Lyme, who died aged eighty-two years, his death resulting from being thrown from a wagon. He was buried in Old Lyme. He married, April 8, 1800, Betsey Lord, and they were the parents of ten children.

(VII) Ezra (2) Hall, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Lord) Hall, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, January 6, 1803, and died February 9, 1859, spending his entire life in the town of Lyme. He was a successful farmer, settling after marriage on the farm adjoining the home of his youth. He was a member of Grassy Hill Congregational Church, a Whig in politics, but just before his death united with the newly founded Republican Party. He married Elizabeth Kellogg, born in Colchester, Connecticut, who survived him, dying in Lyme, aged seventy-four years.

(VIII) Judah Selden Hall, son of Ezra (2) and Elizabeth (Kellogg) Hall, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, September 9, 1836, and there died March 20, 1898. He was a successful farmer, a quiet, reserved man, strong physically and mentally, serving his town as selectman and in other positions of trust. Politically he was a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist, a devout member of the Lyme church and a strong pillar of support. His years, sixty-two, were well spent, and he passed away honored and esteemed. He married, November 27, 1862, in Lyme, Hannah Miller, daughter of Rev. Alpha and Hannah (Hunt) Miller, her father performing his daughter's marriage ceremony. Mrs. Hall survived her husband, as did their five children, all born in Lyme: 1. Edwin J., who became a general merchant of Shortsville, New York; married Inez Haas. 2. Nathan Hunt, of further mention.

L. M. Carpenter

3. Joseph Kellogg, a farmer of the town of Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut; married Mary E. Gillette. 4. Henry Strong, a teacher of music in Middletown, Connecticut; married Edith Burr. 5. William Miller, a mechanical draughtsman and machinist of New York City; married Ora Bowen, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

(IX) Such were the antecedents of Nathan Hunt Hall, of the ninth Hall generation in New England, of the sixth generation in Connecticut, and of the first in the town of Preston, New London county. He was born in Lyme, Connecticut, April 13, 1868, and there obtained his public school instruction. He then entered Phillips Andover Academy, finishing with the class of 1887, passing thence to Williams College, receiving his bachelor degree, class of 1891. He began teaching in a private business college in Brooklyn, New York, continuing one year, then for two years was a teacher of English, German and French in Bordentown Military Institute, Bordentown, New Jersey. He taught Latin, Greek and English in the preparatory school conducted in New York by Louis Prossor, for one year; the same studies in Erie Academy, Erie, Pennsylvania, for another year; then for a time was an instructor in Reedsville Academy, Reedsville, Pennsylvania. After a short time as instructor in Reedsville, he became head of the academy, conducting it for a year under his own name. His father died in the spring of 1898, and the same year Professor Hall abandoned his profession, purchased the William Morse farm in the town of Preston, New London county, Connecticut, and has ever since devoted himself to the cultivation of its one hundred and thirty-seven acres. General farming with special attention to the dairy department has been the line followed, and he has caused his acres to produce abundantly. Fine blooded Jersey cattle are his choice for his dairy herd, although he has some graded stock. The dairy feature of the farm has grown into greater prominence with each year, until it outranks the general farming department. Butter making is conducted on a large scale, and every modern aid to successful farming or dairying is employed. Mr. Hall is a practical farmer, but gladly avails himself of all the aid books and periodicals, agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes and organizations can give. He is also a scientific farmer, but does not overlook the fact that there is a "rule of thumb" which often produces good crops, and he welcomes all suggestions from those who farm in their own way without regard to science of books.

He has long been affiliated with the Patrons of Husbandry, and is a leader in that organization which has done so much for the farmer and the farmer's family. He has been master of the Preston City Grange, and in 1916-17 was master of Pomona Grange, the county organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics he is a Republican and has served the town of Preston as first selectman. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Preston City Congregational Church for the past eighteen years, and has been equally interested in the Church Society and its several branches of work.

In Lyme, Connecticut, Mr. Hall married (first), August 30, 1894, Ursula Raymond Ely, who died in Preston, September 1, 1913, the mother of four children, all of whom died in infancy. He married (second), October 3, 1916, Alice Dickey Abell, widow of Charles Abell, of Bozrah, New London county, Connecticut.

LEWIS M. CARPENTER—As agent and official of the Ashland Cotton Company, Lewis M. Carpenter holds a prominent place in the manufacturing life of New London county, Connecticut, and in addition is officially associated with the various activities of municipal life.

Mr. Carpenter is a son of Joseph E. Carpenter, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and there attended the public schools. When a young man he became stationary engineer at Allyns Point, Connecticut, and later was with the Holmes Transportation Company of New Jersey as engineer. While serving in this capacity on vessels of the company, he sailed into many of the important ports of the world. In 1906 he retired from active service, and now (1921) is living at Fort Point, Preston, Connecticut. At one time Mr. Carpenter represented the town of Preston in the Connecticut Legislature, where he was a member of the Humane Committee. He married Isabella Maynard, formerly a school teacher of Fort Point, and to them have been born seven children, five of whom are still living: Esther M., a Red Cross nurse, who died in 1918; William S., a railroad engineer, married Harriet Treadway, and resides at Putnam, Connecticut; Ruth E., manager of the Hartford Golf Club, at Hartford; Lewis M., of further mention; Charles F., deceased; Paul C., office manager for the Turner Halsey Company, of New York City; and Alma B.

Lewis M. Carpenter was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, May 21, 1881, and obtained his education in the public schools of Norwich, Norwich Free Academy, and Norwich Business College, completing the commercial course at the last-named institution in 1903. He began business life in the textile industry, entering the employ of the American Thread Company, there remaining until 1908, gaining a practical knowledge of the different branches of the

industry and attaining the position of chief clerk in the superintendent's office. For the following two years he was salesman for the Chelsea File Works, of Norwich, then, in 1910, he accepted the position of office manager for the Ashland Cotton Company, of Jewett City; he advanced to the office of superintendent in 1914, was appointed agent in 1918, then to his present position as agent, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the company. To those who know Mr. Carpenter there is nothing but satisfaction expressed at his success, for it has been won through merit. He began as a boy to acquire business experience, and he filled each place so well that he was the logical candidate for the next higher position. He has studied the theory of manufacturing costs, the science of wages, records, the art of developing men, and organization, and with all is intensely practical and progressive.

Politically Mr. Carpenter is a Republican, and takes a keen and helpful interest in civic affairs. He is chairman of the Republican Committee of the town of Griswold, and a member of the Board of Burgesses of the borough of Jewett City. He is a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; an incorporator and auditor of the Jewett City Savings Bank; trustee of the Slater Library of Jewett City; and a member of the Board of Education of the town of Griswold. He is a director of Barstow, Hill & Company, Inc., bankers of Boston, Massachusetts, also of the Ashland Cotton Co., and of the Mustards Products, Inc., of New York City. A man of action, he demonstrates his public spirit by aiding civic movements, and responds to any reasonable call made upon him. He is a supporter of the Ashlands, one of the first-class ball clubs of Eastern Connecticut, and it was through his influence that the open air dance pavilion in Jewett City, known as the Ashland Casino, was erected.

Mr. Carpenter is prominent in fraternal circles, being affiliated with Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Norwich Chapter, Rose Croix; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and a noble of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Reliance Lodge, No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past grand master of Jewett City encampment of the order.

Lewis M. Carpenter married, October 31, 1912, Agnes R. Wilson, daughter of Andrew and Agnes (Wilson) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are the parents of one child, Russell A. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Jewett City Congregational Church.

MARTIN VAN BUREN BRAINARD—The useful life of Martin Van Buren Brainard extended over a period of three-quarters of a century, 1836-1911, and from 1896 until the age of constitutional requirement, he filled the office of judge of probate for the town of Montville, Connecticut. So well did he perform the duties of his office, and so thoroughly did he understand its business, that when superseded as probate judge on account of his years, he was appointed clerk of the Probate Court that the new judge might have the benefit of his long experience and wisdom. He was a man of sterling character, and so strong was the confidence his manly, upright life inspired within his townsmen that there was scarcely an office within their gift which they did not bestow upon him. Public-spirited and progressive, his spirit of usefulness did not stop with civic affairs, but he was equally helpful in the church, where as deacon and as Sunday school superintendent he gave many years of his life to church work. No man was more highly esteemed by any community than he, and his passing in 1911 was genuinely regretted. He was a good man, a good citizen, and a good neighbor.

Judge Brainard was a son of Zeno Brainard, and a direct descendant of Daniel Brainard, who was brought, a lad of eight years, to Hartford, Connecticut, and later became a land proprietor of Haddam. He was a justice of the peace, a deacon of the church, and a prosperous, influential citizen. Zeno Brainard, a descendant of Daniel Brainard, the founder of the family in Connecticut, was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, May 6, 1809, and all his active years engaged in farming. He conducted a farm of seventy-five acres in East Haddam, Connecticut, until 1845, when he moved to Montville, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres on the old Chesterfield and Norwich Turnpike. He conducted that farm very profitably until his death, and gained at the same time the respect of his neighbors who grew to admire the genial, good-natured man and to appreciate his good qualities. He was an ardent Democrat, and held several town offices, including that of assessor. He died in Montville, August 8, 1899, aged eighty years, three months, two days. Zeno Brainard married Mary Hilliard, born in Salem, Connecticut, September 18, 1812, died September 19, 1897, in Montville, daughter of Deacon Hilliard, a local preacher. They were the parents of six children, this review following the career of Martin

Van Buren, the eldest son and second child.

Martin Van Buren Brainard was born in Salem, Connecticut, February 27, 1836, and died at his home in Montville, Connecticut, November 22 1911. The first nine years of his life were spent in East Haddam, Connecticut, when the family moved to the Montville farm, and there he attended school and assisted in the farm labor until seventeen years of age. During the winter of 1853, he taught for the first time in a Montville district school, then for a term was a student in a New London school. Not liking farm work, he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1870 formed a partnership with W. Irving Browning, his wife's brother, and, as Brainard & Browning, conducted a wheelwright shop and carriage factory, which proved a successful enterprise, Mr. Browning becoming sole owner, Mr. Brainard's health failing about 1880, causing his withdrawal.

Even before leaving the carriage business, Mr. Brainard had served as administrator and executor of several estates, his bonds at one time amounting to $90,000. He bought land in Palmertown, which he divided into building lots, and conducted limited farming operations until 1876, when he was elected judge of probate for the town of Montville, and by continuous election he was continued in that office until reaching the age limit in 1906. He then served as clerk of the Probate Court one term and then retired.

Other offices which he filled for many years were town clerk, to which he was first elected, September 1, 1897; school committeeman, twenty years; selectman, seven years; first selectman, four years; assessor; member of the Board of Relief; and justice of the peace. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a Baptist, and a pillar of the Montville church. From 1892 until his death he was a deacon of that church, and from about the same date was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was truly a "useful" man, and a volume would be too small to record all his good deeds.

Judge Brainard married, January 2, 1866, Martha Maria Browning, daughter of Dr. Isaac Browning, of Montville. Mrs. Brainard survived her husband, and was a resident of the village of Palmertown in the town of Montville. Her death occurred in Montville, April 6, 1921.

ROBERT ROBERTSON AGNEW, M.D.—For a decade Dr. Agnew has practiced medicine in Norwich, Connecticut, and there has attained honorable standing as a physician and surgeon of learning and skill. He is a grandson of Robert R. Agnew, a captain in the Union army during the Civil War, who after the close of that conflict left his native Connecticut and moved to Albany, New York, where his son, William B., was born.

William Banker Agnew was born in Albany, New York, and there educated in the public schools. In 1880 he located in New Haven, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. He passed through the various grades of promotion between the apprentice and the right-hand side of the locomotive cab, eventually becoming a trusted engineer. Of a mechanical turn of mind, he learned pattern-making after retiring from the railroad, and while his home is yet in New Haven, he is employed at the plant of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company in Branford, Connecticut. William B. Agnew married, in 1881, Alice E. Paige, born in Lancashire, England, coming to the United States in a sailing vessel with her parents, who settled in Branford. William B. and Alice E. (Paige) Agnew were the parents of three children: Robert R., of further mention; George A., superintendent of the Malleable Iron Fittings Company of Branford; and Edith May, wife of Alvin P. Sanford, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Robert R. Agnew, eldest son of William B. and Alice E. (Paige) Agnew, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 1, 1882. He attended grammar and high schools in New Haven, and at the age of fourteen was employed in a drug store, continuing in that position and studying pharmacy until 1901. He was not yet twenty years of age when, on February 10, 1901, he went before the State board of examiners and successfully passed the examination in pharmacy, receiving under the seal of the State of Connecticut his license as a registered pharmacist. This was not the goal of his ambition, however, and for three years, 1901-1904, although employed as a pharmacist, he was a student at Booth Preparatory School, and in 1904 entered Yale Medical School and pursued medical study for four years, working as a pharmacist during college vacation, and doing relief work in the drug store during the college months. He was graduated M. D., class of 1908, and to the experience gained while a student in surgery and as house physician in the New Haven hospital, he added a year's service as interne at the William W. Backus Hospital in Norwich, Connecticut. He became interne, July 1, 1908, and the following year he established in private medical and surgical practice in Norwich, surgery of the abdomen and head his specialties. Surgery was his ambition always, and during his years of practice he has taken continuous post-graduate courses at the New York Post-graduate Hospital, going to New York City one day in each week. Even yet, as surgeon in the William W. Backus Hospital, he commands a large

practice and has made great progress. He is devoted to his profession and is highly regarded both by his brethren and the laity. He is a member of the Norwich, New London County, and Connecticut State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. In his religious faith he is a Congregationalist, being a member of the Greenville Congregational Church. Dr. Agnew is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, and in politics is a Republican.

Dr. Agnew married, in Ivoryton, Connecticut, February 9, 1910, Ellen Eliza Griswold, born in Ivoryton, daughter of Francis and Eliza (Jamieson) Griswold, her father born in Ivoryton, her mother in Middletown, Connecticut. Dr. and Mrs. Agnew are the parents of three children: Marion Elizabeth; William Griswold; and Robert Jamieson.

WILLIAM CHANNING BLANCHARD—One of the highly esteemed citizens of Lebanon, Connecticut, is William Channing Blanchard, known far and wide as an expert blacksmith and skilled master workman. Standing at the forge for thirty-five years, he saw to it that the horses of the region were skillfully and honestly shod, and many a vehicle ran the more smoothly because his dexterous hand had wrought the iron rims on its wheels. Broken tools brought to him for repairs were promptly restored to usefulness by the touch of his magic, and while the clanging strokes of his hammer rang upon the anvil, his friends and cronies loved to sit about and recall the olds days when they faced death together in the Civil War, or to discuss public affairs or crop conditions. Children, peeping in on their way to or from school were delighted with the showers of sparks that his vigorous arm sprayed from the glowing iron, and like the famous "village smithy," who wrought "under the spreading chestnut tree," he had a good word for all.

William Channing Blanchard, son of Daniel and May Ann (Hoxie) Blanchard, was born in Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, September, 4, 1842. His father, Daniel Blanchard, was a native of Eastern Connecticut, who, after the death of his father, when he was six years of age, was raised by his grandfather, a farmer living in Brooklyn, Connecticut. Daniel Blanchard settled in Lebanon, eventually, where he took up farming. He married Mary Ann Hoxie, of Lebanon, and died at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of six children: Edwin, a farmer of Lebanon, who died, unmarried, at the age of forty; Harriet M., now a resident of Lebanon; Samuel W., a farmer of Lebanon, who died unmarried; William Channing, of whom further; Frank B., a farmer, who died at the age of twenty-eight; and one child who died in early infancy.

William Channing Blanchard was reared and educated in Lebanon, and at the age of nineteen, like thousands of other lads, he laid aside personal plans and ambitions and answered the call of the Federal Government for defenders of its honor and its authority. He enlisted, October 27, 1861, at Hartford, Connecticut, in Company D, 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years. His regiment accompanied the General Burnside expedition organized to capture Roanoke Island, taking part in the battles of Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and in battles at Newbern and at Morehead, also in North Carolina. In 1862 the regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, and served at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, two of the severest engagements of the war. He was discharged at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Citypoint, Virginia, in October, 1864, never having received a wound throughout his three years' term of service. He returned to Lebanon, learned the blacksmith trade, and for thirty-five years continued to ply that trade in Lebanon. He built a shop, which is now occupied by the Lebanon creamery, where he daily practiced his honest magic until 1906, when he retired. In 1880 he bought his present home of twenty-three acres, on the north end of Lebanon Green, the old Stiles place, the homestead of his wife's parents.

Politically, Mr. Blanchard is a Republican, and though he has never been active in the machine work of his party, was elected to represent the town of Lebanon in the State Legislature in 1892, serving in the 1893 session, and during that time being placed upon the Military Committee and on the Cities and Boroughs Committee. He saw hard service with General Burnside and with the Army of the Potomac, and is now (1921), one of Lebanon's two surviving Civil War Veterans.

At Lebanon, January 6, 1876, Mr. Blanchard married Ella Maria Stiles, daughter of Edmund Alonzo and Sophia (Sweet) Stiles, her father born at Killingly, Connecticut, and a farmer of Lebanon, and her mother a native of Lebanon, both now dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard are both enjoying excellent health and the high esteem and respect of the people of Lebanon. Upon their goodly acres, where the associations of more than one generation linger, and with the memories of long years of faithful service to sweeten and strengthen their declining years, the evening shadows will fall gently and peacefully upon this stalwart smithy and his wife, who

Geo. R. Havens

C. H. Havens.

have served their day and generation actively and well, and who still continue to serve in those more quiet ways in which the later years of well-spent life minister to their remaining circle of contemporary friends and to the younger generations around them.

GEORGE RANDALL HAVENS—It is eminently fitting that the memory of men who have contributed to the prosperity and well being of the community should be perpetuated, that the generations who are to come should know of their worth to the public, and their excellence and probity as individual members of society. George Randall Havens, whose death is remembered as a deep loss to the city of Norwich and Jewett City, Connecticut, was a man whose personal influence and public example were always on the side of right. He was a son of Edwin Havens, of Newport, Rhode Island, born in that city, and educated in its institutions. He was for years a successful interior decorator in Newport, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he was among the first to enlist in defense of the Union. He never returned, but gave up his life amid the horrors of Andersonville Prison. He married Lucy Hopkins, and they were the parents of three children, one of whom was a son, George Randall Havens, the youngest. Lucy (Hopkins) Havens survived her husband many years, dying in Newport, Rhode Island.

George Randall Havens was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 1, 1856, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, October 12, 1918. He received a practical education in the public schools of Newport, but the loss of his father in his boyhood placed higher educational advantages out of his reach. In spite of this he improved every opportunity, and he has won from life more than many whose paths are strewn with advantages. About 1866 the family removed to Voluntown, Connecticut, where the boy worked on the farm for his mother, cheerfully undergoing the hardships of farm life to get his start. The first opening that offered was one he made a stepping-stone to the business in which the greater part of his life was spent. This first interest he developed into a large and profitable wholesale business in junk, and in 1873 he was able to buy a substantial interest in the Norwich Grain Company, of Norwich, Connecticut. From 1873 until 1912, Mr. Havens confined his business interests to Norwich, but in that year, although retaining his residence in Norwich, he established a branch in Jewett City, purchasing, outright, the grain business theretofore conducted by J. E. Leonard & Son, of that place. Mr. Havens admitted his son, Carleton H., to the business as his assistant and partner, under the firm name, Jewett City Grain Company, Inc. At the time of his death Mr. Havens had become a power in the grain trade of the county, and his passing was keenly felt, not only by his associates and employees, but by his contemporaries throughout a wide region. The passing of such a man is always a source of deep regret, and to the people who knew and esteemed him, the name of George Randall Havens will long be a sacred memory.

Mr. Havens married (first) Carrie A. Harding, who died December 3, 1914. They were the parents of two children: Grace, who died in infancy; and Carleton Harding, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. Havens married (second) October 7, 1918, Mabel Allyn Fox, of Norwich, Connecticut, daughter of Joel and Addie (Woodmansee) Fox, of Montville, Connecticut.

CARLETON HARDING HAVENS—Trained from youth in the best school of business ethics by his capable father, Carleton H. Havens, as his father's successor, has found no occasion to depart from the lines laid down for him to follow, but as time and occasion have demanded, has enlarged and expanded those lines to conform to modern requirements and opportunities. At the age of nineteen, he entered the business of the Jewett City Grain Company, Inc., and six years later succeeded to the management of the business, under the firm name, Havens & Son. He is one of the largest grain dealers of Eastern Connecticut, the main business being located in Jewett City, with a branch store in Plainfield, Connecticut.

Carleton Harding Havens, only son of George Randall and Carrie A. (Harding) Havens (q. v.), was born January 29, 1893, and educated in the public schools and Norwich Free Academy, graduating with the class of 1912. He grew up under the business training of his honored father, became a partner in the Jewett City Grain Company, and when the head of that firm passed away, his son succeeded him in the Jewett City business, and yet conducts it in association with Mabel A. (Fox) Havens, his stepmother under the firm name, Havens & Son, and along the lines which brought success to the founder. Modern methods prevail, and modern equipment alone is in use in the business, the scope of which has been greatly broadened. In January, 1921, Havens & Son opened a branch of their grain business in Plainfield, Connecticut.

Mr. Havens, a man of character and force, successful in business, and highly esteemed in his community, has many interests outside his business. He

is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar; and he is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Norwich; a noble of the Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He is also an Odd Fellow, being a member of Uncas Lodge, No. 11, of Norwich; a Knight of Pythias, member of Undaunted Lodge, Jewett City; member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Arcanum and the Masonic Clubs of Norwich; and the Sphinx Club, of Hartford, Connecticut.

During the World War, 1917-18, between the United States and Germany, Mr. Havens served in the United States navy, from April 7, 1918, until honorably discharged at New London, Connecticut, December 14, 1918, rating as machinist's mate of the second-class. Part of his service was at New London, but later he was transferred to the submarine chaser No. 132, and then to the submarine patrol boat, No. 327. While on No. 132, chasing a German submarine off the coast of Virginia, on June 4, 1918, a United States cruiser cut the little craft in half, the crew of No. 132 all escaping with their lives, but with cuts and bruises and the loss of all their personal belongings. At the time of the collision, Mr. Havens was on duty in the engine room of the chaser. Mr. Havens is a member of Orville La Flamme Post, American Legion, of Jewett City; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Broadway Congregational Church. His fraternity is Epsilon Upsilon, Norwich Free Academy Chapter.

GEORGE BOARDMAN—With the passing of George Boardman his many friends lost a striking example of lofty faith and dauntless courage, tried by years of suffering, and the town of Griswold, Connecticut, lost a citizen who held the best interests of the public at heart, although for many years denied active participation in the affairs of the town.

(I) Mr. Boardman is a descendant of one of the very old Colonial families. The name was originally Boreman, and Thomas Boreman, immigrant ancestor of this family, came from Claydon, England, where he was baptized October 18, 1601. No record has been found of his whereabouts before that date. He was a cooper by trade. His wife's Christian name was Margaret. He came to America and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(II) Daniel Boreman, or Boardman, the form of name having been changed soon after the establishment of the family in America, was a son of Thomas Boreman. He was born January 20, 1639, and died in Topsfield, Essex county, Massachusetts, April 27, 1708. Old records show that he was selectman of the town of Topsfield from 1668 to 1673. He married Hannah Hutchinson, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson.

(III) Wait John Boardman, son of Daniel and Hannah (Hutchinson) Boreman, or Boardman, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, August 23, 1676, and died February 2, 1739. He came to Connecticut about 1710, and settled in Preston, now Griswold. Here he married, May 4, 1713, Mary Billings, who was born April 24, 1689. Wait John Boardman dropped his first name here, and appears in all the town records as John.

(IV) Captain Joseph Boardman, son of (Wait) John and Mary (Billings) Boardman, was born in the town of Preston, Connecticut, on the Boardman farm, October 20, 1722. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and some of his sons were in his company. He died September 23, 1796. He married Rachael Killam, who was born February 8, 1749, and died May 19, 1809.

(V) Hezekiah Boardman, son of Captain Joseph and Rachael (Killam) Boardman, was born at the old Boardman Homestead, which he farmed all his life, and died November 6, 1827. He married, October 6, 1783, Hannah Cook, who was born June 19, 1760, and died January 30, 1838.

(VI) Hezekiah (2) Boardman, son of Hezekiah (1) and Hannah (Cook) Boardman, was born in the Boardman Homestead, February 25, 1801. This was still in the town of Preston, but in that section which was set off in 1818 to form the town of Griswold. He was a man of remarkable strength and vitality, never ill a day in his life until three weeks before his death, which occurred April 24, 1890. He conducted the old farm all his life, and was one of the leading men of the community. He married Frances Maria Prentice, February 20, 1831. She was born in Pachaug, in the town of Griswold, March 5, 1809, and died on the Boardman farm, January 29, 1896.

(VII) George Boardman, whose noble life will long be an inspiration to those who knew him, was born in the old Homestead, April 6, 1846, son of Hezekiah (2) and Frances Maria (Prentice) Boardman. He received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood, and assisted with the farm work until his father's death in 1890. At that time he and his brother Joseph Boardman, inherited the farm, and they continued in partnership. When his brother died, in 1897, Mr. Boardman purchased from his widow the brother's share of the property

and tried to continue operations alone. He was, however, seriously handicapped by increasing ill health, due to rheumatism, and in 1899 gave up the unequal struggle. He sold the greater part of the farm, which had been in the family for nearly two hundred years, to Mrs. Laura Button, wife of Ray Button, and retired from all participation in active work. He lived in a house on the same farm, which he reserved for his home, and spent the remainder of his life there. This was the house to which he brought his bride nearly fifty years before, and she still resides there.

For forty years Mr. Boardman was an invalid, suffering with rheumatism. But he bore up under his sufferings with the most sublime courage and patience. His mental capacity was very fine, and he spent many hours in reading and study, being particularly interested in historical and biographical topics, and in keeping records of various kinds. During his more active years Mr. Boardman was deeply interested in the public affairs of the town, State and Nation. By political choice he was a Democrat, and one of the leading men of the party in this section. He was elected town representative to the State Legislature of 1878-79, the year in which the Capital of the State of Connecticut was changed from New Haven to Hartford. He was a member of the first session which met in the new Capitol building in Hartford.

Mr. Boardman married, September 1, 1868, at Pachaug, Phebe Esther Lillibridge, daughter of Nathan B. and Lucinda (Douglas) Lillibridge. Mrs. Boardman's father was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, and her mother was born in Voluntown, Connecticut. Mrs. Boardman still survives her husband. She was born May 16, 1850.

On July 8, 1918, George Boardman was released from his sufferings, passing out of human ken into the Great Beyond. A man of usefulness, courage and dignity, he will long hold a place of honor in the memory of his friends.

HAROLD THOMAS ROBINSON, one of the prominent young men in the social and business world of Norwich, Connecticut, comes of an old New England family represented in Norwich for many years. His grandfather, Thomas B. Robinson, was born in Portland, Maine. He received his education there in the public schools of the city, then came to Norwich, Connecticut, a young man. He worked as a tool-maker in the railroad shops; and later conducted a bakery, continuing in that business until his death in Norwich, in 1905. He married Maria D. Quinn, who was born in New Brunswick, and now resides in Norwich with her grandson. Their only child was Thomas Arthur Robinson, of whom further.

Thomas Arthur Robinson was a long and well known and well loved figure in Norwich, the city of his birth. He was educated in the public schools, learned the printer's trade, but later conducted a cigar store for many years. This store was not merely a place where tobacco was sold, but was a meeting place where intelligent, congenial men discussed the questions of the day, and met the cordial friendliness of its proprietor with a feeling that ripened to the warmest friendship. Vital issues were often the subject of conversation, and from this club-like atmosphere radiated a spirit of fidelity to high ideals of citizenship which has helped to make Norwich a secure and tranquil city of homes. Mr. Robinson was a Democrat, but so wide was his popularity and in such deep regard was he held by all the people that for a period of about nineteen years his name appeared on both the Democratic and Republican tickets at every election. In June, 1898, he was elected tax collector and held that position up to the date of his death, May 9, 1920. He married Frances R. Mather, and they had two sons: Arthur Frederick, who was a graduate of Yale University, A. B., and a law student in the offices of William H. Shields, of Norwich, Connecticut; he did not practice law, but entered the employ of the Monson Steamship Company of New York City, and there died, May 24, 1913; and Harold Thomas, of whom further.

Harold Thomas Robinson was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 17, 1894. He was educated in the public schools and Norwich Free Academy, completing his studies at the academy with the graduating class of 1914. He began his career as a reporter on the Norwich "Bulletin," a work which was interrupted by the part he took in the World War. Mr. Robinson enlisted, April 3, 1917, in the 5th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Connecticut National Guard, this company being assigned to Fort Terry, New York. There the company was reorganized and designated Company Coast Defense of Long Island Sound and later as Battery D, 56th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Private Robinson being promoted to the rank of sergeant. He sailed with Battery D from New York City, March 28, 1918, and in due time arrived in France. Shortly afterward Sergeant Robinson was detached from his battery and assigned to duty as instructor of tractor artillery at Clermont Ferand, France. He was on duty at that station continuously until after the signing of the armistice. He sailed from France January 26, 1919, and arrived in New York February 9th, following. He was honorably discharged from

the service and mustered out at Camp Devens, February 20, 1919. He at once returned to Norwich, where he worked in a garage for a short period.

On January 9, 1920, Mr. Robinson was elected tax collector for the city of Norwich, succeeding his father who had filled the office for nearly two decades. He is a Democrat in politics, but like his father he numbers his friends in both parties. He is a charter member of the Robert O. Fletcher Post of the American Legion, Norwich, and was the post's first adjutant.

Mr. Robinson is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and he is a noble of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford, Connecticut. He is also a member of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Arcanum Club. The family have long been attendants of the Congregational church.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS BISHOP—Broadly and constructively active in the business interests of the town of Bozrah, Connecticut, Edward Augustus Bishop is a leader also in the public affairs of the community.

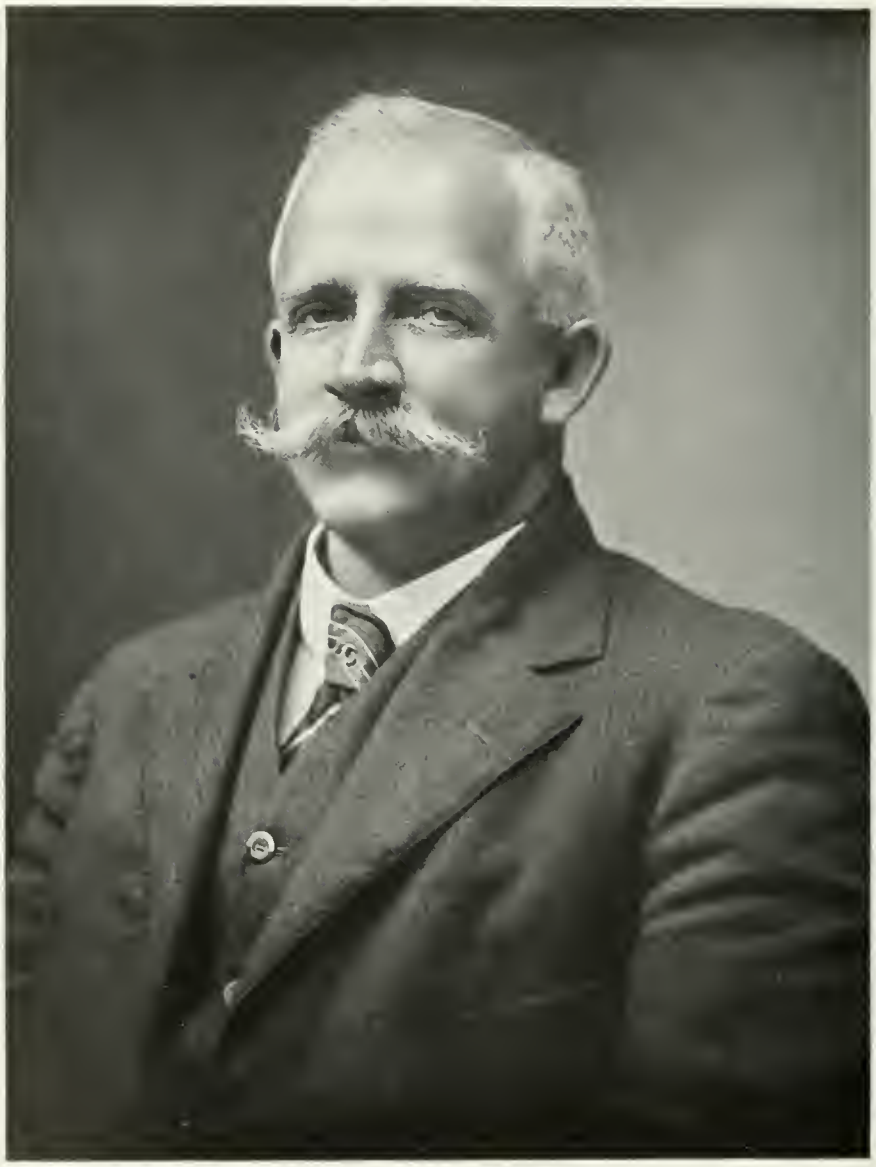
Mr. Bishop is a son of James and Olive Adelia (Parker) Bishop. The elder Mr. Bishop was born in the town of Lisbon, New London county, near Versailles. He received his education in the district schools of Versailles, then as a young man, worked in the capacity of clerk in Haskell's hat store, Norwich. His health, however, soon forbade the continuation of indoor activities, and Mr. Bishop looked about for a home in the country. Deciding upon a farm in the southern part of the town of Bozrah, he purchased it. This was in 1866. It was a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and he conducted quite extensive farming operations on this place until he died, November 27, 1897. He was a man of high character, much esteemed by the townspeople, was for several years town clerk of Bozrah, and was also elected town representative of Bozrah in the State Legislature. His wife was born in Bozrah, and now resides on the old home farm. They were the parents of three children, all born on this farm: 1. Edward Augustus, of whom extended mention follows. 2. Samuel Howard, now in the grocery business, married Mae Jones, of Yantic, Norwichtown. 3. Alice Adams, who resides at home, and has become a local celebrity through her ability as a school teacher, and her invariable custom of opening her school with absolute promptness in all kinds of weather, never daunted by the heaviest snows.

Edward Augustus Bishop was born in the town of Bozrah on the present home farm, July 27, 1870. He received a practical education in the district schools, and later became a skilled stone mason, doing a great deal of contract work along this line. He has always lived on the home place, and upon the death of his father took charge of the farming operations, although he still did a considerable amount of contracting also. Besides doing general farming, he raises fine stock and does an important dairy business.

Mr. Bishop has long been recognized in Bozrah as a man of unusual ability, and has been and still is connected with various public interests. He is a charter member of the Bozrah Grange, is past master of the organization, and an enthusiastic worker for its success. He was for some time highway commissioner of the town. His political affiliation is with the prohibition party, and he has always been a tireless advocate of the cause of Prohibition. He is a member of Shetucket Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Bishop married, June 4, 1913, in Colchester, Lena Hinks, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Coalbeck) Hinks. Mrs. Bishop was born in Branford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are prominent member of the Bozrah Congregational Church, of which Mr. Bishop has been a deacon for twenty years.

WHEELER FAMILY—The Wheelers of this review descend from Thomas Wheeler, who first appeared in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. After leaving the Massachusetts Colony in 1667, he came to Stonington, Connecticut, his friendship for Rev. James Noyes probably influencing his change of residence. He was representative to the General Court in 1673, and was one of the nine original members and organizers of the first Congregational church of Stonington, "The Road Church." He erected his home in North Stonington, and there died, March 6, 1686. Descendants are numerous in New London county, and Wheelers have ever been leaders in agriculture, business and the profession. This review deals with a representative of the ninth generation, Ralph Cooper Wheeler, and his father, Silas Burrows Wheeler, grandson and son of Hiram Worthington Wheeler, son of Silas Wheeler and his wife, Mary (Thompson) Wheeler. Silas Wheeler was a son of Richard Wheeler, a descendant of Thomas Wheeler, the founder of the family in Connecticut. The Wheeler homestead farm, where all these people were born, is now the home of Silas



Ralph C. Wheeler

Burrows Wheeler, the house in which he lives having been built in 1870. The original residence, built on the Wheeler farm, was built in 1680 by Captain John Gallup, who owned the land at that time, it being granted to him by the King of England as a reward for his service to the crown during the Indian Wars. Captain John Gallup built this residence for his son, Ben Adam Gallup, who began farming part of the tract. This residence served as the Wheeler home until 1870, when Silas B. Wheeler built the present Wheeler residence on the farm. In 1895 Mr. Wheeler demolished the old house, and now nothing remains but part of the original chimney.

For nearly half a century Silas B. Wheeler has been identified with the schools of the town of Stonington, all of his years, seventy-six, the old Wheeler homestead in the Pequotsepos Valley in the same town, has been his home. He is a son of Hiram Worthington and Mary (Burrows) Wheeler, his father also born on the homestead. Hiram W. and Mary (Burrows) Wheeler were the parents of five children: 1. Hiram Worthington, Jr., a carpenter by trade, who took up a tract of land in Minnesota, under the Homestead Act, and was accidentally drowned there. 2. Samuel Arnold, a superintendent, in charge of the road bed of that section of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, between New London, Connecticut, and Providence, Rhode Island, now deceased. 3. Ralph, born May 14, 1843, judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, died February 14, 1913, in New London; he was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1864, admitted to the bar of New London county, 1867, elected member of the Board of Education of the city of New London, 1868, common councilman, 1869, state senator, 1874, mayor of New London, 1891-93, associate judge of Superior Court, 1893 until his death. Judge Wheeler married, February 28, 1884, Mrs. Helen M. Graves, of Kennebunk, Maine; she survived her husband until December 1919. 4. Silas Burrows, of further mention. 5. Mary Augusta, now living with her brother, Silas Burrows, on the homestead, they the last survivors of their immediate family.

Silas Burrows Wheeler was born on the homestead in Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, June 25, 1845. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and obtained his education in the district schools, and Mystic River Academy, intending to enter college. He was unable to provide funds for a college education, so abandoned that ambition and became a district public school teacher. His first position was as teacher of the Williams district school, twenty-five scholars attending that school, his remuneration being sixteen dollars monthly, in addition to his board, and every alternate Saturday school was open as usual. For twenty-eight years Mr. Wheeler taught school, mostly in the town of Stonington, and during all that period retained his residence on the old homestead. He taught his first school in 1862, his last in 1890. During all those years he assisted his father on the farm. After the death of Hiram W. Wheeler, the homestead became the property of Silas B. Wheeler, who yet makes it his home and its management his business.

For forty years, 1875-1915, Mr. Wheeler was a member of the School Board of his town, and has never lost any of his interest in the cause of public education. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1889 was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, serving two terms. He has also served his town as assessor, member of the Board of Relief, and justice of the peace. In religion he is a member of the Baptist church.

Silas B. Wheeler married, in Centerville, Rhode Island, September 3, 1872, Mary Abbie Cooper, born in Norwich, Connecticut, daughter of Rev. John and Abbie Ann (Carpenter) Cooper, her father born in Leeds, England, her mother in Woodstock, Connecticut. Rev. John Cooper was pastor of the church at Old Mystic, and served many other charges. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of four children, all born on the homestead, in the town of Stonington: Edna May, wife of Orson C. Pulver, of Hillsdale, New York; Ralph Cooper, of whom further; Richard Worthington, died at the age of three years; Helen Louise, wife of George L. Denison of Stonington.

Ralph Cooper Wheeler, son of Silas Burrows and Mary Abbie (Cooper) Wheeler, was born on the old Wheeler homestead in the Pequotsepos Valley, town of Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, November 5, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of his district, Mystic Valley Institute, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts; and Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Connecticut, finishing his studies at the last-named institution. After leaving the Institute, he engaged in farming for his own interests, working a rented farm for four years and making it a profitable enterprise. In 1904 he bought the old James A. Lord farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, near Road Church, in the town of Stonington, and there yet continues (1921), prosperous and contented. From time to time he has added improvements until he has made his farm over quite completely, its barns and buildings being greatly enlarged, and all departments of his business conducted on strictly modern lines. He is a well-known breeder of fine cattle, stock raising being his specialty, and his Ayrshires have been consistent prize winners at New London county fairs.

In politics Mr. Wheeler is a Democrat, now serving as supervisor of highways for the town of Stonington. He is a charter member of Stonington Grange, No. 168, Patrons of Husbandry; in 1920 was elected its master, and in 1921 re-elected. Mrs. Wheeler is also a charter member of the same Grange, and both are members of the National Grange, and hold the seventh degree, the highest honor of this, the greatest of all farmers' organizations.

Mr. Wheeler married, in Mystic, Connecticut, June 22, 1898, Carrie Merritt, born in Groton, Connecticut, daughter of Francis Edwin and Abbie Ella (Crouch) Merritt, her father born in North Stonington, her mother in Groton, where she is yet living. Children of Ralph C. and Carrie Wheeler: 1. Ralph C., Jr., born in Groton, January 30, 1900; graduated from Stonington High School, now his father's farm assistant. 2. Marian Merritt, born in Stonington, November 23, 1902; graduated from Stonington High School, 1918; graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1919; taught school in Columbia county, 1920, now school teacher in Road District School, Stonington, Connecticut. 3. Carrie Marie, born in Stonington, March 3, 1904; graduated from Stonington High School, now school teacher in Taugwank School, Stonington, Connecticut. 4. Richard Burrows, born in Stonington, February 3, 1905; a student in Stonington High School.

WILLIAM THOMAS DRISCOLL, M.D. — When Dr. Driscoll located in Norwich, Connecticut, and offered his services as a physician, he did not come as a stranger, but rather as one returning to an old home, for Jewett City, his boyhood home, is but nine miles north of Norwich and he was for two years a student in Norwich Free Academy. He has now been a resident of the city since 1914, has become thoroughly identified with the progressive element of his city, and as physician and citizen has won public confidence.

Timothy Driscoll, father of Dr. Driscoll, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, and obtained his education in the public schools of Jewett City, after which he worked as a stone cutter for a few years. In 1880 he accepted a position as clerk with W. A. Slater, of Jewett City, subsequently becoming manager of the grocery department, which position he held at the time of his death, March 1, 1915. He married, Margaret Shea, and to them were born five children, of whom William Thomas, mentioned below, is the eldest.

William Thomas Driscoll was born at Jewett City, Connecticut, July 24, 1886, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of Jewett City. Then followed two years at Norwich Free Academy, after which he entered Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire, where he completed the prescribed course in pharmacy in 1905, and was placed in charge of Herrick's Drug Store. In 1908 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from that institution M. D., class of 1912. For eighteen months following graduation, Dr. Driscoll was resident physician at St. Mary's Hospital, New York City, then chose Norwich as a location and began practicing there in 1914. Seven years have since elapsed and those years have brought him respect and appreciation, as well as a satisfactory practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut State Medical Society, and the New London County Medical Society. He holds the esteem of his brethren of the profession, and has gained a secure position among the city's younger physicians.

In 1917 Dr. Driscoll was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States army and was called for service in February, 1918, being assigned to the Base Hospital at Camp Shelden, Mississippi. In November, 1918, he sailed for France and was assigned to Base Hospital No. 91. He was commissioned captain in January, 1919, and returned to the United States in July, following, receiving honorable discharge July 10, 1919.

Politically, Dr. Driscoll is an Independent; is affiliated with White Cross Council, Knights of Columbus; with the Foresters of America; and Robert O. Fletcher Post, American Legion. He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Driscoll married, June 25, 1918, Isabel M. Murphy, daughter of Timothy C. Murphy, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM PALMER HOLMES—In Griswold, Connecticut, the name of Holmes has for well over a hundred years been prominently identified with all that was progressive in public activity and private enterprise. William Palmer Holmes, the present representative of this family name, is now doing an extensive business in farm and automobile equipment, and is a leader in the public affairs of the town.

Bartlett Holmes, grandfather of William Palmer Holmes, was born in Griswold, and became a man of somewhat more than local renown. He conducted large farming operations, and was very prominent in his day, and most highly esteemed by the townspeople. He was a captain in the militia, and his farm is still known as the Bartlett Holmes Homestead. It is beautifully situated between the villages of Bethel and Pachaug.

W. P. Holmes

George Nelson Holmes, son of Bartlett Holmes, was born in this house, and received his education in the district schools of the town. After completing his studies, he assisted his father in the work of the farm until his marriage, immediately thereafter going to the Douglas farm, near Hopeville, which he occupied for several years. He then purchased the Captain Boardman farm in the village of Pachaug, removing there in 1880, and conducting this farm until his death, about 1901. He was considered one of the leading farmers of the time in this section, was a tireless worker, and never idle. He brought up a large family, those who came to maturity taking positions of honor and respect in the community. He was a member of the Baptist church, and was honored by election to many different town offices, in which his excellent judgment and wise administration well served the public.

Mr. Holmes married Amanda Palmer, who was born in Rhode Island, and died at the Douglas farm when William, the youngest child, was only eighteen months old. George Nelson and Amanda (Palmer) Holmes were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living: 1. Asher Bartlett, a merchant in the line of paints, oils, etc., in Willimantic, Connecticut; he married Helen Murdock, of Tolland county, Connecticut. 2. Louisa, the wife of Robert Sherman, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who died, leaving her with two children. 3. Sarah Amanda, widow of Captain James B. Howard, of Niantic, Connecticut, and mother of two children. 4. William Palmer, whose life is reviewed herewith.

William Palmer Holmes was born in the village of Hopeville, in the town of Griswold, on May 19, 1865. He attended the district schools of Pachaug, then later went to Willimantic and learned telegraphy. He worked as operator, first for the Central Vermont railroad, at West Willington, Connecticut, remaining with this road for one year. He then became connected with the office of the Commercial Cable Company, at Brockton, Massachusetts, where he was operator for twenty years. Resigning from this office in 1901, Mr. Holmes came to Pachaug and bought his father's farm, the elder man having become quite feeble, and remained on the farm until his wife's death. Shortly after that, in 1918, he sold the farm and purchased the present property, then unimproved, in Pachaug. Here he erected the buildings in which he now carries on extensive business operations. He is engaged in the selling of farm machinery of many kinds, silos, electric lighting plants, etc., also doing a considerable business in automobile supplies and accessories.

Mr. Holmes is widely known, and is considered one of the most prominent men of this vicinity. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, of Brockton, Massachusetts, of which he is past master, and is an influential member of Pachaug Grange, No. 96. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

On April 12, 1886, Mr. Holmes married, at Willimantic, Connecticut, Rose Crane Ford, daughter of Samuel B. and Lilly (Henry) Ford, both natives of Lebanon, Connecticut, and farming people there. Mrs. Holmes was born in Lebanon, and died at Pachaug, in February, 1916. Their three children are as follows: 1. Harry Ford, who was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, and is now employed by the Highway Department of the city of Willimantic; he married Olive Tanner, of Ekonk Hill, in the town of Voluntown, and they are the parents of two children: Evelyn and George. 2. Flora Amanda, who was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, March 7, 1894, and who now conducts a restaurant at Lexington, Massachusetts. 3. Frank Leroy, who was born in Pachaug, on July 23, 1903. The family have always been connected with the Congregational church, and now attend the First Congregational Church of Pachaug.

ALEXANDER JORDAN—Achieving prominence and success entirely through his own efforts, Alexander Jordan, of Norwich, Connecticut, stands among the leading merchants of this city, and is well and favorably known in social and fraternal circles.

Mr. Jordan is a son of James and Louisa Clementine Jordan, long residents of New London county. James Jordan was born in the Azores Islands, and came to the United States in his youth, locating in the city of New London. He was a laboring man, and also followed the sea, making many long trips before the mast. Both he and his wife, who was also a native of the Azores Islands, died in New London.

Alexander Jordan was born in New London, Connecticut, on March 27, 1868. He received a practical education in the excellent public schools of that city, but at the early age of twelve years entered the business world. Coming to Norwich, he secured employment with J. C. Worth, a wholesale fish and produce merchant, and it is the business then conducted by Mr. Worth that Mr. Jordan now owns. At that time he remained with Mr. Worth for a considerable period, later being employed by O. C. Dimock & Son. This was a retail grocery firm, and here Mr. Jordan remained for several years, buying an interest in the business. His brother, John Jordan, also bought an interest in the firm of O. C. Dimock & Son, and the busi-

ness was continued under the same name. At length Alexander Jordan withdrew from the firm, disposing of his interest to the original owners.

This was in 1890, and at that time Mr. Jordan again became associated with J. C. Worth. He continued here as an employee until the year 1906, when he purchased a half interest in this business. Ten years later Mr. Worth died, and his son, J. C. Worth, Jr., took over his father's interest in the store. In 1918 Mr. Jordan purchased the interest of J. C. Worth, Jr., and became full owner of the J. C. Worth Company. Thus Mr. Jordan has been continuously associated with this company for over thirty years, and he is still conducting the business under the old name. The business continues along the line of wholesale produce, and their market covers a broad territory.

Mr. Jordan has always taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the city, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. His ability was long since recognized, and for four years he was a member of the Common Council of the city of Norwich. He is interested in every phase of public welfare, and is vice-president, trustee, and director of the Norwich Cemetery Association.

Fraternally, Mr. Jordan is widely connected. He is a member of the Norwich Council, No. 720, the Royal Arcanum, and is past regent of the order, having held this chair for two terms. He is a member of the White Cross Council, Knights of Columbus, and of the Norwich Council, No. 309, United Commercial Travelers' Association. Mr. Jordan is also a member of the Arcanum Club, of Norwich. He was a director of the club for three years, vice-president for two years, and is now (1920) serving as president of the club for the second time.

On January 15, 1890, Mr. Jordan married Louise Anna Enos, of Norwich, born in this city, who is a daughter of Frank P. and Anna C. (Francis) Enos, both natives of the Azores Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have three children, all born in Norwich: 1. Ruth Louise, born April 25, 1892, and now the wife of Charles V. James, attorney-at-law, of Norwich, they being the parents of two children: Charles Jordan and Clementine Edith. 2. Clementine Edith, a teacher in Spanish and English in Bulkeley High School, New London; she graduated from the Norwich public school, Norwich Free Academy, and the Connecticut College for Women in the class which graduated in June, 1919. 3. Harold Alexander, born December 31, 1900, who is associated with his father in business. The family are members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES PRENTICE BUSHNELL—On the agricultural interests of the Commonwealth is founded much of its prosperity, and thus on the breadth of view and individual probity of the farmer does the progress of the State and of the Nation largely depend. In New London county, Connecticut, and during his all too brief sojourn at the State Capitol, as town representative, Charles Prentice Bushnell, of Norwichtown, has for many years been a recognized force for rural as well as civic progress.

Mr. Bushnell is a member of a very old New London county family. His grandfather, James Bushnell, was born on the family homestead farm near Occum, Norwichtown, and lived on the same farm all his life, carrying on extensive agricultural operations there. He was a man of sterling integrity, and highly esteemed in the community. His wife was a native of Hanover, in the town of Sprague, New London county, Connecticut. Her people were the prominent Smith family of that section, owners and operators of the mills which formed an interesting and significant chapter in the early history of Hanover.

William Henry Bushnell, their son, was born on his father's farm in Norwichtown. He received a practical education in the district schools of the neighborhood, then as a young man assisted his father on the farm. After his marriage he removed to Canterbury, Connecticut, where he rented the Dr. Baldwin farm, which he conducted for three years. At the end of that time he became outside foreman for the Shetucket Mills, in charge of the Mill Farm, in Norwich, remaining in this connection for three years. Then in 1855 he purchased the present Bushnell farm, the birthplace, and now the home of Charles Prentice Bushnell, his son. This place is located on the Canterbury Turnpike, in Norwichtown, and was theretofore owned by Charles Allen. At that time it comprised forty-five acres, and Mr. Bushnell carried on the place thus until 1872, when he added to his holdings, by purchase, the old Eben Lathrop farm adjoining. Removing to the residence on the Lathrop farm, he continued to conduct the two places until 1884. He was then beginning somewhat to feel the abating of strength due to advancing years, and he retired from the active management of the farm work, which he turned over to his sons, Charles Prentice and Nathan Stanton. They took charge of the farm from that time on, although their father still resided on the place until his death, August 4, 1908. William Henry Bushnell was a kindly old man, who held the genuine regard and respect of all who knew him. He was considered one of the most prominent farmers of Norwichtown, but never could be induced to accept political honors.

He married Jane Gray Prentice, who was born in Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, and

Chas. P. Buckwell

died on the Bushnell farm, May 28, 1912. They were the parents of four children: William Henry, Jr., who died at the age of twenty-nine months; Mary Jane, who died at the age of three years; Charles Prentice, whose name heads this review; and Nathan Stanton, also a farmer in Norwichtown.

Charles Prentice Bushnell was born on the Bushnell farm, which he now owns, December 1, 1859. He received his early education in the district schools of Norwichtown, then attended the graded school in Taftville, later taking a special course in bookkeeping and language, in Norwich. He worked on the home farm with his father until the age of twenty-two years, when he entered the employ of R. C. Kelley, in Taftville, who conducted a meat and grocery business there at that time.

In 1884, when his father retired from active work, Mr. Bushnell became associated with his brother, Nathan S. Bushnell, in conducting the old home farm, remaining for one year in this partnership. On April 1, 1885, he rented the old part of the Bushnell farm, living in the old Allen residence. When the elder Mr. Bushnell died, the sons divided the property, a step which they could not bring themselves to take as long as their father, who had brought about the union of the two farms, lived to see the separation of the property. Charles P. Bushnell then became the owner of the old home place, and one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, as his share of the property. He still owns this farm, unchanged, but for the constant improvements which have been made under his hand. He does an extensive business in general farming, dairying, and stock raising, and the place is now a fine, up-to-date property, with every equipment and modern convenience. Mr. Bushnell is a tireless worker, and is exhaustively informed on all farm topics, a man of broad sympathies and keen interests, alive to every phase of public progress.

It was but natural that a man of Mr. Bushnell's calibre should be pressed into the public service. He served as Democratic registrar of voters in 1884, and was school tax collector for the Wequonnoc School District for fifteen years. He was a member of the school committee for his district until the consolidation of the districts. He is now a selectman of Norwichtown, and has been a member of the Board of Selectmen since 1913. He is affiliated with the Republican party.

Mr. Bushnell is a member of the Norwich Chamber of Commerce, of the Connecticut State Dairymen's Association, and of the Connecticut Poultry Association, and is past master of the Norwich Grange. For the past two years he has been president of the New London County Farm Bureau. But it is not through these activities, of a more or less local nature, that Mr. Bushnell is most widely known. In 1908 he was elected town representative to the Connecticut State Legislature, serving during the session of 1909-10. His work in that capacity included many noteworthy examples of public duty, fearlessly performed. He was clerk of the committee on roads, bridges and rivers. This was one of the important committees of the session, particularly so to New London county, as the new bridge at New London over the Thames was in process of construction at that time, a costly project and a feat of engineering successfully performed.

Mr. Bushnell has led a busy life, full of useful activities, with little leisure, and is still in full command of his many interests. He has little time for social amenities, and his only fraternal connection is with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Taft Lodge, No. 25, of which he has been a member since 1896, and is past master workman. He is a member of the Taftville Congregational Church.

On February 20, 1884, Mr. Bushnell married Helen Emogene Ladd, of Brooklyn, Connecticut, who was born in Sprague, Connecticut, and is a daughter of Henry Merrill and Sarah Elizabeth (Burdick) Ladd. Her father was born in Franklin, Connecticut, and was boss farmer for the Sprague Mills for many years, and her mother was a native of Plainfield, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell are the parents of four children, all born in the same house in which their father and grandfather were born: 1. Sarah Jane, the wife of John P. Thompson, of Willimantic, now a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, who has one son, Charles Henry. 2. Thomas Henry, who died in infancy. 3. Charles Edward, associated with his father on the farm, who served for nineteen months in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army in the World War; he married Ida Reynolds, of Montville, Connecticut. 4. Helen Mary, wife of William C. Santo, a farmer of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who served in Battery D, 56th Artillery, United States Army, in the American Expeditionary Forces, in France, going through all the principal battles of the World War.

CASPER KIRKNER BAILEY, first selectman of Norwich, Connecticut, is a man of prominence in that city, and has always lived in New London county.

His father, Perry L. Bailey, was born in the town of North Stonington, Connecticut, and was reared and educated in Preston City, in the town of Preston, Connecticut. He has followed farming all his life, first in Preston, where he disposed of

his place in 1885; he then bought a farm in Norwichtown, where he still lives, although retired from active work. He married Hattie L. Gifford, and they had two children: Casper Kirkner and Lilian. The daughter now resides with her father. Mrs. Bailey died in 1892.

Casper Kirkner Bailey was born in Preston, Connecticut, September 23, 1874. He received his education in the public schools of Norwich, then shared the work of the farm with his father for a number of years. At length, deciding to go into business for himself, he took the line for which his work had best fitted him, and established a livery stable in Norwich, doing in connection with it a great deal of general contracting. He made the start in 1895, and from the beginning was very successful. With the advent of the automobile, and its constantly increasing popularity, the livery business became less important, but the rapid growth of the city made the contracting branch of the business constantly develop and broaden out until it became of much the greater importance and a very profitable interest. In 1918 Mr. Bailey sold out the entire business, as other matters demanded his attention.

Always affiliated with the Republican party, Mr. Bailey has long been a loyal worker in support of its policies and principles, and in 1913 accepted nomination to the City Council and was elected for a term of two years. He was alderman in 1916 and 1917; and from 1915 to the present time he has been first selectman. This office he has filled with the greatest efficiency, and finding, during the earlier years of his service, that he could not do justice to it and continue his usual attention to his business interests he sold out his business, as above stated, in 1918, and has since given his entire time to the duties of his office.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Norwich, No. 430; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Shetucket Lodge, No. 27; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 950; of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Somerset Lodge, No. 34; Franklin Chapter, No. 3; Franklin Council, No. 4; and of the Arcanum Club, and the Rotary Club, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Bailey married Faith Monroe, daughter of Frank and Nettie (Larkin) Monroe, of Norwich, and they have one child, Casper K., Jr., born in Norwich. The family are members of the First Congregational Church of Norwich.

MILO ROBERTSON WATERS, owner of a large printing establishment at No. 103 Broadway, Norwich, Connecticut, is numbered among the most progressive representatives of his line of business. In addition to his identification with printing interests, Mr. Waters holds a recognized place in the business circles of the community, and is active in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his home city.

Henry M. Waters, father of Milo R. Waters, was born in Hanover, Connecticut, where he was reared and educated. He was obliged to go to work when but a boy, and entered the woolen mills at Hanover, later going to Centerville, Iowa, where he was placed in charge of a woolen mill, remaining there for five years, when he returned to Connecticut, subsequently accepting the position of superintendent of woolen mills at Coventry, which office he held at the time of his death. He married Jane Robertson, and they became the parents of three children, Milo Robertson, of further mention, being the only surviving child.

Milo Robertson Waters was born in Centerville, Iowa, August 15, 1867, where he lived until he had reached the age of four years, when he removed with his parents to Coventry, Connecticut, where he obtained his education. At the age of sixteen he secured work in the Hallville Woolen Mill at Norwich, and remained there for three years, at the end of which time he began an apprenticeship to the printer's trade with Frank Utley. After finishing his training as a printer, he secured a position with N. B. Hamilton, and was there engaged when the Spanish War broke out. He enlisted and served throughout the war with Company C, 3rd Connecticut Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. After receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Norwich and established himself in the printing business in a small shop at No. 265 Main street. The enterprise developed favorably, and in 1907 Mr. Waters moved to his present location at No. 103 Broadway, where he has a plant equipped with every modern device.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Waters has always been interested in public affairs, and holds decided views upon all questions which come before the public for discussion and settlement. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Norwich, was reëlected in 1914, and in 1916 was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. He affiliates with Griswold Camp, No. 6, United Spanish War Veterans, having been camp adjutant ever since the camp was organized, and with Uncas Lodge, No. 11, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club of Norwich.

On March 1, 1891, Mr. Waters married (first) Rachael Maggs, who died October 15, 1899. To them was born one child, Louis F., who is associated with his father in business; he married Gladys Thomas, and they are the parents of two children:

H. H. Lewis

Gordon and Mazie. Mr. Waters married (second) July 29, 1905, Myra A. Cochrane, daughter of John and Mary (Henderson) Cochrane, and to them were born two children: Doris and John Robert.

WILLIAM SOULE, M.D.—From the date of his graduation from medical college, in 1851, until his death in 1900, Dr. William Soule was engaged in the general practice of medicine, three years in Pascoag, Rhode Island, and forty-six years in Jewett City, Connecticut. He was a skilled physician, and beloved by the people with whom he spent nearly a half century in close and intimate relation. He was a descendant of George Soule, "The Pilgrim," and a son of Ivory H. and Marilla (Bingham) Soule. Ivory H. Soule was born in Abington, Connecticut, July 4, 1800, and died in Jewett City, Connecticut, in 1882. At one time he was a manufacturer of boots and shoes.

William Soule, eldest of the four children of Ivory H. and Marilla (Bingham) Soule, was born in Chaplin, Connecticut, August 24, 1827, and died in Jewett City, Connecticut, May 15, 1900. He passed through the public schools of Chaplin, was a student at Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Connecticut, and took a course of private instruction under Rev. Erastus Dickinson, of Woodstock. That completed his classical education, and choosing the profession of a physician, he entered Yale Medical School, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1849. He at once began practice in Pascoag, Rhode Island, there continuing until 1852, when he located in Hampton, Connecticut, and in 1854 moved to Jewett City, Connecticut, where he was in general practice until his death, forty-six years later. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Soule owned and conducted a drug store in which he was succeeded by his son, William O. Soule.

Dr. Soule married (first) Harriet A. Hall, who died January 17, 1857, leaving three children: Mary E., George C., and Delia A. He married (second) June 2, 1858, Martha P. Chapman, of Voluntown, Connecticut, who died in Jewett City, February 25, 1913, leaving two children, Carrie E. and William O.

William O. Soule was born in Jewett City, Connecticut, April 22, 1871. He attended the public schools, read medicine under his father, and later attended Baltimore Medical College. He was his father's assistant in the management of the drug business, and at Dr. William Soule's death in 1900, the son, William O. Soule, succeeded to the business, which he sold, March 15, 1921, to James T. Wilbur, and since then has led a retired life in Jewett City. He married, December 23, 1903, Edith Richards, of Norwich, Connecticut.

HERBERT MORGAN LEROU—In 1902 Herbert Morgan Lerou, then a young man, came to Norwich, Connecticut, an experienced pharmacist, with a pleasing personality and an ambition to succeed in the business world. Nearly two decades have since elapsed and the young man is now the veteran merchant, his store on Main street a great center of business activity. Mr. Lerou is also the chief executive of Norwich, one of New England's fairest cities. Business success invariably follows correct methods, energy and ability, and that Mayor Lerou has succeeded as a business man need not be dwelt upon, for he possessed the qualities that cannot be denied. Success in public is not so easily explained, for the public is not always easy to please, but when convinced that a man is their friend, that he is honorable, upright and to be trusted, he can always rely upon their support. The feeling the voters of Norwich have for Mr. Lerou is of that nature, for he has proved his loyalty to the public interest in lower positions, and when he was presented for their consideration as a candidate for mayor, they rallied to his standard, and though there were strong opposing forces, and party spirit ran high, he was returned the victor at the polls, although the margin was so close as to be almost negligible. But it was victory, and the presidency of the United States was once won by a single vote.

Mayor Lerou is a son of Evans M. and Elizabeth (Evans) Lerou, his father born and educated in Paris, France, his mother in Swansea, South Wales. Evans M. Lerou came to the United States when a young man, an expert silversmith. He located in East Haddam, Connecticut, there became foreman in a leading silver manufacturing establishment, and died in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Lerou are the parents of four children, this review following the fortunes of their son, Herbert Morgan Lerou.

Herbert Morgan Lerou was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, March 23, 1871, and educated in the grade and high schools of Meriden, Connecticut. He entered business life as a clerk in the drug store of John R. Briggs, in Meriden, and during the years employed there he studied pharmacy. His next position was with C. A. Pelton, a druggist of Middletown, Connecticut, with whom he remained several years. There he continued his studies, and in 1894 he passed the examinations of the State Board of Pharmacy and was listed as a registered pharmacist. With that dignity he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was pharmacist with the N. F. Wheeler Company for eight years. He rose high in his profession, improved his opportunities, accumulated some capital, and with the confidence of youth, and strong in his belief in his own ability, he came to Norwich in 1902 and opened

a drug store. His pleasing personality brought him friends, and it was soon demonstrated that Mr. Lerou was an unusually skilled pharmacist. He prospered in his first store in the western part of the city, and in 1910 opened a second store at No. 289 Main street. This second store became the more important, and after a time Mr. Lerou sold his original store and gave his entire attention to the Main street establishment, now one of the most widely known, and well patronized in every department. Mr. Lerou gives his business his close personal supervision and it has been his energy, coupled with his ability, that has made his success.

Coming closely in touch with the people of his city in a business way, and avowedly a man of the people, Mr. Lerou has a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the public welfare. This led him into political life and a mere liking for politics as a game. He embraced the principles of the Republican party, and in 1905 was elected to represent his ward in the Common Council. In 1906 he was elected registrar, and in 1910 was elected a member of the city Board of Education and for two years served as secretary of the board. His high standing as a pharmacist was recognized by Governor Holcomb, who on February 21, 1917, appointed Mr. Lerou a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for a term of five years. On June 7, 1920, came the crucial test of Mr. Lerou's popularity and influence, when he was elected mayor of Norwich, the strong opposing factions making it the most closely contested election in the history of the city, Mr. Lerou as the Republican candidate winning by one vote.

Mr. Lerou is one of the incorporators of the Chelsea Savings Bank of Norwich; is a trustee of Maplewood Cemetery; is one of the incorporators of the Masonic Temple Corporation of Norwich; member of the Connecticut State Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was president in 1911; member and Treasurer of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds the degrees of King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, Van Rensselaer Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix, and Connecticut Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is a noble of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabian Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Arcanum, of Norwich, and the Rotary, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lerou married (first), in Norwich, February 7, 1895, Bertha B. Carroll, daughter of Charles and Emily (Rathbun) Carroll, of Norwich. Mrs. Lerou died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 2, 1902, leaving two children, one of whom, Edna Evans Lerou, is living. Mr. Lerou married (second) March 24, 1908, Mary S. Tourtelotte, daughter of James Newton and Harriet (Clark) Tourtelotte, of Norwich. Mr. and Mrs. Lerou are members of the Congregational church.

FRANK HAMILTON SMITH—The name of the late Frank Hamilton Smith, for many years connected with the old firm of J. P. Barstow & Company, is familiar to the citizens of Norwich, Connecticut, of two generations. Not only was Mr. Smith influentially and unostentatiously identified with the business interests of this community, but as a citizen he was ever ready to do all in his power to promote her best welfare and truest progress.

The Smith family is one of the oldest in New London county, Connecticut, and one which has given to the State many good and honorable citizens who have played well their parts in public and municipal affairs, as well as in private life. This name has also been identified with many of the landmarks of this historical town; one of these is Smith's corner, the first branch of the family to locate here being the two sons of Prentice P. Smith. It was here that Frank Hamilton Smith was born, March 28, 1852, the second son of John Owen and Abby Shapley (King) Smith. He was educated in the public schools of Norwich, and Norwich Free Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. The following year he entered into business life, securing a position in the store of J. P. Barstow, and six years later became a partner in the firm of J. P. Barstow and George S. Byles, doing business under the firm name of J. P. Barstow & Company. After the death of Mr. Barstow the business was continued by Mr. Smith and Mr. Byles, under the old firm name, until Mr. Byles retired from active business life owing to ill health, and Mr. Smith continued the business under the time-honored firm name, the house dating back about sixty-one years.

Besides being actively engaged in the business of J. P. Barstow & Company, Mr. Smith's real estate activities were extensive. In 1889 he built for his own occupancy a large residence on Washington street. This was the first of several dwellings erected on land formerly belonging to the Lloyd Greene estate, which was purchased and opened up in 1889 by the Greene Avenue Company, of which Mr. Smith was a member. Later, Mr. Smith developed a large tract on the other side of Washington street, purchasing and renovating the old Sturtevant mansion, in which he resided at the time of his death. He was also one of the principal

organizers of the Norwich Land Improvement Corporation, which in 1902 opened up and improved a large tract of land in Thamesville, Connecticut. In April, 1915, Mr. Smith was one of the prime movers in the Norwich Building and Loan Association, being its first president.

In the old Norwich Board of Trade he was one of the charter members, as well as a charter member of the Norwich Business Men's Association, now united with the Chamber of Commerce of Norwich, Mr. Smith having been an active factor in the merger. Among other interests towards the town's welfare, he was one of the active organizers of the Norwich Cemetery Association, and as a director, aided in the development of Maplewood Cemetery. A strong promoter of the Eastern Chamber of Commerce, he was one of the most widely known men in this part of Connecticut.

In politics, Mr. Smith was always a strong and liberal-minded Republican who, as recent chairman of the town committee and in other numerous capacities, had for years worked unceasingly for the welfare of the party and its standard bearers without seeking public office for himself.

Fraternally, he was long a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with James Lodge, No. 23, Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Norwich Chapter of Rose Croix, and Connecticut Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also a charter member of the United Commercial Travelers' Association, and held office in Norwich Grange, No. 172, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Smith married (first) in 1878, Florence Proctor, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in 1879. Mr. Smith married (second) July 11, 1883, Martha Maud Richmond, and by this marriage there were two children: Hellen Buckingham and F. Russell, who continue the business.

Frank Hamilton Smith closed a career rich in fulfillment, and still richer in promise, passing away on September 25, 1917, leaving very many in all classes of the community to mourn his loss and to regret that he had not been granted greater length of days. In every relation of life he was admirable, and his death was a great loss both for the present and the future, for by it Norwich lost one of her most valued citizens.

PAUL FRANCIS GADLE, M.D.—Upon receiving his medical degree from the University of Vermont in 1917, Dr. Gadle at once began his professional career in his native Norwich, where he is winning his way to a good practice. He is a son of Joseph P. and Margaret (Murtha) Gadle, his parents also born in Norwich, Connecticut, which is still their home (1921). Joseph P. Gadle, after public school course, became a paper mill employee and in varied capacity has since been connected with Norwich mills. Dr. Paul F. Gadle is the eldest of four children.

Paul Francis Gadle was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and obtained his early education in St. Mary's Parochial School there. He completed courses in study in Norwich Free Academy, class of 1912, then for a year was a student in the preparatory school of the University of Vermont. Deciding upon the profession of medicine as his life work, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1917, being honor man of his class and its president. His fraternity is Alpha Chapter Phi Chi.

After graduation, Dr. Gadle was for a time interne at Fanny Allen Hospital, Winooski, Vermont, then returned to Norwich and for eighteen months was house physician at the Backus Hospital. With this hospital practice experience to accompany his college training, the young physician opened offices in the Thayer building in Norwich and began the practice of medicine. He is a member of the Norwich Medical, New London County Medical and Connecticut State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. He is serving the city of Norwich as head of the Milk Inspection Bureau, is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and of White Cross Council, Knights of Columbus.

JOHN B. CARON—The Specialty Shop, Inc., located at No. 140 Main street, Norwich, Connecticut, is the favorite shopping place for the particular ladies of this section. John B. Caron, owner and manager of the business, is one of the leading merchants in this line in Norwich.

Mr. Caron is a son of Louis and Rosalie (Côté) Caron, natives of Weedon, Province of Quebec, Canada. Louis Caron came to the United States with his parents when a boy of twelve. This was in 1858, and the family located in Baltic, in the town of Sprague, New London county, Connecticut. The father was employed in the Baltic Mills, in the spinning department, and soon became second hand and repair man of the department. These mills manufacture a fine grade of cotton fabric. In 1883, after fifteen years in this country, Louis Caron returned to his native land, where he spent two years on the farm. In 1886, however, he again came to

this country, accepting a position as overseer of spinning in the Aldrich Cotton Mill, at Moosup, Connecticut. He remained there but a short time, then went to Danielson, where he was again employed in the cotton mills. Here he remained until 1901, when he was induced to return to the Province of Quebec, and take up farming. He continued along this line until 1916, when he returned to the United States, and now resides in Norwich, Connecticut, retired from all active business interests. His wife died in Weedon, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1916. Of their six children, five are now living: Ovilar, deceased; Louis V., Henry, Octave J., Louis P. and John B., of whom further.

John B. Caron, the Norwich merchant, was born in Weedon, Province of Quebec, Canada, on August 24, 1884. He received his early education in the public schools of Danielson, Connecticut, then prepared for a career in the business world at the Norwich Commercial School. He first went to work for the J. B. Martin Company, then, in 1907, he entered the employ of George W. Allen, a prominent merchant in Norwich, where he remained until 1911. In that year he formed a partnership and went into business, which at first did not prove successful, so in 1915 the partner was dropped and the business incorporated. This venture, which has proved so successful, gives to the people of this city a high class garment shop. The business was incorporated under the name of the Specialty Shop, Inc., and was capitalized at $25,000.00. It attracts the attention of the most exclusive shoppers, and has gone forward until it now stands among the leaders in this line in a wide region.

Mr. Caron is broadly interested outside his business. Politically, he supports the principles of the Republican party, and is interested in all public affairs, although declining any office. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Union St. Jean de Baptiste, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Norwich, Connecticut.

On October 15, 1912, Mr. Caron married Adelia Saborin, and they have one child, Jean A., born in Norwich. The family have always been members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

ISAAC MAINE—The Maine family of which Isaac Maine was representative were farmers of the town of North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, where Isaac Maine, his father, Prentice Maine, and his grandfather all occupied in turn the old home farm in District No. 67, North Stonington. There Isaac Maine, to whose memory this review is offered, lived and died, tilling the home acres as boy and man until the close of his long and useful life. Three years prior to his death he deeded the old farm to his son, Thurman P. Maine, who later deeded it to Isaac Maine, Jr., only reserving enough land for a home plot on which he built his own residence. Isaac Maine, Jr., took possession of the farm, April 1, 1912, and six days later, April 7, 1912, he died. The father survived his son three years, the mother still residing (but not in the same house) on the old farm to which she came a bride forty-four years ago. Simeon Maine, the grandfather of Isaac Maine, married Martha York, who in her old age was widely known as "Grandma Patty." Simeon Maine and his wife were both born in North Stonington and there died.

Prentice Maine, son of Simeon and Martha (York) Maine, was born in North Stonington, and there spent his life which began February 22, 1796, and ended February 4, 1890, he having passed into the ranks of the nonagenarians of his town before his useful life was finished. He started life a poor boy, but piece by piece he accumulated a large estate and became one of the substantial farmers of his town. He dealt extensively in cattle and was considered an excellent business man. He was connected with the Old Militia organization of the town, and although a man of a quiet, home-loving disposition, he was of strong forceful character, and a devoted member of the Second Baptist Church of North Stonington. He married Ann Miner, born in Stonington, daughter of Isaac and Katura (Brown) Miner. Mrs. Prentice Maine died May 28, 1888, her husband surviving her about two years.

Isaac Maine, only son of Prentice and Ann (Miner) Maine to survive infancy, was born July 8, 1833, and died at his home at the Maine homestead on April 30, 1915, in North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, where his life had been spent. His only sister, Eunice Ann, married John D. Babcock, of North Stonington, and is now deceased. He attended the public district school, and when quite young he became his father's farm assistant and was his right-hand man until weight of years compelled him to retire in favor of his son Isaac. Finally Prentice Maine passed away at the age of ninety-four, and Isaac became the owner, as he had long been the manager, of the homestead farm. He added to the area of the Prentice Maine farm and continued its owner until 1912, when he was succeeded by his son, Isaac, Jr., who as stated before, died six days after coming into possession. After the death of his father in 1890 Isaac Maine built a new residence on his farm, moving out of the old homestead and occupying the new home until 1912. His health having failed, he sold the farm to his son, Thurman P., and built on the tract he had reserved for that purpose still another resi-

Isaac Maine

dence on the home farm, and there lived until his death three years later. Mr. Maine was a successful farmer and cattle dealer, noted for his upright and honorable life. He was a Democrat in politics, but never sought public office, his business and his home filling his cup of life to the brim with contentment and happiness. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church of North Stonington.

Isaac Maine married, at Ashaway, Rhode Island, July 30, 1877, Betsey Ann Maine, born in Ledyard, New London county, Connecticut, April 11, 1858, daughter of Amasa Morgan and Lucy Orey (Frink) Maine. Her father was born in Ledyard, where he engaged in farming, and her mother was born in North Stonington. Mrs. Maine survives her husband and continues her residence in North Stonington. Nine children were born to Isaac and Betsey Ann Maine: 1. Isaac (2nd) born July 6, 1878, married Nellie J. Chapman, and died at the home farm, April 7, 1912, leaving two children, Dorothy Evelyn, wife of Edward O'Leary, of Westerly, Rhode Island, and a daughter, Violet Marie Maine. 2. Lucy Maria, born October 4, 1879, died August 22, 1883. 3. Amasa M., born April 13, 1882; married Nettie Bell Benjamin, a farmer of Preston county, and has five children: Nettie Belle, Raymond Park, Clarence, Harold and Estelle Benjamin. 4. James Washington, born June 19, 1883, died August 23 following. 5. Arthur Prentice, born June 11, 1885, died October 15 following. 6. Thurman Park, born July 30, 1888, a physician of North Stonington (see sketch elsewhere in this work). 7. Jenny Lind, born April 19, 1891, married Wilbur S. Maine, of North Stonington. 8. Adlai Edward, born August 18, 1892, died November 23, 1893. 9. Daisy Geneva, born October 8, 1894, died December 3, 1894.

CAIUS CASSIUS PALMER—Manufacturing has been very attractive to the Palmers of New London county, and several valuable patents have been issued to them, one for extracting oil from flaxseed, Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States, signing the letters patent, December 14, 1830. Some have entered the professions, and others have been tillers of the soil and business men, but in whatever walk of life selected the Palmers have been worthy and usually successful. Caius C. Palmer owned and cultivated the old Palmer farm, as did his father before him, the farm lying in North Stonington. He traced descent from Walter Palmer.

(I) Walter Palmer came to the Plymouth Colony in 1629, being on one of the ships that came over under command of John Endicott. He was sworn a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in May, 1631; he was one of the founders of Charlestown, Massachusetts; he removed in 1642 to Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony. There he purchased large tracts of land, and filled various town offices. He was next recorded in Connecticut purchasing land of Governor Haynes, in 1655. He had 1,191 acres of land—this land situated on the shores of Wequetequock Cove, town of Stonington. He was born in England as early as 1585, died November 10, 1661, and is buried in what is known as the old Wequetequock burial place. He married (first) in England, long before he came to America. He married (second), June 1, 1663, Rebecca Short and they were the parents of Deacon Gershom Palmer, the ancestor of this branch.

(II) Deacon Gershom Palmer located permanently on Pendleton Hill, Stonington, now North Stonington, Connecticut, established the present Palmer homestead, and there died in 1719. He served with Connecticut troops in Colonial wars, and was prominent in the church. His first wife was Ann (Denison) Palmer, daughter of Captain George and Ann (Borodell) Denison, who died in 1693, leaving among other children a son George, head of the third generation, all of whom were born on the Palmer homestead on Pendleton Hill.

(III) George Palmer, born May 29, 1681, in Stonington, Connecticut, married, March 24, 1711, Hannah Palmer. Among their children was a son, Dr. Joseph Palmer, head of the fourth generation.

(IV) Dr. Joseph Palmer practiced medicine in his native town of Stonington, Connecticut, and was famous for his skill as a physician. He was the typical country doctor, the friend and adviser of the families he treated upon every subject, and he was greatly beloved. He was well versed in the common legal processes, and did a large amount of legal work. He was very thrifty, became a large landowner, and built several houses on his farms for his children, on Pendleton Hill. He married Zipperah Billings, and they were the parents of Gershom Palmer, grandfather of Caius C. Palmer, of this review.

(V) Gershom Palmer was born on the home farm owned by his father, Dr. Joseph Palmer, there spent his life and died. He was succeeded by his son Abel.

(VI) Abel Palmer was born on the home farm in 1800, spent his life there, and died in the year 1872. He married Sarah Main, born on the Rufus Main farm on Pendleton Hill, and died at the Palmer farm. Abel and Sarah (Main) Palmer were the parents of three children: 1. Alonzo, a physician, practicing in both Connecticut and Rhode Island. 2. George, a prominent physician of Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he maintained a private sanitarium

for nervous diseases; later he moved to Flint, Michigan, where he died. 3. Caius Cassius, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

(VII) Caius Cassius Palmer was born on the family homstead in North Stonington, Connecticut, January 2, 1846, and died there December 14, 1885. He grew to manhood at the home on Pendleton Hill, attended public school and prepared for college, but the death of his mother caused his return to the farm, his two brothers having both entered professional life as physicians. He continued his father's assistant until the latter's death, then located in Westerly, Rhode Island, where he established a general mercantile business, which he conducted for nine years. His health failing, he sold his store and again returned to the home farm, which he cultivated until his death at the age of thirty-nine years. He was a Democrat in politics, and an attendant and liberal supporter of the First Baptist Church of North Stonington. His early death was lamented by his many friends both in North Stonington and Westerly, Rhode Island, friends he had attracted by his manly character and pleasing personality. He was a man of high intelligence, better adapted in many ways for a professional than a business career, but he filled well his place in the world, and left behind him the record of an honorable life.

Mr. Palmer married, in Mystic, Connecticut, February 25, 1867, Mary Pendleton Billings, born on the Billings farm in the southern part of the town of Griswold, New London county. Mrs. Palmer was a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Ann Potter (Palmer) Billings, her father born in the town of Griswold, her mother at Pendleton Hill in the town of North Stonington. Mrs. Palmer survived her husband, and from his death until her death, which occurred on the homestead, February 17, 1921, managed this old historic Palmer farm, said to be the only one in the town which has never been out of the family name from its first holder. Mrs. Palmer was of ancient Colonial family, tracing her lines to John Alden, of the Plymouth Colony, and to Noyes Billings (Yale, 1819), lieutenant-governor of Connecticut in 1846, son of Coddington Billings, and brother of William Billings (Yale, 1821), a successful New London merchant. She was a lady of education, and displayed strong business quality in the management of her business affairs during her long widowhood. Four children were born to Caius C. and Mary P. (Billings) Palmer, one of these deceased. The living are: 1. Winifred Irene, born on the homestead, now wife of Charles H. Cottrell, a farmer of Pendleton Hill. 2. Mary Christie, born in Westerly, Rhode Island, resides with her mother on the home farm. 3. Cecil Cassius, born on the homestead in North Stonington, educated in Rhode Island State Normal School, now a school teacher.

These are hallowed memories and associations which make the old home a place sacred to its occupants. Palmers have always tilled its acres and since the building of the house long years ago, Palmers only have occupied it.

MICHAEL JOSEPH HICKEY, prominent merchant of the village of Palmertown, in the town of Montville, Connecticut, and broadly active in the public life of the town, is one of those progressive, forward-looking men who are holding New London county in the lead in every worthy branch of public endeavor.

Mr. Hickey is a son of James and Catherine (Haley) Hickey, both natives of Ireland. James Hickey came to America as a young man, many years ago, and settled in the Greenville district of the city of Norwich. There he worked in the bleachery plant, which is now known as the United States Dyeing and Finishing Company. He was a hard worker, and later went South, his death occurring in Galveston, Texas.

Michael Joseph Hickey was born in Greenville, a part of Norwich, April 5, 1870. He was only a child when his parents died, and from a very early age was obliged to provide for his own necessities. He lived in Norwich until the age of twelve years, then came to Montville, where he made his home with his uncle. He was far from a burden, however. He worked for his uncle about the farm, growing constantly more useful and valuable in the production end of the farm activities, as well as the thousand and one little things that are turned over to the most available small boy. Later he entered the employ of the Palmer Brothers Company, working in their cloth room. He continued at this mill for a period of twenty-five years, resigning from their employ in 1912, having reached the position of overseer of the room in which he first began work. In that year he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Capitol Building of the State of Connecticut, in Hartford, which office he held for one year. In 1913, Mr. Hickey entered upon the business in which he has met with such marked success. He established a grocery store in Palmertown, among the people where he had always lived, and who knew his character. He has been very successful from the beginning, commanding the trade of the best people of the vicinity, and becoming one of the most popular merchants of this section. He stands today among the leaders.

Mr. Hickey has for years been in the public service of the town of Montville. A staunch Democrat, he was long ago sought by the leaders of his party

for some of the most responsible offices in the gift of the town. He was elected constable of the town of Montville, in 1895, and was repeatedly re-elected, serving continuously until January, 1917, fulfilling his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1917 Mr. Hickey was appointed deputy sheriff by Sidney A. Brown, which office he still holds. For over twenty-five years he has served continuously in this branch of the town government, and his record is a source of pride to his many friends. Fraternally Mr. Hickey is well known hereabouts. He is a member of Pequot Council, No. 125, Knights of Columbus, in which order he is past grand knight. He is a member of Cochegan Camp, No. 9366, Modern Woodmen of America, of which organization he has been clerk for the past five years. He is also a member of the Second Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of New London, Connecticut.

On April 5, 1892, Mr. Hickey married Mary Dywer, in Montville, Connecticut. She was born in Norwich, and is the daughter of Michael and Catherine (Brown) Dywer, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey have six children: Agnes Mary, Joseph Lloyd, Teresa Cecelia, Catherine Helen, Frances, and Rose.

Mr. Hickey's son, Joseph Lloyd Hickey, enlisted in the United States navy for the World War, and served on the United States mine layer "San Francisco." For many months he saw the hardest and most hazardous service in the North Sea and in other mine-infested waters of Europe. His return in safety was a matter of congratulation to his family, and the source of great rejoicing among his hosts of friends. All the family are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BENTLEY, whose death in Preston, Connecticut, February 21, 1920, saddened the hearts of his many friends, was a member of one of the old New London county families, who came to this section from Rhode Island in the eighteenth century.

(I) The family originally came from England, William Bentley sailing from Gravesend, England, in the good ship "Arabella," Captain Richard Sprague, master of the ship, May 27, 1671. William Bentley was a resident of Narragansett, Rhode Island, in January, 1679, records dated on the 29th of that month bearing his name. His will was approved at Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1720.

(II) William (2) Bentley, son of William (1) Bentley, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, and probably spent his entire lifetime in that vicinity. He married Mary Elliot.

(III) George Bentley, son of William (2) and Mary (Elliot) Bentley, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island. He married Ruth Barber, and after his marriage removed to Westerly, Rhode Island.

(IV) George (2) Bentley, son of George (1) and Ruth (Barber) Bentley, was born, undoubtedly, in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1730, and died October 28, 1814. He married, June 27, 1751, Amy Carter.

(V) Robert Bentley, son of George (2) and Amy (Carter) Bentley, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 6, 1765, and was educated there. He followed farming all his life, and while still a young man came to North Stonington, Connecticut, and bought the farm which for many generations was known as the Bentley Homestead. He died on this farm, his wife surviving him, and later going to Goshen, Connecticut, to live with her son, Adam, at whose home she died. Robert Bentley married Desire Dennison, and they were the parents of eleven children, some of whom went West, and now many descendants of these children trace back to this Bentley line.

(VI) Benjamin Franklin Bentley, one of the eleven children of Robert and Desire (Dennison) Bentley, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut. He received his education there, and taking up farming, remained in North Stonington until April 1, 1843. On that date he removed, with his little family, to Preston, where he rented what was then known as the old Dr. Witter Kinney farm, near Preston City. He remained here for three years, but as the owners were unwilling to sell the place, he removed to the town of Franklin. There he rented the Loomis farm, on the top of Franklin Hill, remaining there for a period of five years. At the end of that time he removed to the locality known as the Long Society district, in the town of Preston, Connecticut, renting there for one year. After this delay, which had not been entirely unprofitable, Mr. Bentley was able to negotiate for the farm which was his original choice, and bought the Dr. Witter Kinney farm, in 1852. He conducted this farm until his death, October 24, 1889, a period of thirty-seven years. It was a fine, large farm of four hundred acres, and he was a man of great ambition and skilled in his line of endeavor. He was highly esteemed among his townspeople, one of the leading men of this section. He married Laura Benjamin, of Griswold, who died in 1871. She was a daughter of Elum Benjamin, a prominent farmer of Griswold. Benjamin Franklin and Laura (Benjamin) Bentley were the parents of three children: 1. Calistia Almira, born in North Stonington, now deceased; married Nathan York, of Westerly, Rhode Island, who was in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Connecticut Volunteers, in the Civil War, and is also now deceased. 2. Benjamin Franklin, whose name heads this review. 3. Hannah, born in Franklin, who died at the age of four years.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin (2) Bentley, whose death in 1920 left a gap which will long remain unfilled in the little village of Preston City, was born in North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, January 27, 1843, and was the second child and only son of Benjamin Franklin (1) and Laura (Benjamin) Bentley. His early education was gained in the Franklin District School, then the boy attended the district schools of Preston, and later the select schools at Jewett City and Preston City. His education was completed at the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Connecticut, after which he returned to the Bentley homestead and assisted his father on the farm. At his father's death Mr. Bentley inherited the place, which he continued to run until 1900. Then finding it necessary to relieve himself of the heavy work incident to the care of a place of this size, he sold the farm and removed to Preston City, where he made his home for the remainder of his life.

In the public life of the town of Preston, Mr. Bentley was from that time until his death a prominent figure. While still on the farm he had served as selectman, and then was made tax collector, and fulfilled the arduous, and too often thankless, duties of this office with the same thorough conscientiousness as that which marked every step of his career. He held this office continuously for nineteen years, being re-elected each succeeding year by a large majority. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

On March 24, 1881, Mr. Bentley married Charity Frink, at the old Frink homestead where she was born, in the town of Preston, April 20, 1852. She was a daughter of George Washington and Maria (Williams) Frink, of Preston. Her father was born June 17, 1820, and died in Preston City, in May, 1892. They were one of the old families of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley were the parents of one child, Laura Cornelia, who was born at the Bentley homestead, March 31, 1882. She married William Aaron Bennett, at Preston City, December 26, 1900, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Claire, who was born in Preston City, April 9, 1908. Mrs. Bentley still survives her husband, and resides in Preston City. The family have always been members of the Baptist church, and deeply interested in the social and benevolent activities of the church.

DANIEL SIMMS GUILE—Twenty-five years ago, June 18, 1896, Daniel Simms Guile, one of the well-known, substantial and influential farmers and business men of the town of Preston, New London county, Connecticut, passed away, his death closing a career of great usefulness and honor. The farm which he owned and operated in connection with his business interests contained two hundred acres, and was formerly known as the John A. Williams farm. Upon the death of her husband, the widow, Mrs. Lydia A. (Crumb) Guile, succeeded to the ownership, and with great ability has managed its various departments.

The Guile family, under various spellings—Guild, Guile, Gile—descends from John Guild, who came to New England in 1636, married Elizabeth Crooke, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and founded a family now found, through descendants, in every State of the Union.

Harry Guile, father of Daniel Simms Guile, was born June 24, 1804, in Preston, Connecticut, died on the old Guile homestead near the Griswold town line in Preston, February 14, 1880-81. Harry Guile was a son of Nathan Guile, born in Preston, August 11, 1750, and his wife, Eunice (Ladd) Guile, whom he married April 9, 1784. Nathan Guile was a son of John and Lydia (Geer) Guile, of Preston. Harry Guile was a farmer and lumberman, owning a saw mill, and was a good business man. He was a member of what is now the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, a Democrat, and for several years a justice of the peace. He married, in 1825, Eleanor Lewis, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Sheldon) Lewis, and a granddaughter of William Sheldon. Harry and Eleanor (Lewis) Guile were the parents of eleven children, Daniel Simms being the fourth child.

Daniel Simms Guile was born in Preston, New London county, Connecticut, in 1832, and died in his native town, June 18, 1896. He attended the district school known as the Brown School, but when quite young became his father's farm assistant, there remaining until reaching legal age. He was started in life with the gift from his father of a farm of two hundred acres, to which he brought his bride, Lydia A. Crumb, in 1856. That farm was his home until his death, and there Mr. Guile conducted general farming operations and dealt in stock. He was also engaged in lumber manufacturing, operating a saw mill on Broad brook, in the town of Preston, and another mill located on Stone Hill in the town of Griswold. At these mills he turned out lumber of all kinds, a great deal of it heavy ship timbers; also manufactured buckets and other articles of wood. He gave employment to many men and teams, and was himself a hard, energetic worker. He was a man of large and portly figure, genial in disposition, and an agreeable companion. He was careless of his own health, his death resulting from rheumatism brought on by exposure. He was highly respected in his community, and his passing was deeply regretted.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Guile held many town offices and represented his district in the State

Daniel S. Gaile

Legislature. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, of Preston, and liberal in his support of all good causes.

Mr. Guile married, October 13, 1856, Lydia Ann Crumb, daughter of Nathan and Phoebe (Richardson) Crumb, of Norwich. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Guile: Frank Edgar, of whom further; and Henry Daniel, who married Hannah Bacon, and has children, Sarah, Allen Gay, and Clara. Frank Edgar Guile, the eldest son, married Ida Pierce, of Griswold, and until his death was a farmer of Preston. They were the parents of four children: 1. George Daniel, died young. 2. Colonel Daniel S., principal of the Glasgo school, and now a resident of the town of Ledyard; married Anna Barnes, of Stonington, and has four children: Harry, deceased; Olive, a teacher, who married Dewey Manilla Taylor, of North Stonington; Inez; and Woodrow Wilson Guile. 3. Princess Carrie Alice, wife of Fred Chapman, of Norwich, and mother of two children: Gladys and Doris Chapman. 4. Flora Victoria, died in infancy. Mrs. Lydia A. Guile, now a great-grandmother, still resides at the old homestead, to which she went a bride sixty-five years ago, in 1856. Since January 1, 1897, the Guile farm has been managed by Charles Rufus Greenman, and under his efficient management the farm has been brought to a high state of cultivation.

ROSWELL PARK WOODMANSEE—Among those who have passed on, yet whose memory lives in the hearts of those who still walk the daily paths of finite existence, the name of Roswell Park Woodmansee, of Preston City, Connecticut, stands out as a living inspiration to noble thought and high endeavor. Living near to Nature, and simple and unaffected in all his manners and tastes, he lived near also to the God of all Nature.

Mr. Woodmansee was a son of James and Lucinda (Park) Woodmansee. His father was born in Groton, New London county, Connecticut. He was educated there, and in early life was interested in farming operations in that town, later coming to Preston. Here he occupied various farms until, eventually, he purchased a permanent home near Preston City. This farm he conducted until his death. His wife was born and died in Preston.

Roswell Park Woodmansee was born on the home farm near Preston City, June 14, 1819, and died in the same town, April 3, 1900. Receiving a practical education at the district schools of Preston, he went out upon the farm, and worked side by side with his father. At his father's death he inherited the property, conducting extensive farming operations there until 1865, when he sold the old place, and purchased the Amos Avery farm in the southern part of Preston. Here he remained until 1875, when he rented this place, and removed to the home of his grandfather, buying the place in Preston City, and practically retiring from active farming, relegating to other hands the heavier part of the work. He lived out his remaining years on this place, and died here on April 3, 1900.

While Mr. Woodmansee was always deeply interested in the welfare of the public, and a staunch supporter of the policies of the Republican party, he took little interest in the political game, his tastes being of the quiet and home-loving sort. His extensive interests along farming and dairying lines absorbed the greater part of his time, and he found his relaxation in the comfort of the fireside. He was a lifelong member of the Baptist church, and in the work of this organization was ever a diligent and devoted laborer. His daily life was entirely consistent with the position he held in the church, and many of his friends and neighbors have felt the influence of his upright life and worthy example. Although a new generation is now growing up about the place where he walked, his name is still often spoken with sincere reverence.

Roswell Park Woodmansee married, in Preston City, February 29, 1848, Eunice Crary Morgan, daughter of Erastus and Polly Mary (Meech) Morgan, members of the oldest families of Preston. Mrs. Woodmansee was born on the old Morgan homestead, Preston City, and also died there. Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansee were the parents of three children, all born in North Stonington, Connecticut: 1. Emily Crary, who became the wife of Dwight Brownley, a prominent North Stonington farmer, in 1873, and died in 1874. 2. Ida, who became the wife of James O. Towson, of Baltimore, Maryland, who is now engineer of the Connecticut College for women, at New London; they have two children: i. Mae, who married Joseph Hilton Smith, a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, now of New London, whose children are: Richard T., Theodore H. and Carlisle F., all born in New London, Connecticut. ii. Arthur, who married Christine Phillips, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one son, James A. 3. Mary Park, whose devoted care, through all the years of their decline, was lavished upon her father and mother. She now resides on the homestead, Preston City.

HERMAN ERASTUS MINER—During his years, sixty-seven, Herman E. Miner always resided in the same district in the town of Stonington, in which both he and his father were born. Both were men of thrift and integrity, and both served the Broad Street Christian Church of the town of Westerly, Rhode Island, as deacon. Both are now gathered to their fathers, but they left an example

of righteous living, well worthy of emulation. They were of ancient Colonial ancestry, and the present Herman E. Miner, Jr., is of the ninth generation of his family in New England.

The Miner family of Stonington, Connecticut, trace descent from Thomas Miner, a Colonial soldier of the Indian wars, who married, April 23, 1634, Grace Palmer, daughter of Walter Palmer, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of Henry Miner, who was granted a coat-of-arms by his sovereign, King Edward, and died in 1359. The descent from Henry Miner is through Henry (2) Miner, and his wife, Henrietta (Hick) Miner; their son, William Miner, and his wife, ——— (Greeley) Miner; their son, Lodowick Miner, and his wife, Anna (Dyer) Miner; their son, Thomas Miner, and his wife, Bridget (Hewie) Miner; their son, William Miner, and his wife, Isabella (Haicope) Miner; their son, Clement Miner, and his wife, Sarah (Pope) Miner; their son, Thomas Miner, of the eighth generation of the family in England, and the first of his line in New England. The line of descent from Thomas Miner and his wife, Grace (Palmer) Miner, to Herman E. Miner, of Stonington, Connecticut, is traced through their son, Ephriam Miner, a soldier of King Philip's War, and his wife, Hannah (Avery) Miner; their son, James Miner, and his wife, Abigail (Eldridge) Miner; their son, Charles Miner, and his wife, Mrs. Mary (Wheeler) Miner; their son, Christopher Miner, and his wife, Mary (Randall) Miner; their son, Elias Miner, and his wife, Betsey (Brown) Miner; their son, Erastus Denison Miner, and his wife, Jane P. (Breed) Miner; their son, Herman E. Miner, to whom this review is dedicated.

Erastus Denison Miner, of the fourteenth recorded generation of his family, and of the seventh generation in New England, was born at the family farm in the Taugwank Valley, town of Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, December 16, 1829, and died April 23, 1907. He remained at the home farm until the age of twenty-four, then spent four years on a farm near Avondale, Rhode Island. In 1857 he bought a farm in Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, called the Ichabod Dickerson farm, and later bought the Noyes farm. He was a deacon of Broad Street Christian Church in the town of Westerly, Rhode Island, and a man of deep, religious life. He married, August 15, 1852, Jane P. Breed, born November 15, 1831, died July 1, 1910, at the home place in Stonington. Children: Herman E., of further mention; Sarah J., married Herman C. Brown; Mary E., married Frank Wilcox; Annie E., married John Seymour.

Herman Erastus Miner was born in the Anguilla district of the town of Stonington, Connecticut, August 9, 1853, his birthplace, the homestead farm of his grandfather, Elias Miner. He died on his own farm in the Anguilla district, August 2, 1920. He was educated in the public schools of that district and at a private boarding school, and all his after life was spent in farming. He remained at the home farm in Stonington until 1880, then bought a large farm in the same district, which he successfully cultivated until his death, forty years later. He was a good farmer, used his land right, and it yielded him abundant returns. He was of a deeply religious nature, like his father, and from the age of eleven was a member of Broad Street Christian Church, of Westerly, Rhode Island. In 1902 he succeeded his father as deacon of that church, and held that office until his death. In politics he was a Democrat, but extremely independent.

Herman E. Miner married (first) March 12, 1884, Fanny M. Gavitt, of Stonington, Connecticut, born September 9, 1855, died January 12, 1891, daughter of Timothy P. and Freelove V. (Thompson) Gavitt. Mr. Miner married (second) Fanny F. Wilcox, in Mystic, Connecticut, December 8, 1897, born in Mystic, October 22, 1857, died in Stonington, October 30, 1904, daughter of Lodowick and Sarah A. (Davis) Wilcox. Mr. Miner married (third) June 6, 1907, Annie Ethel Thorp, born in Leicester, England, July 17, 1880, daughter of William Henry and Ann Ada (Sargent) Thorp. William Henry Thorp, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, was born in Lincolnshire, and until the death of his wife he remained in England. After her death he came to the United States and settled in Westerly, Rhode Island, where he was employed at his trade until his death, April 19, 1914. One child was born to Herman E. and Annie E. (Thorp) Miner, Herman E. (2), born at the Miner farm in Stonington, Connecticut, March 27, 1910. Mrs. Annie E. Miner survives her husband and resides in Westerly, Rhode Island, with her son, now a lad of ten years, a representative of the ninth generation of the Miners formerly founded in New England by Thomas Miner, the Englishman, and of the sixteenth recorded generation of Miners in England and the United States, 1300-1920.

EDWIN HOXEY KNOWLES, M.D.—A decade ago there was no physician in Eastern Connecticut more skillful, beloved or esteemed than Dr. Edwin Hoxey Knowles, of North Stonington, New London county. He came to the village of North Stonington just out of medical college and there practiced the healing art for half a century, then answered the summons of the Great Physician. He was a country doctor, not only ministering to the bodily ills of his people but to their mental ills, their sorrows and their troubles. He was the confidant of

the young, the adviser of the middle aged, the hope and comfort of the aged. No trouble was too deep for them to carry to the good doctor who always stood their friend nor was there a great joy in their lives but they wanted him to share it. He practiced in some county families a full half century, danced at the weddings of children he aided in bringing into the world, performed the same service for their children and their grandchildren, and then went down to the very brink of the dark river with them ere he bid them good bye. Dr. Knowles came from a family of physicians, being a son of Dr. John Hoxey Knowles, a practicing physician of Exeter, Rhode Island, who had four sons, three of whom were physicians. Dr. John H. Knowles and his two sons, Drs. Isaac Collins and William C. Knowles practiced in Rhode Island, Dr. Edwin H. Knowles, in Connecticut. Dr. John H. Knowles was born in Exeter, Rhode Island, where he practiced medicine all his life, there married Catherine Collins, and there both died. Their four sons were: Isaac Collins, William C., Edwin Hoxey, all physicians; and John, a farmer.

Edwin Hoxey Knowles was born in Chepacket, Rhode Island, February 18, 1842, died in North Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, May 30, 1910. When very young Exeter became the family home and there Edwin H. Knowles lived until eighteen years of age. He obtained a good education in Exeter schools, but in 1861 when war began between the States, North and South, he enlisted and went to the front with a Rhode Island regiment of infantry. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, and all his after life carried a bullet in his leg received in one of the many battles fought by that army. After the war ended, he attended college in New York for one year, then decided upon the profession graced by his eminent father and for which his two elder brothers were preparing. To that end he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and there was awarded his M. D. at graduation.

Dr. Knowles chose the village of North Stonington in which to begin practice and the wisdom of his choice was confirmed by his always remaining there. He grew in skill as experience taught him practical truth, not taught in medical schools, and as he grew in skill so he grew into the hearts of his people, and when a half century later he passed to his reward, a town mourned the loss of a faithful, skillful physician, a dear friend and a high-minded citizen. He served his town for two terms in the State Legislature, and for many years was a member of the school board of North Stonington. He was a member of the New London Medical and Connecticut State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association, and highly esteemed by his professional brethren of these bodies of medical men. In the business world Dr. Knowles was known as the able president of the Pawcatuck Bank of Westerly, Rhode Island. He was a member and past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Westerly, Rhode Island, and in the Masonic order had attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Dr. Knowles married, in Westerly, Rhode Island, March 28, 1865, Mary Elizabeth Champlin, born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, March 25, 1844, daughter of George Washington and Esther (Champlin) Champlin. Two sons were born to Dr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Knowles: William Hoxey and Charles Edwin.

William Hoxey Knowles was born in Stonington, Connecticut, May 24, 1867. After completing his studies in Stonington and Westerly schools, he was employed in a dental office in Providence, Rhode Island, going thence to a similar position in York, Pennsylvania. He then decided to make dentistry his life work and pursued a full course in Cleveland Dental College. After graduation he practiced his profession in Cleveland, Ohio, for a few years, then practiced in Baltimore, Maryland, a few years, finally locating permanently in Danielson, Connecticut, where he practiced dentistry until his death, December 6, 1920. He married Catherine Robertson, of Cleveland, Ohio, who survives him with one child, a fourth Dr. Knowles in direct line. He is Dr. James Robertson Knowles, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Chicago, now surgeon for the Boston & Maine railroad. During the period of war between the United States and Germany, he served in the United States Army.

Charles Edwin Knowles was born in Stonington, Connecticut, November 8, 1869. After completing public school course he entered the employ of the Nicholas & Harris Drug Company of New London, Connecticut, there remaining four years. He then entered New York College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated Ph. G. He then entered the employ of the Wilson Drug Company of Willimantic, Connecticut, where he died October 8, 1892. He married Mary Bennett, of Norwich, Connecticut. Mrs. Knowles, bereft of husband and sons, continues her residence in North Stonington where her married life of forty-five years was spent and her eleven years of widowhood. She is as dearly beloved as was her honored husband, and now at the age of seventy-seven her friends are many.

EDWARD AUSTIN GEER—Among the agriculturists of the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, Edward A. Geer was one of

the most highly esteemed. Quiet and home-loving in disposition, he took but little part in political affairs, his deepest interest being his home and family, and Pachaug Congregational Church, of which he was long a deacon. His farm, near Jewett City, was his birthplace, there he died, and there his widow and son yet reside. The farm has been in the family from the time it was first granted to a white man by the Indians. Of ancient Colonial family, dating in New England from 1635, and in New London county, Connecticut, from 1651, Mr. Geer had an inheritance of good blood, sound body, and clear mind, which well fitted him for the battle of life which he so bravely fought and so honorably won.

He was a descendant of George Geer, who with a brother, Thomas Geer, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. George Geer settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1651, and on February 17, 1658, married Sarah Allyn, daughter of Robert Allyn, one of New London's earliest settlers. After their marriage they settled on a grant of fifty acres, made by the town of New London, now the town of Ledyard. Mr. Geer was selectman of his town, and lived to the age of one hundred and five years, dying in 1726. The line of descent is through his son, Robert Geer, and his wife Martha (Tyler) Geer; their son, Ebenezer Geer, and his wife Prudence (Wheeler) Geer; their son, John Wheeler Geer, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife Sally (Dennison) Geer, their home a tract of two hundred acres in the town of Griswold, yet known as "Geer Hill"; their son, Elijah D. Geer, of Griswold, and his wife Dorothy (Geer) Geer, daughter of David Geer; their son, David Austin Geer, and his wife Sarah (Leonard) Geer; their son, Edward Austin Geer, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

David Austin Geer, of the sixth American generation, was born at the Geer homestead, August 17, 1824, where he also died, March 29, 1907. He was educated in the public schools, and with the exception of four winters, during which he taught school, farming was his lifelong and only work. His father died August 10, 1848, and he came into full management of the beautiful farm granted to his ancestor by the Mohegan Chief, Uncas Owaneco, and there became a prosperous man. For over half a century he was a member of the First Congregational (Pachaug) Church, his wife and four sons also becoming members of that church. He married, September 15, 1857, Sarah Leonard, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Laura (Johnson) Leonard. Mrs. Sarah (Leonard) Geer died November 23, 1906. They were the parents of four sons: Albert Stanton, of Three Rivers, Massachusetts; Edward Austin, of further mention; Henry Denison, of Three Rivers, Massachusetts; Joseph Tyler, of Three Rivers, Massachusetts. Of these sons, Edward Austin alone remained on the old farm, the others engaging in different activities in Three Rivers, Massachusetts.

Edward Austin Geer, son of David Austin and Sarah (Leonard) Geer, was born on the homestead, January 5, 1861, and there died, April 2, 1918. He was educated in the public district school, and at Mystic Valley Institute, and after his own studies were completed he taught school for several terms in Danielson, Connecticut, in Windham county, in the town of Ledyard, and in several other of the towns of New London county. He was very successful as a teacher, and is yet remembered among the excellent educators of the county, although his teaching experiences were all prior to 1887.

In that year his father, David Austin Geer, then a man of sixty-three, had a desire to retire from the active management of the farm, and induced his son, Edward A. Geer, to undertake the task of operating it. The young man, upon his return, became the home farm manager, and in his thorough way, in order to keep the promise made to his father that he would not only keep it up to its former Geer standard of productiveness, but that "he would make it one of the very best farms in the State," he raised the standard of fertility, improved the homestead and farm buildings, and in course of time added new and enlarged buildings, a silo was built, and new and separate buildings for the horses and cows. He carried on general farming operations, raised live stock, operated a dairy, and raised sheep. Dairying was an important department of the firm's activities, and in all his undertakings he prospered. He was president of the Jewett City Creamery Company, but the farm was the principal business interest.

For twenty years he was a deacon of the Pachaug Congregational Church, and he never lost his interest in the public schools, serving many years on the School Board for love of the work and a sincere desire to be of service to the cause of education. He also served on the Board of Relief, but a purely political office he would never accept.

Mr. Geer married, in Sterling, Connecticut, October 26, 1887, the year of his return to the farm, Margaret Gallup Frink, born in Sterling, daughter of Albert and Mary Ann (Briggs) Frink, a member of one of the oldest agricultural families of the town of Sterling, Windham county. Mrs. Geer survives her husband, and with her daughter and son continues her residence at the farm to which she came a bride, and where she spent thirty-one years of wedded life ere her husband left her to tread life's pathway alone. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Geer: 1. Bertha Louise, born July 29, 1889; a graduate of Norwich Free

Academy, and of the Connecticut State Normal School in Willimantic; after teaching for seven years in Griswold and East Hartford, she took a librarian's course in Springfield City Library, Springfield, Massachusetts, and is now assistant in the children's department of that library. 2. Harold Frink, born May 28, 1892; a graduate of Jewett City Grammar School; after taking the live stock and dairying course in the Connecticut Agricultural College, he became manager of the home farm; he registered for the selective draft at the time war broke out between the United States and Germany, but as the only son was not called from the farm; he is an active member of Pachaug Grange, No. 96, Patrons of Husbandry, and of Undaunted Lodge, No. 34, Knights of Pythias, Jewett City. 3. Clarence Edward, born September 2, 1894, was a graduate of Norwich Free Academy; he met death by drowning, March 17, 1912.

HON. BENJAMIN H. HEWITT—In New London county, Connecticut, the name of Benjamin H. Hewitt is one in which the people take justifiable pride. Standing high in the legal fraternity of the county and of the State, and having filled with distinction various offices of public honor, Mr. Hewitt, still a young man, is one of the leading attorneys of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Hewitt is the fourth Benjamin Hewitt in line, and is a son of Benjamin P. and Jennie (Meade) Hewitt. Benjamin P. Hewitt was born in Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, and educated in the district schools of that town, at East Greenwich Academy, and at Suffield. During all his lifetime he has followed farming, and still resides in the town of his birth. The children of Benjamin P. and Jennie (Meade) Hewitt are: Cassie W., who resides at home; Jennie, also at home; Sarah L., who became the wife of Colonel Attmore Tucker, Chief of Staff to Governor James Higgins, of Rhode Island; H. Lillian, who is now supervisor of writing in the schools of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Hon. Benjamin H., whose name heads this review.

Hon. Benjamin H. Hewitt, now the prominent Mystic attorney, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, April 11, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Mystic, Bulkeley High School in New London, and Yale Law School. In 1906 he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and opened law offices in New London. For twelve years he conducted a constantly increasing practice, also having an office in Mystic. In 1918 Mr. Hewitt gave up his practice to become special assistant to the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut for the duration of the World War. He now devotes all his time to the wide practice which has reached him in Mystic, and occupies commodious offices on West Main street.

In 1914, the Republican party in looking for a man who could be elected Senator in the Twentieth District, which two years before had gone Democratic, selected Mr. Hewitt for its nominee, and the selection proved to be a very wise one, as Mr. Hewitt was as energetic and efficient on the stump as in the court room and won many votes for the Republican party, carrying the district by a large majority. While in the Senate he served as chairman of the Committee on Banks, and was a member of the Committee on Excise and also a member of the Committee on Rules. He has long been and still is prosecuting attorney of the town of Stonington. In his profession Mr. Hewitt stands high, being an influential member of the Connecticut Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the Union Baptist Church, of Mystic.

On January 1, 1921, Mr. Hewitt was married to Ann M. Wangelin, of Westerly, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt reside in Mystic.

MASON MANNING—The generations of this branch of the Mannings have lived in New England, William Manning, of Cambridge, the American ancestor, and Mason Manning, of Mystic, Connecticut, of this review, a member of the tenth generation. The first five generations continued in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but Dr. Luther Manning, of of the sixth generation, practiced medicine in the town of Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, and when the British burnt the town of New London during the Revolutionary War he was acting there as assistant surgeon. From Dr. Luther Manning (son of Hezekiah, son of Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1), son of William (2), son of William (1) Manning) spring the New London county line, culminating in Mason Manning, of Mystic. Dr. Luther Manning, one of the leading physicians of Eastern Connecticut and an eminent citizen, married Sarah Smith, and they were the parents of two sons who became physicians, Dr. Luther (2) Manning, who practiced in Scotland, Connecticut, and Dr. Mason Manning, head of the seventh Manning generation in the line.

Dr. Mason Manning was born in the town of Norwich, New London county, Connecticut, August 27, 1796, and died at his home at the head of Mystic river, town of Stonington, same county, February 10, 1883, and was buried in Elm Grove Cemetery, Mystic, Connecticut. He was graduated M. D., Yale Medical School, class of 1818, and at once began practice in Scotland, Connecticut, with his elder brother, Dr. Luther Manning. Later Dr. Mason Manning practiced alone in Milltown, going thence to the town of Stonington, where he was

in successful practice and attained the highest professional standing, continuing his healing mission among "his people" until old age disqualified him. He was very popular both as physician and neighbor, and like all old time country doctors the depository of all the troubles, secrets, hopes and fears of the young, middle aged and the old. He was a member of the New London County and Connecticut State Medical societies, a Republican, and in later life a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Old Mystic, having formerly been a Congregationalist. Dr. Mason Manning married (first) Fanny Hovey, born January 8, 1799, daughter of Dudley and Mary Hovey, of Scotland, Connecticut. Mrs. Manning died September 23, 1822, and is buried with her husband in Elm Grove Cemetery. She was the mother of Francis Mason Manning, head of the eighth generation. Dr. Manning married (second) Harriet C. Leeds.

Francis Mason Manning, son of Dr. Mason Manning, was educated in Old Mystic schools and in the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, Connecticut, and East Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island. After school years were over he spent two years in a Norwich drug store, then in 1846 opened a drug store in Mystic, there continuing in successful business until 1880, when he sold his interests in the store to Mr. Wheeler. Later he became president of the Mystic River National Bank, Mystic, Connecticut, and had other important business interests. He was interested with his son, John L. Manning, in the grain business, was president of Elm Grove Cemetery Association, president of Mystic Oral School, trustee of Mystic and Noank Library, and in a public-spirited way helped in the advancement of community interests until his death.

Mr. Manning married, in Old Mystic, Connecticut, December 8, 1847, Ann E. Williams, daughter of Eleazer and Nancy (Avery) Williams. Their only child was John Leeds Manning, head of the ninth generation.

John Leeds Manning was born in Old Mystic, Connecticut, September 15, 1848, and resides in Mystic, aged seventy-three. He was educated in the public schools, and as a young man was engaged with his father in the grain business, the firm of Manning & Son becoming one of the strong, reliable firms of the town. Manning & Son also owned the formula for manufacturing the one time popular patent medicine, Atwood's Bitters, which they manufactured in Groton, Connecticut, until 1880, when they sold the medical remedy, and with John Leeds, in the village of Mystic, town of Stonington, established a grain business under his own name. He conducted that enterprise successfully until 1916, when he retired from active participation in the business. He married Julia A. Wheeler, born in Mystic, Connecticut, daughter of Joseph Wheeler, and they are the parents of an only child, Mason Manning, head of the tenth generation.

Mason Manning, of the tenth generation, only son of John L. and Julia A. (Wheeler) Manning, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, January 29, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of Old Mystic, and when school years were completed he was variously employed until 1892, when he became associated with his father in the grain business. For twenty-four years they were in business together, the father then retiring, and Mason Manning assuming the entire responsibility. He still continues the business very successfully, being of the third generation of his family to engage in grain dealing, his father succeeding his father, then he in turn being succeeded by his son. Mason Manning is chief of the Mystic Fire Department, a Republican in politics, and he attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a young man of force and energy, a good citizen, and a capable business man.

Mr. Manning married, December 28, 1908, Maud Powers, daughter of Frank and Ellen Powers, of Waterford, Connecticut.

JAMES HOOKER COMSTOCK—Some men are gifted with such a personality that their residence in any locality makes for public welfare. Such a one is James Hooker Comstock, now a resident of Stonington, Connecticut, who is regarded by his fellow-citizens as a public-spirited man, ever ready to assist in any movement for the betterment of his town or its inhabitants.

James Hooker Comstock comes of good, old Connecticut stock; his father was Captain Amos Comstock, veteran of the War of 1812, who was born in Montville, New London county, Connecticut, in 1794. He was educated in the district school of his native village, and after leaving school was engaged in the shipping business along the coast for a time. During the twenties, of the last century, he went to Troy, New York, where he became captain of a boat plying up and down the Hudson river. Captain Comstock followed this for years, then retired and moved his family to New York City, where he died in 1876. His wife was Caroline (Lockwood) Comstock, a native of Troy, New York. Her death occurred in Brooklyn, New York, in 1866. Captain and Mrs. Comstock had a family of eleven children: 1. John L., who died in 1864. 2. Joseph H., who married Mary Clark, of Brooklyn, New York; his death occurred in 1869. 3. Sarah, who married George Whelpley, of New York; both deceased. 4. Elizabeth, became the wife of Frederick Peoble, of New York; both

Clifford B. Thompson

deceased . 5. Mary, married Alfred LaForge; both deceased. 6. Frances A., a school teacher in New York City for fifty-four years, in the Borough of Manhattan. 7. Emily A., wife of Frank B. Polley; both deceased. 8. Ellen, married Frank B. Polley, of New York, also deceased. 9. Charlotte, died in infancy. 10. Alice, died in infancy. 11. James Hooker.

The youngest child of this large family, James Hooker Comstock, was born in New York City, September 1, 1847. Attending the public schools there, the boy acquired a good education, and when grown to young manhood learned the trade of a marine machinist with the W. & A. Fletcher Company of New York, remaining with them for seventeen years. When he resigned from their employ, Mr. Comstock had advanced to the rank of master mechanic of this company. He left New York to accept the position of master mechanic of the New England Steamship Company, in charge of their mechanical department at the Newport, Rhode Island, shipyard.

For twenty-seven years Mr. Comstock remained with this concern in Newport, then he was transferred, still with the same company, to Stonington, Connecticut, as master mechanic here, until he was retired by them on a pension in 1913. He now resides in Stonington, where he is enjoying a quiet, retired life after many years of faithful, efficient service. During his residence in Newport, Mr. Comstock was an active member of the Republican party, taking a prominent part in the conduct of municipal affairs. He was a councilman for fifteen years, and a member of the Board of Aldermen for five years, being president of the board for two years. He also served on the poor committee for seven years. In the early years of his life in Newport, Mr. Comstock and eight other influential residents organized the Newport Building & Loan Association. This institution is now capitalized at $1,250,000, and stands high in the estimate of the public.

Mr. Comstock has always been greatly interested in fraternal matters. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newport, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and worshipful master in 1891; of Newport Chapter; also of De Blois Council, of Newport. In addition to these he is affiliated with Ocean Lodge, of Newport, Ancient Order of United Workmen. During his residence in Newport, Mr. Comstock and his family attended the Unitarian church, but since he has lived in Stonington he has been connected with the Congregational church, and is an ardent upholder and supporter of it and its work.

In September, 1868, James Hooker Comstock was united in marriage with Mary C. Canfield, a resident of New York. Of this union eight children were born: 1. Caroline, now the wife of Harry Wilson; she resides in Brooklyn, New York. 2. Emeline, married Packer Braman, residing in Newport, Rhode Island. 3. Ada, single, resides in Newport. 4. Grace E., wife of George Brownell, of Newport. 5. Frances A., living at home. 6. Mary, who married Henry Shalling, of Stonington, and now resides in East Cleveland, Ohio. 7. Andrew F., married; living in Newport. 8. Catherine, lives at home. Mrs. Comstock died in Stonington in July, 1918.

CLIFFORD BABCOCK THOMPSON—On Pendleton Hill, in the town of North Stonington, Connecticut, one of the old familiar names is that of Thompson, and the Thompson Homestead is a typical old New England home. Clifford Babcock Thompson, who now farms the ancestral acres, is a young man of prominence in the community, successful in his individual enterprises, and standing high in the esteem of the community.

(I) Aaron Thompson, great-grandfather of Clifford B. Thompson, who himself was a native of North Stonington, was the one who settled upon this farm and founded the homestead for his children and his children's children. He married Elmira York.

(II) Benjamin Thompson, son of Aaron and Elmira (York) Thompson, was born in this house, and spent his entire life on the home farm, carrying on the interests of the place and improving the property. He married Frances Hilliard, who was born in North Stonington, and both died on the Thompson farm.

(III) Albert Thompson, son of Benjamin and Frances (Hilliard) Thompson, was born on the homestead, and he also spent his entire life on the farm, following agricultural pursuits. He died at the early age of thirty-two years, February 20, 1898. He was a lifelong member of the First Baptist Church of North Stonington; in the Pendleton Hill church he took an active interest in all church work, and served as one of the trustees for many years. He married Jennie June Babcock, who was born on the old Babcock homestead, on Pendleton Hill, and has spent all her life in this community. She still survives her husband, living on the old Thompson farm.

(IV) Clifford Babcock Thompson, son of Albert and Jennie June (Babcock) Thompson, was born on the Thompson homestead on Pendleton Hill, March 4, 1890. He received his early education in the district schools of Pendleton Hill, then attended the Hopkinton, Rhode Island, High School, thereafter taking a course in the Westerly Business College. Having been only eight years of age at his father's death, he returned to the home farm at the

close of his studies, and cared for the place in his mother's interest. In 1914, his brother, Irving Hillard Thompson, became half owner of the place with him, both having passed their twenty-first birthdays. Irving H. Thompson now resides in Westerly, Rhode Island, but still holds his interest in the farm, and Clifford B. Thompson conducts all the farming operations. It is a farm of one hundred acres, always well tilled, and cared for and improved by the successive generations to whom it has been a much-loved home as well as a means of livelihood.

In the social, political and religious life of the town, Mr. Thompson is bearing a constructive share. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and is always interested in every form of public progress. He has been a member of the Board of Relief of North Stonington for a period of five years. He is alert to every forward movement which bears relation to the agricultural activities of the day. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Pendleton Hill, is one of the trustees of the church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Thompson married, March 4, 1914, in Ashaway, Rhode Island, Marcia Stanton Bentley, who was born in Bozrah, New London county, Connecticut. She is a daughter of Lathan Nelson and Martha Altana (Frink) Bentley; both her parents were born in North Stonington and both are now deceased. Mr. Bentley had charge of the White Rock Farm at White Rock, Rhode Island, for twenty-one years, this farm being the property of B. B. and R. Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one little daughter, Kathryn Bentley, born on the old Thompson farm, January 1, 1915. Mrs. Thompson is also active in the church work at Pendleton Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of North Stonington Grange, No. 138, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is at present master; New London County Pomona; Connecticut State Grange, both having taken the seventh degree.

HENRY LATHAM BAILEY—The Baileys of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, trace to early Colonial days, although in this branch of the family two generations lived in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and for a time Henry L. Bailey lived there, his father marrying in Groton, going west in 1865, and in 1880 returning to Groton, Connecticut, where he worked on his father's farm. Henry L. Bailey, since 1884, has been intimately connected with the business and official life of Groton, the many public offices he has held and holds being strong evidence that he possesses the confidence of his townsmen to an unusual degree. He is a great-grandson of Jonathan Bailey, of Groton, a soldier of the Revolution, who from May 26, 1781, served in Captain Matthew Smith's company in the battalion commanded by Brigadier-General David Waterbury. In July, 1781, that battalion joined General Washington's army, then at Philipsburg, New Jersey, and for a time was under the command of General Heath.

Gurdon Bailey, son of Jonathan Bailey, the Revolutionary soldier, was born in Groton, but with five brothers and two sisters left Groton and journeyed westward until reaching that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, where they settled in Baileyville, Morgan township, Ashtabula county. He married, before leaving Groton, Phoebe Williams, of Mystic, Connecticut, she making the journey to Ohio with him in a wagon drawn by oxen. They spent the remainder of their lives in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and at the home farm in that county their children were born.

Elijah Williams Bailey, son of Gurdon and Phoebe (Williams) Bailey, spent his youth in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and there learned the carpenter's trade and engaged in farming in Lenox and Morgan townships. He returned to Groton, Connecticut, and here married Mrs. Melinda (Latham) Fiske, widow of John Fiske, and daughter of George Latham. He returned to Ohio with his bride, and there Louise, their eldest child, was born. The next two children, Henry Lathan and Gurdon F. Bailey, were born in Groton; their youngest child Helen E., in Lenox township, Ashtabula county, Ohio. In 1880 the family removed to Groton, Connecticut, where Elijah Williams Bailey died in 1885. He was long survived by his widow, who spent her last years with her daughter Helen E. in Derby, Connecticut. Children: 1. Louise M., born in Ohio, there married David M. Leslie, of Trumbull, and had children: Charles L., John E., Carrie M., and Helen Leslie. 2. Henry Latham, of further mention. 3. Gurdon F., born in Groton, a Congregational minister, married Mary S. Chapman, of Groton, and has four children: Harold C., Marian L., Louise P., Lucile D. Bailey. 4. Helen E., born in Ohio, married William H. Williams, and resides in Derby, Connecticut.

Henry Latham Bailey, eldest son of Elijah Williams and Melinda (Lathan-Fiske) Bailey, was born at the Latham homestead, two miles north of Groton, July 23, 1861, his mother having been born in the same house as her son. Later he was taken West by his mother to the Bailey home farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and there he spent the years until 1880. He was educated in the district schools nearest his homes in Lenox and Morgan townships, Ashtabula county, and at Rock Creek Institute in the same county. He remained at the home farm until the family removed to Groton,

Connecticut, and there engaged in farming for four years after his return.

Leaving the farm in 1884, a young man of twenty-three, he entered the employ of the Wilson Manufacturing Company, in New London, Connecticut, there acting as shipping clerk until 1887. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Walter J. Starr, they opening a grocery in Groton, under the firm name of Starr & Bailey. The firm continued until April 1, 1890, when Mr. Bailey sold his interest in the business to Mr. Starr, and established an insurance office and agency in Groton. In January, 1891, he entered into a partnership with Jason L. Randall, they engaging in the grocery business as Bailey & Randall. In November, 1892, Mr. Bailey, after purchasing Mr. Randall's interest, joined in partnership with Ernest Coe and formed the firm of Coe & Bailey, that firm continuing until 1908. In the year 1900, Mr. Bailey bought the Groton insurance agency, owned by Asa Perkins, an agency for certain companies covering the territory between the Connecticut river and the State of Rhode Island.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Bailey has given much of his time to the public service. In 1890 he was chosen assessor of taxes, the vote by which he was elected being the largest ever polled in the town for that office. In 1902 he was delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and since 1907 has been town clerk (fourteen years). He was treasurer of Groton Fire District, No. 1, treasurer of the Groton Monument Association, and for several years chairman of the School Board. Since May 10, 1897, he has been a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; is a Master Mason of Union Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of Fairview Lodge, No. 101, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Groton Conclave, No. 382, Improved Order of Heptasophs, and Thames Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Groton. In religious connection he is a member of the Congregational church, Groton.

During the World War, Mr. Bailey was very active in promoting all bond drives, also served as chairman of committees for town of Groton for the promotion of War Savings and Thrift stamps.

Mr. Bailey married, in April, 1889, Louisa S. Holloway, of Groton, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Cassie Williams, pursued special course in music in the Connecticut College, now at home. 2. Lewis Porter, born in Groton, who served in the United States navy during the World War, stationed at Newport during the entire period of the war; enlisted April 7, 1917, placed on reserve January 29, 1919; discharged, June, 1921. 3. Henry Latham, Jr., born in Groton, Connecticut, December 1, 1901, at home. 4. Alfred Starr, died in infancy.

FRANK WARE GUILD—A good example of the successful business man who has risen through his own efforts to a position of prominence which he now holds in the business circles of Norwich, Connecticut, is Frank Ware Guild, jeweler, at No. 21 Broadway. It is not, however, with this interest alone that Mr. Guild has been actively identified, but in everything essential to the progress and well-being of the community he takes a keen interest.

William Guild, father of Frank W. Guild, was born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and died in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1896. When a young man he was employed in a felting mill, of which he was stationary engineer, going later with the H. E. Barrows Company, of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, as chief engineer. He was a Republican in politics, taking a lively interest in that phase of public administration which makes for the highest good of the community. He married Mary Ware, and to them were born five children, three of whom are still living: William A., a resident of North Attleboro, Massachusetts; Frank Ware, mentioned below; Arthur, now a die-cutter in North-Attleboro.

Frank Ware Guild was born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, January 19, 1864. He was educated in the district school of City Mills and the public schools of Franklin, Massachusetts. At the age of fifteen he entered upon his business career, securing a position in the jewelry factory of J. G. Cheever & Company in North Attleboro, Massachusetts. During the thirteen years that he remained here he gained a thorough knowledge of the different branches of the industry, but wishing to specialize in watch repairing he took a special course in watch making in the Chadsey & Young School. In 1893 he established himself in the jewelry business in Holliston, Massachusetts, but after three years sold out and returned to Franklin, Massachusetts, where he carried on a successful business in this particular line for many years, subsequently selling out to accept the position of manager for the D. A. Hison Jewelry Company at Lockport, New York, where he remained for two and one-half years. In 1907 he was made manager of the jewelry department of the Plant Cadden Company on Main street, Norwich, and seven years later opened his present jewelry store, which is located at No. 21 Broadway. In politics Mr. Guild is a Republican. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and attends the Central Baptist Church of Norwich. In the Masonic order he has been very active and has attained the highest rank, holding the coveted

thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, of Franklin, Massachusetts, Free and Accepted Masons; Miller Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin, Massachusetts, Council, Royal and Select Masters; Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also holds membership in the Arcanum Club of Norwich.

On August 19, 1918, Mr. Guild was united in marriage with Mabel Zappie, a native of Melrose, Massachusetts, daughter of John C. and Mary Zappie, of Dutch descent, the latter named born in Norwich, Connecticut. They are the parents of two children, born in Norwich: Frank Ware, Jr., born October 1, 1919; Joclyn Alida, born December 3, 1921.

CHARLES FRANCIS MORGAN—A successful business man, popular with all classes, genial, generous and open-hearted, thoroughly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, Charles Francis Morgan, postmaster at Pachaug, is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community.

Charles Francis Morgan, Sr., was born in the town of Griswold, Connecticut, and attended the district school of his native place. Later he moved to Pachaug and there became owner of a general store, and postmaster, holding the latter office until his death in 1918. As in private business, so in public life, Mr. Morgan was progressive, public-spirited and loyal. He met every obligation of his life fairly, and while modest and quiet by nature, he shirked no duty and left a record of tasks well performed. He married Ardelia C. Wood, and to them were born five children: 1. Pearl D., who is in the advertising department of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Hartford, Connecticut; married Ida Fawley, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. 2. Susan L. 3. Willis H., a farmer in Griswold; married Annie Anderson. 4. Charles Francis, of further mention. 5. Edwin H., twin of Charles F., who died when an infant.

Charles Francis Morgan was born April 15, 1888, in Pachaug, Connecticut. He obtained his education in the schools of Griswold, after which he entered his father's store and there continued as clerk until his father's death, since which time the business is carried on by the estate. In 1914 he was appointed postmaster of Griswold, post office in Pachaug village, which office he still retains. He is capable, earnest and sympathetic.

During the World War, Mr. Morgan was called to the service of his country, October 2, 1918, and served in Company C, of the adjutant general's department in Washington, D. C. Here he remained until January, 1919, when he was ordered to Camp Meigs, Md., where he received his honorable discharge. In politics he is a Republican. He has never sought public office, neither has he shirked any duty, public or private, but has met squarely every demand made upon him, and in a public-spirited manner discharged every obligation of citizenship. He is a member of the Pachaug Grange, and the Pachaug Library Committee, and affiliated with the American Legion, Orville LaFlamme Post, of Jewett City, Connecticut. In religion he is a Congregationalist and attends the church of that denomination in Pachaug.

On April 7, 1919, Charles Francis Morgan was united in marriage with Minda Tanner, daughter of John and Harriett (Burdick) Tanner, the former of Sterling, the latter of Voluntown, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of one child, Ruth, born January 24, 1920.

JEREMIE BOURDEAU—The Bourdeaus herein mentioned came to the United States from Canada, Moses Bourdeau removing from his native village, St. Valentine, in the Province of Quebec, to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1859. He was a brickmaker in Canada, and in Springfield followed the same occupation, becoming a foreman. He later bought clay lands, set up brick-making machines, and continued in business as a brickmaker until his death. His wife, Elizabeth (Choroug) Bourdeau, was also born at St. Valentine, Quebec, Canada, and died in the same province at the age of sixty.

Jeremie Bourdeau, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Choroug) Bourdeau, was born at St. Valentine, Quebec, Canada, November 3, 1849. He remained in his native village until sixteen years of age, but in 1866 came to the United States, settling in Danielson, Connecticut, where he found work in a cotton mill. From Danielson he went to Voluntown, Connecticut, where he was employed in the Briggs Manufacturing Company mill. Later he was in South Bridge and Taunton, Massachusetts. In 1890, he bought a small tract of land in Stonington, New London county, on which he made his home until ten years later, when he bought a farm in the Anguilla district of the same town, and there has spent the years which have since elapsed. He has prospered as a farmer and owns a well improved and fertile farm.

Jeremie Bourdeau married (first) in Voluntown, Connecticut, November 13, 1878, Flora Plant, born in Province of Quebec, Canada, died in Stonington, August 20, 1905, the mother of eight children: Jeremie (2), a carpenter of Norwich; Flora, widow of Arthur Cote, of White Rock, Rhode Island; Hebe, deceased; Fred, a soldier of the regular United States army, who was accidentally killed in 1902, while on duty in New Mexico; Eva, deceased;

Joseph J. Bourdeau

Louisa, deceased; Joseph J., see forward; Zilda, deceased. Jeremie Bourdeau married (second) in Stonington, in May, 1916, Mary Rock, born in St. Edward, Quebec, Canada, widow of John Rock. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Rock were parents of five children: Emma, Lena, Leda, Mary, Alexander.

JOSEPH J. BOURDEAU—At the age of twenty-two, Joseph J. Bourdeau, of Pawcatuck, Connecticut, an American soldier, made the supreme sacrifice, death coming to him on the field of battle, and there in the Argonne Forest he lies, his resting place the spot on which he fell. He was a good soldier and by his quiet unassuming manner, his obedience to orders and his bravery in battle, won the admiration of officers and comrades. He met a soldier's death with his face to the foe, and helped to bring the great victory which so soon followed his passing. Of the many young men who entered the army from Pawcatuck, he was the only one who fell in battle.

Joseph J. Bourdeau, seventh child of Jeremie and Flora (Plant) Bourdeau, was born in Pawcatuck, in the town of Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, February 8, 1896. He was called for service from the selective list, May 22, 1918, and after a month's training at Camp Upton on Long Island, he was sent overseas as a private in Company "I," 39th United States Infantry, American Expeditionary Force, and with his regiment went to the front line. The regiment saw hard fighting almost from the first and was in the fighting in the Argonne Forest, where on September 23, 1918, private Joseph J. Bourdeau was killed. He was found by his comrades during the advance from hill 304 to the Bois de Boret and there was buried, his grave being marked with a cross to which is fastened his identification tag.

Soldier rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking.

* * * *

Dream of battled fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.—*Scott.*

WILFRED STANLEY LAMB — Among the business men of Mystic, Connecticut, Wilfred Stanley Lamb takes rank with the practical, progressive group of younger men who are carrying the town forward in the county, and placing it in the lead as a business center.

Mr. Lamb is a son of Prentice Lamb, who was born in Mystic, and educated in the public schools of the town. He was a young man of resource and ambition, and with this equipment for the battle of life entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, in the electrical department. Later he became connected with the signal department of the same company, where he is still actively engaged. He married Annie Collins, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of seven children.

Wilfred Stanley Lamb, the youngest son of Prentice and Annie (Collins) Lamb, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, June 25, 1886. He received a thoroughly practical education in the public schools of Mystic, then entered the business world in the capacity of clerk in the store of a brother. In this connection he worked until 1919, when he became associated with William R. Leonard, then just discharged from the Coast Patrol Service of the United States army. Together these young men established the firm of Lamb & Leonard, and went into the grocery business. Both young men possessed excellent business ability, and their success was assured from the beginning. They became one of the most enterprising grocery firms in town, and command the best class of trade. After the death of Mr. Leonard, Mr. Lamb purchased the business from the Leonard estate, and conducts the same under his own name. Mr. Lamb is interested in every branch of public progress, and politically supports the principles and policies of the Republican party.

On September 18, 1909, Mr. Lamb married Edith Bradley, daughter of Robert D. and Arline (Rathbun) Bradley, of Mystic. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb attend and support the Baptist church.

WILLIAM R. LEONARD—Prominent in business circles in Mystic, Connecticut, and with a worthy war record in connection with the recent overseas struggle, William R. Leonard was truly representative of that young manhood of America, which, from the smallest detail of routine work to the great emergencies of life and death, is equal to every occasion.

Mr. Leonard was a son of William and Melvina J. (Browning) Leonard. The elder Mr. Leonard was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, and there received his education in the public schools. Thereafter becoming an expert machinist, he was for years in the employ of C. B. Cottrell & Son Company, the world-famed manufacturers of printing presses and other machinery. During the latter part of this association, he was erecting engineer for the company, this work carrying him to all parts of the United States, and he is still thus engaged. His wife resides in Westerly. They are the parents of two children: Louis W., who is connected with the United States torpedo station in Newport, Rhode Island; and William R., of further mention.

William R. Leonard was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, August 12, 1896, and died in Mystic, Connecticut, February 27, 1921. He attended Westerly public school, but completed school years in Stonington, Connecticut, High School in 1912. When school days were over, he entered the employ of A. F. Babcock, of Westerly, one of the leading grocery and meat dealers in that town. Here he continued until the call of humanity reached the young men of America, in 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Navy, selling his interest in the business to Mr. Babcock.

During the war, Mr. Leonard was stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, and later at New London, Connecticut, in the coast patrol service. He was discharged at New London, in December, 1918. In January, 1919, resuming interrupted civilian interests, Mr. Leonard came to Mystic, Connecticut, and in association with Wilfred S. Lamb, whose sketch precedes this in the work, established a prosperous grocery business, this association continuing until Mr. Leonard's passing. The success of this firm had been assured from the first, and the store became one of the leading establishments in its line in Mystic.

Politically, Mr. Leonard was a Republican. In fraternal circles he was prominent, being a member of Charity and Relief Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mystic; Deliverance Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; and Mystic Council, Royal and Select Masters.

Mr. Leonard married (first) September 22, 1917, Marian Elizabeth Bradley, who died in April, 1919, leaving an infant daughter, Arline Rathbun. Mrs. Leonard was a daughter of Robert O. and Arline (Rathbun) Bradley, of Mystic, Connecticut. Mr. Leonard married (second), December 7, 1920. Esther Coit, daughter of Herbert and Lida (Chipman) Coit. Though young in years, Mr. Leonard had won honorable rank as a business man and citizen, and leaves behind him the record of a well-spent life.

LLEWELLYN EUGENE KINNEY—With many years of training to his credit as a practical jeweler, Llewellyn Eugene Kinney brought scientific experience with him when he came to Mystic as manager of the jewelry store which he opened in the town for the firm of Perry & Stone, owners, of New London, Connecticut.

Connecticut has been the home of the Kinney family for several generations. Llewellyn Eugene Kinney was born in Willimantic, Connecticut, May 23, 1876, and his father, Andrew E. Kinney, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, and lived in the State all his life; he was educated in the district school of the village, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and fought all throughout the war. Having taken up the study of interior decoration, he entered into the decorating business in Willimantic and carried it on until his death in 1908. The wife of Andrew E. Kinney was before her marriage Clara Taylor, a native of Boston. She died in New London, February 16, 1920. They had two children: Llewellyn Eugene, and Burton, who died in infancy.

Llewellyn Eugene Kinney was educated in the public schools of Willimantic, and later was a pupil in the Windham High School, from which he graduated in 1895. He then began his business career by working in the jewelry store of J. C. Tracy, of Willimantic, remaining with him for four years. Going to Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1899, Mr. Kinney obtained employment in the jewelry store of Davis & Hawley, but at the end of three years he returned to Willimantic and became a salesman for Herbert E. Smith, also in the jewelry line, remaining with him until 1908. It was at this time that Messrs. Perry & Stone, of New London, were in need of a manager for their new establishment in Mystic, and securing the services of Mr. Kinney, the arrangement was continued until 1915, at which time Mr. Kinney bought out the store and stock of Perry & Stone and has been its proprietor ever since.

Mr. Kinney is a most enthusiastic member of the Masonic brotherhood, being connected with every division of it up to the thirty-second degree; some years ago he joined St. John's Lodge, of Willimantic, Free and Accepted Masons; also Benevolent Chapter, of Mystic, and Mystic Council; he is connected with Columbian Commandery, of Norwich, Connecticut, and with the Consistory, of Norwich, Mr. Kinney is equally interested in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Stonington Lodge, No. 26, of Mystic, and in Westerly Lodge, No. 678, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In addition to all these fraternal orders, Mr. Kinney is equally popular as a club man; he is a member of the Men's Club of Mystic and of the Country Club, also of the Hook and Ladder Company of the Mystic Fire Department. He is not a politician, though he is an upholder of the Republican party. Mr. Kinney and his family are members of the Congregational church, of Mystic, and are particularly active in all things pertaining to its support.

On October 10, 1907, in Willimantic, Llewellyn Eugene Kinney was united in marriage with Harriet Little, daughter of Thomas J. Little, whose wife was a Miss Jordon, of Willimantic. Two children have been born of this union: Lois Paige, and Osmond L., both born in Mystic.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN—In political circles in the town of Bozrah, Connecticut, John S. Sullivan is a leading figure. No less noted for his extensive farming operations, and carrying on a large teaming and trucking business, Mr. Sullivan is prominent in many activities.

Mr. Sullivan is a son of one of the pioneer Irishmen of this section, Michael Owen Sullivan, a

John S. Sullivan

Lucy A. Sullivan.

sturdy farmer from County Kerry, Ireland, who came to America at the age of twenty years. He located in Colchester, Connecticut, where he followed farming, and also worked in a grocery store. After a time he bought a farm in Exeter Society, in the town of Lebanon, where he conducted farming operations for the remainder of his life. He died on that place. He was a quiet, estimable, home-loving man, who won the friendship of every one with whom he came in contact. He married, in Colchester, Nora Sullivan, who was also born in County Kerry, Ireland. She died on the old farm in Exeter. They were the parents of eight children, all born in Lebanon, seven of whom are now living: 1. Alice, of East Portchester, New York. 2. Mary, a Sister of the Sisters of Mercy, now known as Sister Mary Louise, at the Sacred Heart Convent, New Haven, Connecticut. 3. Julia, wife of Redmond Walsh, of Jewett City, Connecticut, a prominent engineer of that town. 4. John S., whose name heads this review. 5. James Patrick, deceased, who was an undertaker in Stamford, Connecticut; married Jennie Thompson, and she and their son, Eugene L., of Middletown, Connecticut, still survive him. 6. Barbara A., of East Portchester, New York. 7. Rev. Father Eugene Lawrence, whose early education was received in the Lebanon schools, and the Bacon Academy, of Colchester, and who pursued his theological studies in St. Bonaventure Theological College, Allegany, New York; was ordained priest in 1895, and is now pastor of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, of East Portchester, New York. 8. Margaret, of Orange, New Jersey.

John S. Sullivan was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, near Exeter, March 3, 1864. He received his education in the district schools of Lebanon, and the Bacon Academy, of Colchester. When he had finished his studies he returned to the home farm in Exeter, and worked with his father. Later he worked for himself along farm lines, and in 1884 removed to the town of Bozrah, where he bought the William F. Bailey farm. This is a property of three hundred and fifty acres, and from the first Mr. Sullivan has handled large interests. He does a great deal of general farming, and also of stock raising. He carries on a very large dairy, an automobile truck being required to haul away the milk. Aside from the farm work, as outlined, he does a large business in auto trucking, and also in teaming, his interests thus covering a wide scope. He has further bought and sold a number of farms, but the original property purchased in Bozrah has always been his home.

Mr. Sullivan is a very popular leader of the Democratic party in Bozrah. He has served the town in various capacities, and the sound common sense which has carried his individual interests to success has been well applied in public affairs. He was first made a member of the School Board, then later was elected second selectman of Bozrah, and his re-elections held him in this office for a period of eight years. In 1907 he was elected town representative to the State Legislature, and served on the committee on agriculture. Again in 1911 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Hartford, and was a member of the same committee. For the past eight years he has been first selectman of the town of Bozrah. He is one of the strongest men in his party, usually running well ahead of his ticket.

On February 5, 1886, Mr. Sullivan married, in Lebanon, Lucy Agnes McGrath, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Ruddy) McGrath, both natives of Ireland, and one of the earliest Irish families to locate in Lebanon, where Mrs. Sullivan was born. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, and all born on the present home farm: 1. Michael Lawrence, born November 24, 1886, and now associated with his father on the farm. 2. Patrick John, born August 5, 1889, and also associated with his father on the farm. 3. Eugene Redmond, born September 18, 1893. 4. James Thomas, born December 7, 1895. 5. Mary Rose, born August 29, 1901, a successful school teacher. 6. Lucy Alice, born June 30, 1909, died July 21, 1909. 7. Francis Joseph, born July 7, 1910. 8. Louis Augustine, born May 4, 1914. The family are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Lebanon.

WILLIAM FRANK BOGUE—The record of the Bogue family in the Civil War is one that is well worthy of preservation. Russell Bogue, a Connecticut farmer, enlisted in the Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, at the age of sixty-four, and in that regiment were his four sons: Ichabod, David, John W. (father of William F. Bogue), and George F. Russell Bogue, the father, and his son, David Bogue, gave up their lives in the service, dying in New Orleans, Louisiana. John W. Bogue was wounded in battle, and George F. Bogue, after serving his first enlistment term of nine months, reënlisted, but in another regiment. To this honorable record of his forbears there is now to be added the record of Irving Edwin Bogue, son of William F. Bogue, of Norwich, who sleeps in a hero's grave in France, having made the supreme sacrifice in the fierce fighting between the forces of the United States and Germany at Verdun.

John W. Bogue, father of William F. Bogue, was born in Salem, Connecticut, and after a life of activity as a farmer in New London county, now resides in Montville. He was a farmer's boy, a soldier of the Civil War, wounded in battle, and a farm owner, his farm in the town of Montville now the property in part of the city of New London and a part of the waterworks system. After selling his farm, Mr. Bogue moved to the village and there yet resides, aged eighty-five, a Democrat, and still interested in town affairs. He married Mary Jane Chapman, daughter of Joseph L. Chapman, and a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier. They were the parents of seven children, all born in Montville,

Connecticut: 1. Charles R., married Nellie Brown, of Waterford, Connecticut. 2. Louis H., of Norwich, married Lavena Harvey, of New Jersey, who is now deceased. 3. Jennie L., wife of John W. Adams, of Montville. 4. William Frank, mentioned below. 5. Grace, died, unmarried, at Montville. 6. Alma P., married George P. Smith, of Meriden, Connecticut. 7. Annie L., wife of C. Henry Briggs, of Lebanon, Connecticut.

William Frank Bogue, son of John W. and Mary Jane (Chapman) Bogue, was born April 25, 1866, in Montville, and received his education in Chesterfield, Connecticut. In 1881, being then fifteen years old, he obtained employment in the quilt mill of Palmer Brothers, in Oakdale, Connecticut, serving a regular apprenticeship, working twelve hours a day, walking to and from his place of employment, covering nine miles daily. But he stood the test and for a year and a half met the strenuous requirements of his position. At the end of that time, he secured a clerkship in the general store of William J. Baldwin, in Oakdale, and remained there about two years. In 1884, in association with his brother, he engaged in the meat business in Montville, where for two years the brothers carried on a successful business. In 1886 William F. Bogue established a meat market under his own name in Yantic, Connecticut, which he conducted successfully for twelve years. In 1896 he came to Norwich, opened another store and for two years conducted both establishments. In 1898 he gave up his Yantic store, and in 1904 sold out his Norwich business. About that time he was chosen second selectman, and soon afterward was elected superintendent of the City Gas and Electric Company of Norwich.

After serving in this capacity until 1913, Mr. Bogue became interested in the automobile business and the same year secured the Norwich agency for the Ford car. A year later he moved to his present commodious garage and business headquarters on North Main street. The business has prospered until it is one of the largest of its kind in the city, and since the death of his son in France, has been conducted as the Irving E. Bogue Company.

In politics, Mr. Bogue is a Democrat, and from early manhood has been interested in public affairs. In 1888 and again in 1890 he represented the town of Bozrah in the State Legislature, being the youngest member of that body during both terms. His reëlection proves that in spite of his youth his services were satisfactory to his constituents. He also served as second selectman of Norwich.

Mr. Bogue married, March 2, 1892, in Bozrah, Connecticut, Elizabeth Jane Frink, born in Norwich, daughter of James and Venella (Sanger) Frink, her father dying while his daughter was a child, her mother marrying (second) Edwin L. Rathbun, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bogue are the parents of four children: Elsie R., born January 7, 1893, in Yantic, now bookkeeper for the firm of Hall Brothers, residing at home; Irving Edwin, whose biography follows: Ruth, born December 25, 1896, at Yantic, now living at home; Harlow L., born June 26, 1899, in Norwich, now associated with his father in business.

IRVING EDWIN BOGUE—The greatest war in the history of the world called for the greatest sacrifice of blood and treasure the world ever knew. Among the men who marched away from homes all over the world never to return was that young citizen-soldier of our own America, Irving Edwin Bogue, of Norwich, Connecticut, who made the supreme sacrifice on a battlefield of France, falling in the Verdun fighting of October 23, 1918, and breathing his last three days later. He was a good soldier, the records showing that his division went into the front line trenches in France immediately after training was complete, early in 1918, and were engaged, with a course of rest periods, until the signing of the armistice. Private Bogue met every soldierly requirement to the full, and even when for physical reasons he might have gone to the hospital, refused the opportunity and took his place with his comrades in their posts of danger. He was cheerful and uncomplaining, ready for every duty with his command, which was organized from the Connecticut National Guard, and won the respect of his officers by his soldierly obedience and devotion to duty.

Irving Edwin Bogue, son of William Frank and Elizabeth Jane (Frink) Bogue (q.v.), was born in Fitchville, New London county, Connecticut, February 11, 1894, died in Emergency Hospital, No. 18, near the battle line in Verdun, France, October 26, 1918, from wounds received in battle three days earlier. He passed through the grades of the Broadway Street Grammar School, Norwich, Connecticut, then entered Norwich Free Academy. The next five years were spent in the employ of the City Gas and Electric Company, of which his father was then superintendent. He was principally employed as a driver of the first electrically driven truck owned by the city.

Then came the great World War, and finally the entrance of the United States into that war, in April, 1917, and then the selective draft. Irving Edwin Bogue was called for duty, and on September 6, 1917, he reported to Camp Devens, being the second man of the first five per cent called to leave Norwich, Connecticut. For eleven days he was attached to the Camp Devens Depot Brigade, then was assigned to Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment, United States Infantry, then being organized from the Connecticut National Guard at Yale Field, New Haven, as part of the Twenty-sixth "Yankee" Division. Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment, was formerly Company G of the First Regiment of Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, Captain Bissell commander of Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment.

In September, 1917, the One Hundred and Second

Regiment left Yale Field for Hoboken, New Jersey, there taking the government transport, "Lenape," and starting overseas. Engine trouble and rough weather drove the "Lenape" back, and three days after leaving, the ship returned to port. The troops were disembarked and sent to Fort Totten, New York, where they remained until early in October, when they sailed on the "Adriatic," and on October 12, 1917, disembarked in Liverpool, England. Two days later they arrived at Havre, France, and went into camp at Rouvrese La Chetive, and there were in training three months. The "Yankee" Division (Twenty-Sixth) left training camp February 18, 1918, and went into front line trenches in the then quiet sector on the Chemin-des-Dames front. Here, later, they encountered some heavy fighting of a minor degree and held the trenches until early in April, when they were sent to the Toul sector, where Company G took part in the first big battle, the engagement at Seicheprey, fought on April 21, 1918, the first attack made by the Germans on American troops. The regiment gave way before the terrific attack, but later regained the lost ground, Company G, to which private Bogue belonged, losing heavily. He was on the Toul front until July 2, 1918, when the "Yankee" Division was relieved and sent to Chateau-Thierry, where they relieved the Second Division, composed of regiments of the regular United States Infantry and the United States Marines.

The Twenty-Sixth Division, in making that move, traveled by train, Toul to Paris, to Trieport, thence to Chateau-Thierry, twenty-five miles distant on foot, arriving July 10th. On the 18th, the Twenty-Sixth Division (the One Hundred Second Regiment and Company G a part) started the famous Chateau-Thierry drive, that division leading the van. On this advance eighteen towns were freed from German control. Company G, Private Bogue's company, lost heavily during the advance, and on July 28th was relieved and sent to rest camp at La Ferte, marching fifteen miles to reach that camp. Ten days later they were back in the St. Mihiel drive with the "Yankee" Division, which again led the advance. From there they were sent to the Metz front, thence to Argonne Forest, and both at Metz and in the Argonne the division encountered very hard fighting. Then followed the battle of Verdun, and on October 23, 1918, while Company G was under heavy machine gun fire, the brave young soldier, Irving Edwin Bogue, fell, mortally wounded. He was sent at once to Emergency Hospital, No. 18, and there breathed his last, October 26th, following. Among all the souls that went out from that dreadful field of carnage there was no braver, nobler spirit than that which left the body of that young citizen-soldier, who died that liberty might endure, Corporal Irving Edwin Bogue, Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment, Twenty-Sixth Division, American Expeditionary Forces. In Gloria Cemetery, near Verdun, this brave boy is buried, and willing hands, inspired by grateful hearts, will care for the stranger who died for them until the government shall at the request of the bereaved family return the precious dust to its native land. The spot where he lies was visited by two sisters of the dead hero during the summer of 1919, as was the battlefield on which he fell.

Just before the St. Mihiel drive, Private Bogue was advanced to the rank of corporal. He was a runner in all the fighting prior to the St. Mihiel battle, his duty being to carry messages from one officer to another as ordered, a most dangerous duty, as the runner is more exposed to danger than the man in the trenches or on the battle line. He was one of the men of Company G who always responded to a call for volunteers for a raid into "No Man's Land," or for patrol duty in that danger ground between the two armies. He was popular in Norwich, and popular with his comrades, always quick to share his money or luxuries received from home with his comrades. After the battle of Chateau-Thierry, Corporal Bogue was on the sick list, his company then being away in rest camp. He was designated as one of those to go to the hospital, and he could have kept out of much fighting by availing himself of the privilege, but he elected to stay with the colors, and there was no action in which Company G took part that he was not with them until he fell. Since losing his son the business of his father has been incorporated as the Irving E. Bogue Company, in honor of the son who fell in France.

WILLIAM THOMAS VEAL, M.D.—Locating a few years ago in Stonington, Connecticut, Dr. William Thomas Veal has become a very busy man and has made many friends among the people of that vicinity.

Dr. Veal is an American, born of English parents, his father, William J. Veal, having been born in Cornwall, England, and living there until manhood. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and learned the trade of a granite worker in Cornwall. He was still young when he came to the United States, and locating in Westerly, Rhode Island, he obtained employment there in a granite concern, residing in Westerly up to the present time. William J. Veal married Georgina Opie, also born in England, by whom he had two children: William Thomas; Selena, living at home with her parents.

William Thomas Veal obtained his education in the public schools of Westerly and later in the High School, graduating in the class of 1908. After leaving Westerly High School, the young man entered the medical school of Jefferson College, and after a four year course graduated in 1912 with the degree of M. D. From 1912 to 1913 Dr. Veal served as an interne in St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, Pennsylvania, after which he went to Hope Valley, Rhode Island, and in the latter part of 1913 entered into private practice there. For four years Dr. Veal remained at Hope Valley, and in 1917 came to

Stonington and has built up a lucrative practice, entering into the various interests of the community, and at the present date (1921) is still engaged in his profession. Dr. Veal has been for some time back an active member of the Washington County Medical Society, now holding the office of vice-president of the same. He is also connected with Charity Lodge, No. 23, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hope Valley, and Benevolence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Mystic. While not at all a politician, Dr. Veal votes the Republican ticket.

On June 13, 1916, at Hope Valley, William Thomas Veal married Ruth E. Allen. She is the daughter of George E. and Annie (Greene) Allen, residents of Hope Valley. Dr. and Mrs. Veal have one child, Marion E., born May 11, 1917. He is a member and supporter of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

FREDERICK C. CROWELL—A conspicuous figure in the business circles of Norwich, Connecticut, is Frederick C. Crowell, owner of a large paint and oil business, which is located at No. 87 Water street.

Zadoc C. Crowell, father of Frederick C. Crowell, was born in Chatham, Massachusetts, and died in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1890. When but a lad he learned the painter's trade at Sag Harbor, subsequently coming to Norwich, where he secured employment with Rogers & Willoughby, contractors. Later he entered partnership with Mr. Willoughby, which continued for a number of years, during which time the business was changed to paints and oils. After this partnership was discontinued, Mr. Crowell formed a partnership with M. P. Lewis, under the firm name of Crowell & Lewis, and was thus engaged at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and was very active in the affairs of the organization. He was chief of the local police force for many years, served on the Board of Aldermen, and was Republican candidate for mayor in 1870, but was defeated. Mr. Crowell was very active in church affairs, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years acted as superintendent of the Sunday school. He married Mary H. Ryder, a native of Sag Harbor, Long Island; she died in Norwich, in 1899. To Mr. and Mrs. Crowell were born four children: 1. Mary Emma, born in Sag Harbor, married John W. Siers; she is now deceased. 2. Jennie P., now deceased; married E. J. Haynes, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was a Methodist minister and preached in Brooklyn, New York. 3. Frederick C., mentioned below. 4. Nellie H., now deceased, formerly the wife of William T. Hill, of Norwich.

Frederick C. Crowell was born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 30, 1857, and received his education in the public schools of his native place and Norwich Free Academy. At the age of seventeen he began his business career, securing a position as clerk in the drug store of William K. Shew. After having been there for three years he bought the business, which he conducted for another three years, then sold out and went to work for his father in the paint and oil business. Upon the latter's death Frederick C. Crowell bought Mr. Lewis' interests and moved to his present location, where for many years he has been highly successful. In politics Mr. Crowell is a Republican; he attends the United Congregational Church, of Norwich.

Mr. Crowell married (first) December 28, 1893, at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, Adelaide Spicer, who died in September, 1913. To them was born one child, Frederick Spicer, February 8, 1895, now associated with his father in business. Mr. Crowell married (second) on May 10, 1915, Annie M. Browning, a native of Preston, Connecticut. They have no issue.

FRED JOSEPH HOPE, for many years a resident of Montville, Connecticut, has been prominently connected with the public affairs of the community, having held for seven years past the office of town treasurer, and has also been a member of the Board of Relief.

Fred Joseph Hope is of English parentage, his father, John Charles Hope, having been born in Truo, Cornwall county, England, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Anear) Hope. John Charles Hope came to the United States many years ago, settling in Montville, where he was employed for fifty years in the woolen mills of R. G. Hooper Company there. His wife, Elizabeth (Anear) Hope, was also a native of Truo, England. She died November 7, 1898, at the age of sixty-six years, in Montville, and her husband died there, February 24, 1912, aged seventy-six years. To the union were born six children, Fred J. Hope the fourth child.

Fred Joseph Hope was born October 7, 1865, in Montville, Connecticut, where he acquired his early education in the local schools. After leaving school Mr. Hope found employment in the mills of the Hooper Company, in Montville, Connecticut, remaining with this concern for fifteen years in the weaving department. In 1895 he established a variety store in Montville, and for twenty-five years has carried on the business. Not only is Mr. Hope interested in financial matters in his borough, but he is also connected with several of the leading organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World. A third degree Free Mason, Mr. Hope is affiliated with Oxoboxo Blue Lodge. In politics he is a regular voter, and has been quite active in the Republican party.

Fred Joseph Hope was united in marriage, October 27, 1888, in Montville, Connecticut, with Helen May Skinner, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fenton) Skinner, she a native of Watkins Glen, New York. No children have been born of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Hope are members of Union Baptist Church of Montville, Connecticut.

Fred J. Hoyle

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